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R E P O R T S
FROM
COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,
AND OTHERS:

TWENTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— (2.) —

ALKALI ACTS; FACTORIES; FISHERIES.

Session

8 February — 15 August 1876.

16 (Partial)
VOL. XVI.

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R E P O R T S

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1876.

TWENTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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ALKALI ACTS, 1863 AND 1874.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 April 1876;—for,

COPY “of INTERMEDIATE REPORT of Dr. *Angus Smith*, Chief Inspector under the ALKALI ACTS, 1863 and 1874, to the Local Government Board, of his Proceedings since the passing of the latter Act.”

Local Government Board, }
5 April 1876. }

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

INTERMEDIATE REPORT by Dr. *Angus Smith*, Chief Inspector under the ALKALI ACTS, 1863 and 1874, to the Local Government Board, of his Proceedings since the passing of the latter Act.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

9 November 1875.

It is my wish in this short Intermediate Report to speak from my own experience, as well as that of my colleagues, of the work done under the New Alkali Act. I do so more readily from the fact that an attack has been made on the working of the Act at a time when it was being most energetically pushed forward. I am sorry that any should say, in the very midst of our most anxious work, that it is not finished. Still they say rightly; it is not done, but it is begun and well begun, and advanced to such an extent as the most influential and best informed of the manufacturers declared to be impossible before the passing of the Act, and still consider impossible as an enduring state.

It has been said that more gas was now escaping from the works than before. I know this to be impossible. Additional works are put under inspection, and sending off little gas; at other works there is less escape than usual. One of the most experienced of the alkali makers gives an account of his expenses for repairs; they are certainly twice as much as under the old Act, and are a very serious amount (*see Appendix*). Another, in order to bring his work under the new Act, is obliged to condense down to one per cent., and with such facts in great abundance, I know that less gas is escaping. It seems also to be forgotten that I have always, and long ago, advocated an extension of the Alkali Act, and a system of gradually increasing pressure, a mode of procedure which I still believe to be the only one promising any success. We know exactly what is wanted, but invention is gradual, and often expensive.

I may now review the condition, the success, and the difficulties. The only definite clause in the Act is that demanding that the amount of muriatic acid should be not more than one-fifth of a grain per cubic foot of the escaping gases. This result has been obtained, and the escape from every alkali maker's chimney in the kingdom has been reduced, if reduction was necessary, to the amount required. A great difficulty therefore has been overcome, and one that threatened for a time to cause a collision with the manufacturers, which would have been a very great injury to the cause of inspection as a mode of protecting the public.

Irregularities.—But then it must be added, that when the reduction has been made it is not always continuous; the same process conducted in apparently the same way and in the same furnaces does not produce the same result; and in the west of England, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, where the close furnace is used, the cause of this is the same, namely, the frequent rents in the arch of the furnace causing a difficulty never yet overcome. It has not been found possible to make an arch which will resist the influence of heat and occasional cooling without cracking. The result of this is that the acid gas passes into the smoke flue, or rather we may say the fire which envelopes the furnace, and the gas is therefore taken to the chimney. The evil seems ridiculously small, but it is one which causes the chief trouble to manufacturers, inspectors,

and the public. The new Act has caused a great determination among several of the alkali makers to overcome the difficulties, and trials have been made, as yet not with full success.

One method is to cause a pressure on the fire flue, so that there may be an inclination for the gases of combustion to pass into the furnace containing the acid gases, instead of the contrary. This has been tried with steam, not successfully as yet, but the trials are not over.

An attempt has been made to do so by using gas for combustion instead of coal, and having the entrance of the gas several feet below the portion where the flame heats the arch, thus causing a pressure upwards; this, as mentioned in my last report, is successful. Gas, however, is not admired by all the manufacturers, and the universal introduction of this plan is hopeless. The same principle, however, is being tried in another way, and a good result is expected.

It was attempted also to cause a pressure of the coal gases by putting a difficulty in their passage after they had left the fire, and to some extent, but not to a full extent, this answered.

Instead of causing pressure of the fire gases, it seemed better to draw out the acid gases, and I expected a jet of steam to do this, and it did so perfectly; but an objection occurred here also, because more air was drawn through the furnace and carried hot onwards to the condensers, heating them too much. This, so far, has also been a failure.

The exertions made in the direction of solving this problem constitute of themselves a success, because it is pleasant to see the earnest desire to have the work well done, even if it does not produce all the end desired.

Refinement of Work.—The condensers for close furnaces do their work remarkably well, sometimes quite to perfection, and they may be easily made perfect by an addition of a small washer, which may without expense have lime put into it. In cases of slight escape, the amount of lime would be very trifling, and I do not see why all cases should not be like this.

These remarks do not apply to open furnaces such as are used at Newcastle. There the liability to accident is not so great, and if there is not sufficient condensation it is simply from want of refinement of work. Condensers are expensive, and one or two extra ones are wanted in most places, to enable the work to be done without continual anxiety to all concerned.

A great improvement has taken place there, but it is not yet, I am told, such as to satisfy. I shall be glad if I can induce some one to begin a lime system. It is said that the increase of condensers spoils the draught; it is so, and so I proposed a slight mechanical aid to the draught before the gas enters the chimney. If this aid were accompanied by a constant washing of lime, or even of chalk-and-water, probably the last trace of gases would be retained.

I have not until last year ventured on such a suggestion, and I am sure that some persons will think that I am going too far, but I am persuaded that the time is come when this is possible in some works without an unreasonable cost. It is by no means a new idea; it has entered, probably, many minds, and I have only hesitated because it is unfair or unwise to urge too far on the one side, or to lead to too high expectation on the other; and without some hope of success, it would be better not inserted in a report such as this; still it must be remembered this is going beyond the Act, and needs a trial.

Inspection by the Manufacturers.—When the Alkali Act was introduced, few of the alkali makers had good laboratories, still fewer had chemists sufficiently free to test the gases for themselves, and I may almost say that few had chemists fit to do so. Now things are entirely changed, and the frequent entrance of the inspector has caused him to be watched, imitated, or criticised, and nothing is commoner than a comparison of results with him. In some cases, and these increasing ones, the works are tested daily; and Mr. Todd informs me that this plan is introduced almost universally on the Tyne, or at least it was so for a while, and I hope they are not becoming weary of it. In some cases, and these increasing, the escape book is kept as regularly as the ledger, and the chemist opens it to the inspector, and shows the work done by him on this subject since the last visit. If the result on the day of visit agrees with the result obtained by the inspector, it speaks well for the previous days.

This is a great change, and one which never could have been brought about without inspection, one also furthered especially by the late Act, because it rendered inspection simpler and gave more confidence.

Sulphur Acids.—As to sulphur acids, a good deal has been done; this is dwelt upon chiefly in Dr. Hobson's report, and in this case the gain to the more careless manufacturers is not small. Mr. Fletcher considers this escape small in his district, but the works are very large, and a small escape from each is really an amount large enough to do evil. I believe it an easy thing to diminish it to nothing, and at present I see no reason why the last traces of this, and muriatic acid should not be washed with lime-water whenever the outlets of the latter acid are fully under control. The nitrous gases used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid are treated at the same time.

Chlorine.—For this escape nothing novel has been done of consequence, i.e., nothing in the changing of apparatus, but when the amount has been decided, attention has been called to it, and it has been stopped. The result has been that there is less bad apparatus in work than usual, and the methods of managing the chlorine chambers is being more studied. Still the gas is very subtle and difficult to manage, and it is also the cause of complaints which have often been referred to muriatic acid. This gas travels a great distance. It can be let off by the men readily and stopped readily, and the first act is sometimes said to be carried out in revenge.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen.—So far as sulphuretted hydrogen is concerned no definite directions are given under the Alkali Act, but the subject is a pressing one, and this gas is the real cause of some of the complaints made against acids. The advantages of dealing with this gas will probably be great; but it is only in some cases that individuals can act, and a proper combination is not yet effected.

The town of Widnes is very frequently, if not at all times, subjected to the influence of sulphuretted hydrogen. This arises not from anything that occurs in the numerous alkali works there, but from the waste products from these works. The tank waste, composed of sulphur and lime in various states of oxidation, is used for raising up the low lands on the Mersey, and forming a foundation for future buildings. The drainage of lands thus treated is offensive; it has a yellow colour, and on exposure to the air gives out the gas complained of. At certain spots the streams meet with acid streams, and the gas is then given out in enormous quantities. I have observed one spot, but I believe there must be others underground, perhaps also over-ground.

This evil cannot be dealt with by any one manufacturer, so far as I can see, without changes which might be inconvenient, but it could probably be dealt with by a combination of them.

Acid is continually flowing from the alkali works, as a consequence of the condensation, seeing that it is not allowed to flow into the air. This acid must find its way to the Mersey, and the streams from the tank waste must find their way also. The purification of the air from acid has therefore the effect of increasing the sulphuretted hydrogen, and this evil has greatly increased of late, and will probably increase with the great accumulations of the waste laid down. This extension of the waste must be a difficulty so long as the present mode of working lasts, and the accumulation must soon become so great, that the problem how to find room will be more and more difficult to solve.

This material gives out solutions which must long continue offensive, and the increase is continually extending the time required for purification, but by removing the sulphur partially by known methods the time must be greatly diminished, and the future protected.

The same material is causing offence in an extensive manner at St. Helens, and to a less degree in some other places. In Newcastle it is in most cases shipped out into the ocean and thrown overboard. It is impossible to find convenient room for it on land, and where it has been deposited it has been found inconvenient.

There are modes of extracting some of the sulphur from the waste at a profitable rate, but these are adopted by very few; the actual effect in diminishing the sulphur of the drainage water has not been fully ascertained, but it must be and is considerable.

There is also a mode of working so as to reduce the amount of lime used in the black ash furnace, and the result of this will probably be to allow much more sulphur to be removed profitably, but this also is not known with the fulness that is required. There is, however, hope that by these inventions the

inconvenience of putting tank waste on land may be very much diminished, and it may be considered how far the attention of alkali makers in their individual capacity, may be called to these points. A movement in this direction is expected to be of much value.

The evils are most striking at the spots where drainage lies exposed to the air and where acid meets it.

The first can surely be removed by surface drainage, thus reducing the area of liquid and of decomposition in that liquid.

The second is more difficult but requires attention. If a separate drainage were possible for the acid and alkaline solutions, the result would be that they would meet in the Mersey, and even there they would be somewhat offensive, at least so it seems to me, broad as it is; but that is a point which I cannot prove; the evil, however, would certainly be much diminished.

If the waste and sulphur-holding solutions were collected separately, and the sulphur extracted, there is the prospect of a profit instead of a loss, and towards this a great deal might be done by a proper arrangement of the material, so as to collect the drainage. Whether a combination of manufacturers or any other body would be fitted best for this, I do not attempt to say.

If the acid solutions were collected separately, and no trace allowed to go into the drainage, then there would be less escape of sulphuretted hydrogen at any spot, but the escape would occur over a more extensive region, partly of the Mersey. This is a condition we can scarcely expect.

It might be supposed that each manufacturer could deal with the waste of his own works, so as to extract some of the sulphur; but even if this were advantageous (and it is not impossible that want of space may create a difficulty there), there would still remain waste to be deposited somewhere, and to cause some nuisance, which would, however, be less than at present, and would not continue so long.

This independent action would not effect all that is required at present at Widnes, where the deposits of the various works are mixed, and in most cases inseparably so, and the conditions lead to the suggestion that the community, that is the Board of Health at the place, should consider the subject and make some attempt to seek a remedy, which calls for rapid action. The governing body at St. Helen's seems to have naturally a similar duty pressing upon it.

The complaints made by shipbuilders on the Tyne, alleging that the paint is spoilt by the gases, has been confirmed by the examination of a specimen sent me; the discolouration was caused by sulphuretted hydrogen, and not by muriatic acid.

Pressure under the New Act.—As a proof that I am giving the opinion of distinguished manufacturers, when I say that the minimum of escape in the late Act was considered by them too low to be attainable, I insert a letter from Mr. Gamble, of St. Helen's, one of those selected to watch the Bill in Parliament. I might insert more evidence on this point, but this is enough.

“ 15 October 1875.

“ WE are in receipt of your letter of the 7th.

“ We test our chimney at least twice every day, and the tests we obtained on the day of Mr. Fletcher's visit were not nearly so high as he made the escape, and the 41 tests made since that visit down to the present time show an average of 0·18 gr. per cubic foot; but among these are some bad tests, which made us take a great deal of trouble in examining our furnaces, and put three entirely out for more careful examination and repair. But that we should run so close on the average to the limit fixed by the Act, with all the care we take, and when we have never been able to detect white smoke from the chimney, makes us very uncomfortable, and confirms what the writer told you before the passing of the last Act of the extreme difficulty there would be in complying with the limit of one-fifth of a grain, especially in such cases as ours, where the chimney is not used for soda furnaces or other large sources of draught, unless recourse is had to artificial dilution of the chimney gases, which is a course we are very unwilling to adopt.

(signed) “ C. Gamble & Sons.”

In this condition of things it is well that landowners should not only be careful to be correct in their observations, but should know the difficulties with which they have to deal. If I know them better, it is because they have been my special study.

More prosecutions have been demanded. I have always said that prosecutions, if required, would increase in time, but first it was necessary that men should learn. I have done something better than mere fining. Let us take a late occurrence at Newcastle. An alkali maker, who was told that he had not con-

densing

densing power sufficient, is not only building new condensers, but he has had a new manager at a higher salary, and believed specially to understand condensation, and he has besides diminished his amount of manufacture in order to be within the Act. All these items are a serious expense, and at a time when trade is bad it is an open question with some whether it would not be better to stop altogether. These changes have been in the case alluded to a severe fine, and others have spent even more than he has. One manufacturer says that he has spent in changes caused by the new Act as much as 5s. per ton on the alkali made, an outlay which must appear very great to those who know the business. I do not know a more severe mode of fining or one that can be equally advantageous to the community. At other works, I am told that it was the additional strictness of the new Act which caused an entire stoppage.

This new Act has enabled us to have a change carried out that has long been much desired, and already alluded to; and in some works the analyses are made every day, in others twice a day, by the chemists employed there.

The new mode of examining has a simplicity which pleases everyone, and the objections anticipated have not occurred. Mr. Todd has had several openings made in some chimneys, so that an average of every spot can be taken readily.

The numbers returned for the Tyne have been always small, and although logically correct, I prefer the method now introduced.

It was really the case that in some works there was an uncertainty under the old Act, and the results in several cases on the Tyne were difficult to prove by the method adopted. At the same time the old one must not be forgotten, although for a while it has been less attended to, because the new one was more pressing and doing more good; both are now growing into one, so to speak.

At first it appears as if the treatment of every work were the same by the new Act. It is not entirely so, because some must condense to one per cent. in order to limit the amount per cubic foot to one-fifth of a grain, others do not require this, but the public gains the benefit, and cares little about per-centage so long as the air is pure.

The introduction of per-centage was an experiment never expected to succeed, and partly for that reason not opposed by the manufacturers, as I have been informed.

I must mention specially one case of difficulty. The owners of one of the largest works in the kingdom desired to see me, and when I called, the very serious communication was made, that after the most careful trials it was believed that it was impossible to comply with the requirements of the new Act. What was to be done in a case like this? was I to attempt to stop such a large work on which the living of, I suppose, some thousands of individuals depended, counting the workmen with their families, and all the varied connections which such a large manufacture must have? The answer to myself was simply this, certainly not at present. The next question was: If these are allowed to go on, how can others be consistently required to stop? This was a cause of great anxiety. It was a threatened dead lock or a failure of the Act, and it was one which I could not explain to the public, because it would be confessing a failure prematurely, and I had the fullest belief that time would remove the obstruction. All I could do therefore was to advise more attempts, and to be as reasonable as possible. The same quality of pressure was extended to all who were similarly desirous of doing their best. Encouraged by the reasonable delay, the owners, who certainly acted in a most straightforward manner, set again to work; they made many trials, and many changes, and kept two chemists continually testing their numerous furnaces and reporting the rate of progress. I am happy to say that every few weeks brought an improvement, and the escape has been reduced to such an extent, that as the exertions are continuing, I expect it soon to be much less than the maximum allowed.

In carrying out an Act of this kind we must expect a struggle. If it were a mere order to shut an office at five o'clock instead of six, it might be done as an act of obedience at once, but when the work must be carried on under new conditions, these must be studied, and the study is severe as well as expensive, deranging also much of the usual routine.

Of course, it may be asked, when all is done, is it enough?

COMPLAINTS on the Mersey and at Little Woolton, and on the Tyne.

Mr. Fletcher has collected the opinions of several persons well qualified, as we may suppose from their occupations to judge, and these are favourable, quite agreeing

agreeing that an improvement has taken place this year in the vegetation. The letter from Eccleston, near St. Helens, is very decided, and confirms an announcement in a former report, that fresh and healthy as well as clean leaves had been obtained from a spot which even 12 years ago appeared doomed to destruction.

At Widnes we know that less gas has escaped, and if this is not a benefit, the Acts may cease. It may be said that the works increase more rapidly than the improvements in condensation. That the greater amount of gas found at Little Woolton was caused by the remarkable continuation of east winds, agrees with that which was said regarding Gateshead, and is a most probable cause, but that the wind was the cause of the improvements observed this year near St. Helens, and in some other places, cannot be believed, as the principal spots are to the west where more than usual effects ought to have been found.

It must not be forgotten, too, that the improvements exist notwithstanding that copper works on the usual smelting system, burning off a great amount of sulphur, still are found at St. Helens, with glass works and potteries.

In Newcastle it was asserted that the increase of escape was very great. The resident inspector, Mr. Todd, was much annoyed at the complaints, the assertions being opposed to his experience, and he sent to ask Dr. Blatherwick to help him. He also sent to me urging an inquiry. I spent some time there, and it is most gratifying to learn that in every instance the report of Mr. Todd was confirmed as to the amount escaping.

Dr. Blatherwick found even less gas than was reported to him. Less than one-tenth of a grain, or actually one-half the amount allowed, was found escaping from works which, from private information given, were considered as specially offensive.

This inquiry was confined to muriatic acid, and I had given instructions that this should be the first part of the Act which should be put in perfect working order, as it was best understood and the definitions relating to it were precise, whilst it was not so with the others. The rest of the Act being indefinite must gradually be worked up to a more distinct form, and that can be done only by experience. That it has more than begun will be also shown.

One of these most persistent complaints is from the owner of a most noxious chimney which does not come under the Act.

When I was leaving Newcastle a petition came to Mr. Todd signed by several hundred workmen of the Hebburn Colliery. Typhoid fever had broken out, and although the gases were not altogether blamed for it, it was believed that they might have done harm. The complaint was against one of the newly included copper works; Mr. Todd says that the complaint was chiefly against the chimney of the smelting furnace not under control. Dr. Spear, officer of health in South Shields, was good enough to examine the matter with him. He says, "from what we heard, I considered that the escape of gas was partly from the chimney of the smelting furnaces, and partly from the body of the works, that is, that gas sometimes escaped that never reached the condenser. Since we were there the miners say the escapes are greater at night or early morning. I don't know if this is likely to be so; I believe, however, they all admit that the escapes are less than they used to be."

I am glad to find that he confirms my opinion also in the following: "I cannot imagine that acid gas can have anything to do with the prevalence of fever; although of course it is possible, as Dr. Angus Smith says in one of his reports, that they lower the general health and so become a predisposing cause" (may become, would be nearer my opinion). "On the other hand, I am quite sure that the gases in the diluted state in which they are breathed in the works do not act as preservatory agents against fever, for fever is, to say the least, quite as prevalent in the near neighbourhood of the works as in any other part of the district, and lately I have met several instances where the labourers themselves have suffered from typhoid fever."

In my last report I showed that the gases did not prevent scarlet fever. I expected that the result might be different with sulphuretted hydrogen, but Dr. Spear has not found this.

At any rate the result of this inquiry is that the (acid) gases given out are acknowledged to be less, and even if not less, they cannot have caused the recent increase of typhoid fever.

But still I must ask what was the cause of the complaints being increased at Gateshead and Woolton, when of a certainty less gas was escaping. The peculiarity of the weather was one certain cause, and changes taking place in the works may

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 43, s. 4.

See section 5.

may have been another, but the main result remains : people demand more than the Acts give. One very certain cause is the increase of the drainage from waste heaps, and for this reason I wish combined action to attack this source of complaint.

The chimney giving out a very large amount of sulphuric acid near Gateshead, has been put out of use, and Glover's Towers are doing the work which caused the escape, and was a great cause of complaint, although not a new one.

It sometimes happens, however, that the cure of one evil produces another ; and I am not quite sure that some such cause may have existed. There are always many points to attend to.

The accounts from the neighbourhood of the Tyne are not satisfactory, however, and some of the improvements spoken of in this report must be resorted to before they can be made so ; and it is hoped that some steps will be taken voluntarily far beyond any of the demands of the Acts. I suppose legislation may follow as rapidly as invention will permit it.

I am inclined to believe in some great escapes at particular times ; and on this point I may say that escapes at irregular times are not under the control of the inspectors. Even an inspector at every work could scarcely prevent this if the men were not fully under control. It has been said, but it must be repeated, that inspection can only take care of the general condition of a work, can see that the apparatus is suited for the requirements, and can see that, as a rule, the whole is well conducted. Accidents must be left to the observation of those who are in the neighbourhood.

It may, however, be true also, as has been said to me, that more inspection is required. Thinking it possible that some assistance was necessary, or would at least be useful to Mr. Todd, I offered to send him this for a short time as a trial at my own expense ; but he had a desire to finish the work himself, and to reduce all the escapes to the standard of the new Act first ; leaving the matter to be re-considered. It may, however, be true that some annoyance may have occurred at Gateshead which it is not in my power to find the cause of.

There can be little doubt that increased power of inspection might hurry on the changes, and enable us to keep those already made in a state of more constant efficiency. On this point I shall communicate more fully. But my object here is partly to show that not only are changes of great benefit everywhere going on, but on the Tyne during this summer, Mr. Todd's results were found decidedly correct ; and so far as one acid was concerned, better results were obtained than most persons who knew the subject, expected. But the public wishes still more, and this I hope will be given ; but whether they can obtain as much as they desire, is a very different thing.

Appended to this, I send the reports of my colleagues, each taking his own view, after simply consulting with me as to the points which would be worth bringing forward. The actual additional cost is not given so fully as I wished it, but it is difficult to calculate ; when a furnace is stopt a loss occurs, and this stoppage by the inspectors is so frequent that it is not considered worth while to mention every case. At one work I was informed that 2,500 *l.* had been spent on changes, but even this would not be a full calculation. Mr. Fletcher gives only one case in detail, but it is a striking one ; it is from Widnes, but he might have mentioned from the same district, furnaces entirely given up. Dr. Blatherwick gave a list of expenses, but as he held it to be very incomplete, it is not printed.

All my colleagues are convinced that the new Act has wrought much change, besides promising more, as it is a progressive one ; however, so far as muriatic acid is concerned, Dr. Hobson seems to rejoice in the fact that in his district the new Act did not call on him to make any improvement. The work had been already done, probably because his district was more easily managed than the others.

Chemical Works not under Inspection.—As inspectors of alkali works, I and my colleagues have a continual excuse that other works and not those under their examination are the really guilty. It is sometimes true.

Since I left Newcastle I received a letter from the mayor, which may weigh against the complaint from Gateshead. He is quite right in calling attention to chemical works not under inspection, and I believe as little time as possible ought to be lost in making plans regarding them. I was glad, however, that a part only was done last year as we have had enough to consider. The mayor, Mr. Addison Potter, writes—

“ I have pleasure in testifying to the great improvement here since the new Alkali Act has come into operation. My trees have suffered very little this year. I advised Mr. Todd

to do his spiriting gently, and as long as the alkali makers were endeavouring to bring their works to his requirements, to extend the time as much as possible; and I consider that great credit is due him for the judicious manner in which he has brought all the manufacturers of the Act with almost no grumbling on their part; but I hope that you will still continue your endeavours to purify the atmosphere and bring in a Bill to put all fumes under the same control.

"The chimney from Landgale's Manure Works is a perfect nuisance; the smell is sickening and Mr. Todd has no power to interfere.

"This should not be.

"Yours, &c.

"(signed) Addison Potter."

Having shown the present position of the work, occasion may be taken to say that the late Act is expansible and can be carried out much further than it yet is, but the public mind hurries forward, and considering its demands I am inclined to think it would be well early to include the remaining chemical works in a supplementary Bill as previously proposed by me.

The mode of introducing the other works must, I suppose, be in a manner allied to the indefinite clauses of the Act of 1874, and I should propose, exactly as I did on a previous occasion, that all chemical works or works giving out offensive gases, such as acids sulphuric, sulphurous, muriatic, or nitric, nitrous gases, sulphuretted hydrogen, chlorine, or offensive compounds of any of these gases or of fluorine should, on complaint being made, be put for a certain time under inspection. This prevents the demand, at least for the time, of a great number of inspectors.

It seems also perfectly clear that chemical works will never be carried on in such a way as to be entirely inoffensive in all cases; it is therefore requisite to provide for the results of the offence and to put in order the process of claims for damages. This, I think, can be done by a clause to this effect: that if damage is proved to be done by fumes from any chemical work, the amount to be paid shall be in proportion to the amount of gases given out by the works and capable of causing more or less of the injury, taking also other proved conditions into consideration.

This will prevent any attempt to shelter one work at the expense of others, a frequent cause of gross injustice; the method in which contradictory evidence is used at trials of such cases has produced a considerable want of confidence in the results.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. Angus Smith.

REPORT.—DISTRICT No. 1.

November 1875.

IN reporting on the working of the Alkali Act of 1874 it is desirable to represent the experience of the agriculturists on the one hand and that of the manufacturers on the other hand respecting it.

With regard to the farmers, it is not easy to obtain any clear expression of opinion, except when that takes the form of complaint. When damage is done to the crops complaints come clearly, and it is right they should, but no one is at the trouble of speaking merely to say that no damage has been done or to say that less has been done than usual. Complaints have, however, been much less frequent on the part of farmers and landowners this year than formerly, and in reply to my inquiries the silence has been broken in a few cases, so that I am able to quote letters received relating to the amount of damage lately done.

One is from Mr. Broomfield, the forester on Lord Derby's estate at Knowsley, which is exposed to injury from the smoke of St. Helens.

He says . . . "Respecting the damage done to trees by the smoke from the different works in St. Helens, I consider the woods and young plantations are looking better the past 12 months than they have done since I have been at Knowsley, which is nearly 16 years."

Mr. Hale, writing also from Knowsley, says, "I do not see any increase in the amount of damage done. Considering the increase of the manufactures this may be something gained."

Mr. Hale goes on to complain grievously of a particular smell that still reaches them, but as he describes it as something that forms a scum on the surface of water he proves it not to be acid, and so takes it out of all comparison with past years.

I cannot

I cannot refrain from here saying that I believe all the woods on the St. Helens side of Knowsley Park would before this have been swept away had it not been for the protection afforded them by the Alkali Acts, and in this opinion I believe I am supported by most people who know the district.

Mr. Taylor, who owns a large estate between St. Helens and Knowsley, appears to be of this opinion, for he writes, "as soon as inspection was in force, after the passing of Lord Derby's Noxious Vapours Act, the improvement was most marked as regards my father's estate. The damage to the foliage of the young timber and the coppice was nothing in comparison to what it had been. What is left of the old timber is ruined past recovery." He remarks on the damage done by works other than Alkali Works, and expresses a wish that further legislation should be attempted.

Wishing to know the opinion of the farmers who are the most exposed to the smoke of Widnes, I wrote to several; only two replied. Mr. Isaac Prescott, who has a farm at Tarbock and also one at Bold, is exposed to smoke both from Widnes and from St. Helens; he writes, "I find little or no damage done this summer to what I have other summers."

Messrs. Wm. and T. Taylor, who hold a large farm in Cuerdley within two miles of Widnes, write, "There has been less damage done to crops and trees this year than usual, which we suppose is owing to the amended Alkali Act."

I called on the farmers who had not replied to my letters. They all said that vegetation had been better this year than usual; some had had an abundant crop of apples, while of late there had been none.

From these statements and from my own observation I believe there has been some improvement in the condition of the country this year, that is to say, that during the past 11 years we have limited the area of damage and kept the evils from increasing, but that during this year we have been able to diminish the injured area.

With regard to the manufactures, one may speak more exactly.

The opportunity which the new Act gives of estimating the amount of hydrochloric acid at so much per cubic foot of effluent gases in place of so much per cent. of the quantity made in the works, has in many cases been the means of greatly reducing the amount of acid sent away into the air.

This diminution has not been made easily, but has entailed very great expense on the manufacturers, both in the erection of increased condensing apparatus and in keeping the furnaces in which the acid is generated in a more perfect state of repair. One of the manufacturers states that he has spent 959 *l.* extra on repairs, and he adds, "We get very much less work from our plant even at an enormously extra expense for repairs;" he gives the following figures:—

COST OF EXTRA CONDENSERS.

		£.	s.	d.
Alkali Department	{ 6 months ending 31st December 1874	-	525	5 5
	" " 30th June 1875	-	588	8 4
Copper Department	" " "	-	275	- -
	£.		1,388	13 9
REPAIRS for Six Months ending—				
	30th June 1874, 6,400 tons sulph. soda. made	- - -	1,683	- -
	31st December 1874, 6,700 " "	- - -	1,621	- -
	30th June 1875, 5,050 " "	- - -	2,580	- -

From this it appears that under the new Alkali Act the amount spent on repairs per ton of material made is double of what it was under the old Act.

The diminished amount of material manufactured is owing to the constant stopping of furnaces, when a little acid gas is found to be leaking through the brickwork: such frequent stopping was not necessary in order to comply with the old Act; the manufacturer would not incur more than one-tenth of this expense were it not for the compulsion of the Acts.

I have made an estimate of the cost of the condensing apparatus now at work. I think in Widnes it amounts to 90,000 *l.*, and that in the whole of my district there is now to be seen that which has cost 200,000 *l.*

The copper extracting works (by the new process) are now brought under the Act. To comply with it condensers have been built, furnaces and flues repaired or re-constructed. One of the copper works has 28 furnaces; each of these has been in measure rebuilt; some of them wholly so. Also a chemist has been engaged, and is now constantly employed in testing the effluent gases, so as to keep within the Act.

With regard to the pressure of the new Act, I think the line drawn is quite as close as the manufacturers can bear, and that to keep within it requires their most constant and watchful effort, and a largely increased expenditure.

In conclusion perhaps a word may be said regarding the increased labour the new Act has put upon the inspectors. In most of the works increased condensing apparatus presents more numerous points where chemical tests must be applied in order to complete inspection. In some of the works the labour has thus been increased fourfold. Throughout my district the work has been fully doubled. New methods of examination have also to be devised in order to meet the altered circumstances.

(signed) *Alfred E. Fletcher.*

Dr. R. Angus Smith, F.R.S., &c.,
Manchester.

THE following note has since been added :

The principal results obtained under the new Alkali Act have been due to the working of Clause 4, which limits the amount of HCl escaping to $\frac{1}{4}$ th grain per cubic foot of air or smoke. Although the Act is not more stringent as to the total amount sent out, namely, 5 per cent., yet owing to the mode of carrying on many of the works in this district, this limit to the amount of acid per cubic foot has, in fact, very much diminished the total amount, and this too in the case of those works which probably did the most harm. When the figures are published showing the average amount of HCl escaping from the various works during last year, a diminution, as compared with previous years, will be apparent; but this will not be final; there will be a progressive diminution, for it has taken some time for the manufacturers to realise and meet the pressure put upon them. For instance, it is found that the form of roasting furnace commonly used throughout this district gives rise often to a breach of the new Act. I have felt it to be my duty unceasingly to point this out, because I believe that the escape of HCl will be materially diminished when these furnaces are better constructed.

In the district there are about 140 of them. I trust it will not be long before I can report that they have been superseded by an improved form. Many experiments are on foot for this end, and much success has been achieved, but it will be seen that all the furnaces in use in a particular trade cannot be replaced suddenly. The want of a better furnace has been felt chiefly under the new Act.

In the meantime the provisions of the Act are observed, but at a very great cost to many of the manufacturers; with the present appliances it is very difficult for some of them to keep down the amount of escaping HCl to $\frac{1}{4}$ th grain per foot of smoke. This increased cost is the lever that will move the furnaces.

The clause next in importance, as measured by its effect here, is I think No. 3. Under this clause the copper extracting works are ranked as alkali works, since they emit HCl by the decomposition of common salt, as do the alkali works proper. There are seven of them in this district, and I found on inspecting them that fully as much HCl was sent away as was feared. In all cases, however, apparatus has been put up to condense the acid, and the amount of escape has been brought within the limits of the Act. A considerable capital has been expended to effect this. In these works difficulties are met with not found in the alkali works, difficulties which some despaired of overcoming. Necessity has, however, in these cases had its usual offspring, and the desired methods have been invented for accomplishing the objects in view.

11 January 1876.

(signed) *Alfred E. Fletcher.*

REPORT.—DISTRICT, No. 2.

Dear Sir,

Eccles, 4 November 1875.

THE new Act has not caused very much alteration in my district as far as the muriatic acid is concerned, as most of the works are small and do not decompose much salt, so that a quantity any way approaching $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain per cubic foot in the chimney amounted to more than the 5 per cent. allowed by the old Act. At most of the works the escape has been considerably below 5 per cent., and consequently the amount in the chimney much less than the $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain permitted by the new Act. In some works, however, and especially the larger ones, additional condensers and flue wash-towers have been erected, and in all cases more care is taken in the working.

The following numbers, the result of my examination in September, will show that the works generally are in an efficient state: average quantity of muriatic acid per cubic foot in the chimney, 0·10 gr.; escape, 2·22 per cent.

I have had to alter my method of testing; previously I tried in the flues, now in the chimney; the results are somewhat the same.

As for the sulphuric acid manufacture, alterations have been made in nearly every work; in some new, and others additional, Glover and Gay Lussac towers, and extra chambers have been erected at great cost, and in a great many the chambers, being slightly leaky, have been rebuilt. These alterations have undoubtedly reduced the escape of acid gas to a great extent. I give as a proof of this some experiments I made at Messrs. Farmer & Sons, on four different days. I found the escape from the chambers as follows:

Grains of Acid per Cubic Foot.	Lbs. of Acid per Hour.	Per Cent.
24·74	19·792	10·15
11·77	9·416	4·83
6·00	4·800	2·46
15·10	12·080	6·20

In consequence of the new Act, and at my suggestion, an extra or condense chamber was built. An experiment made since gave me—

Grains of Acid per Cubic Foot.	Lbs. of Acid per Hour.	Per Cent.
0·85	0·680	0·35

These numbers speak for themselves. If this result has been obtained in one case, and that a small work, may we not expect very great improvement from the extensive alterations that have been and are now being made in the works generally.

I find, in consequence of the new Act, that two, three, and sometimes more tests have to be made when one was sufficient before, and also that the work in my laboratory is very considerably increased. Three new works come under inspection, and experiments have become necessary in several others that previously required superficial examination only.

The new Act throws very much greater responsibility upon us, a responsibility not in name only, as I feel certain, from a number of experiments, that more damage has been recently done in my district from the escape of sulphuric acid than that of muriatic acid.

My opinion is formed from upwards of 30 experiments made on chambers before alterations were made to meet the requirements of the new Act. I found that from 30 works during one hour there were 950 lbs. of sulphuric acid passing away, while from the same works and during the same time 245 lbs. only of muriatic acid was escaping. Moreover, the escape of sulphuric acid is much more liable to vary than that of muriatic acid, and will consequently require more careful watching.

I am, &c.

Dr. R. Angus Smith.

(signed) John T. Hobson.

THE following has since been added:—

Very few complaints have been made of the works in my district during the past year; in fact, I can only at the present moment call to mind three, all of them of an insignificant character. The first, Bury & Co., was certainly due to the accidental breaking of two concentrating glasses containing sulphuric acid. This would cause a great nuisance, but for a very short time only. The

second, Tennants & Co., Manchester : this work is situated in a town surrounded by shops and dwelling-houses, and it is scarcely surprising that occasionally, the people being in such very close proximity, there may have been a little annoyance. I have repeatedly visited the works, and expect that, after adopting a suggestion I made to them, one cause of nuisance will cease. The third, Dentith, is also close to a town. This work originally was under the Alkali Act; but as they have ceased making muriatic acid it does not, strictly speaking, now come under my inspection. The owner, however, being anxious not to annoy his neighbours, wishes me to consider it an alkali work. It is only a very small place, and little work done at it. A great improvement has taken place during last year, and a further one is promised immediately.

There are two works about which frequent complaints were made formerly, but of which none whatever were made last year. Firstly, Chance Brothers & Co. : the improvement here is mainly due to the erection of new condensers. Secondly, Barton & Co. : at this work the sulphuric acid chambers were in bad order, but are now entirely renewed.

As I mentioned before, nearly all the works in my district, previous to the passing of the 1874 Act, sent out much less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain per cubic foot; it was necessary for them to do this, to conform to the 1863 Act, so that most of the credit for the small number of complaints must be given to improvements on the sulphuric acid plant.

In almost every work the chambers have been renewed; and in many, additional chambers and towers have been erected. That there has been a very great improvement is an undoubted fact, and much may be expected from alterations not yet completed. I am not able at present to give figures to prove this, except in two cases.

It is admitted in one case that now four tons more vitriol are made per week from the same quantity of material than was done before.

Messrs. Howarth & Sons erected also a new chamber, burners and towers, and the result obtained here is also very satisfactory.

The chamber exit contained—

Before Improvements.	After Improvements.
Grains of Acid per Cubic Foot.	Grains of Acid per Cubic Foot.
16.71	1.36
8.00	1.76
11.75	0.52

These figures speak for themselves; and I expect in a short time to find that this great improvement is the rule, not the exception.

Three copper extracting works come under my inspection; in two of these no towers whatever were used until the passing of the Act. Now, of course, they have them, and are working satisfactorily. The third I found, although using condensers, was still sending out large quantities of acid.

Alterations have been made; and my last examination gave less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain per cubic foot escaping. I must in conclusion say that my experience coincides with that of my colleagues in the complaints by the alkali makers, that their sulphuric acid plant is under inspection, and not that of their neighbours, who do not make alkali.

REPORT.—NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, No. 3.

THE average quantity of HCl contained in the gases of combustion escaping up the different chimnies in my district is shown as follows in grains or parts of a grain per cubic foot:—

No. 5.—No alteration, the escape 0.13, 0.9, 0.12.

No. 51.—The water for the condensers has been better regulated, and sprays introduced at the bottom of all the roaster condensers.

The escape has been 0.3, 0.38

0.28

0.22

0.63

$1.51 \div 4 = 0.38, 0.52$

0.18

$0.70 \div 2 = 0.35, 0.16, 0.11, 0.05, 0.105, 0.08, 0.10, 0.17, 0.2$, and when tested by Dr. Blatherwick, on the 13th October, 0.0976, 0.109, 0.054.

No. 52.

No. 52.—A large increase of the water used for condensing and sprays introduced at the bottom of the roaster condensers.

The escape has been 0·42, 1·5, 0·6, 0·16, 0·12, 0·09, 0·19.

No. 53.—Alterations making the escape 0·8, 0·16, 0·14.

No. 54.—The escape 0·15.

No. 55.—New condensers have been built, but not yet regulated, and sprays introduced to the bottom of the roaster. The escape 0·3, 0·23.

No. 56.—All the roaster condensers have been new packed, and one more condenser added; the water has also been better regulated.

The escape 0·54, 0·36, 0·3, 0·23, 0·24, 0·15, 0·12, 0·27, 0·29, 0·23, 0·2, 0·08, 0·06, and when tested by yourself, on the 15th October, 0·13.

No. 57.—New condensers have been built, and a spray cistern added to the condensers. The escape 0·23, 0·2, 0·12, 0·12, 0·09.

No. 58.—New condensers lately put to work, and two spray cisterns added.

The escape 0·41, 0·54, 0·2, 0·15, 0·13.

No. 61.—The condensation has been improved by doubling the quantity of water used in the condensers.

The escape 0·27, 0·23, 0·5, 1·29, 0·5, 1·29, 3·7, 0·3, 0·1, 0·26, 0·05, 0·49, 0·17, 0·2, 0·19, 0·14, 0·29, 0·25, 0·7, 0·2, 0·1.

No. 63.—The condensers at these works are as large and in as good condition as any in this district. Sprays have been introduced in the bottom of the roaster condensers, and although the escape is under 1 per cent., yet they have not succeeded in so regulating the draught as to bring their escape in the chimney regularly below 0·2, but I expect they will accomplish this shortly. The escape has been 0·9, 0·54, 0·4, 0·28, and when tested by Dr. Blatherwick, on 13th October, 0·29, 0·18 small chimney.

No. 64.—These works were idle for some months, but since they have commenced to decompose, the water has been better regulated, and the escape reduced from 0·5 to 0·2.

No. 67.—No alteration, but the supply of water to the condensers better regulated.

The escape has been 0·25, 0·2, 0·2, 0·2, 0·3, 0·4, 0·1, 0·12, and when tested by Dr. Blatherwick, on the 13th October, 0·091.

No. 70.—No alterations. The escape 0·11, 0·15.

No. 71.—New condensers have been erected, and are in use. The escape 0·18, 0·12.

No. 114.—These works are now idle.

No. 59.—Not decomposing salt at present.

No. 60.—Not decomposing salt at present.

No. 107.—The water for condensation has been better regulated. Sprays have been introduced in the bottom of the roaster condensers.

The escape 0·57, 0·35, 0·12, pan 1·5, 0·12, pan 0·18, 0·11, pan 0·11, 0·13, 0·09.

No. 68.—Not decomposing salt.

No. 108.—The pan and roaster gases, which were carried together to one condenser, have been separated, each going to separate condensers. The escape, 4·5, 0·16, 0·16.

No. 116.—No alteration, but the water better regulated on the condensers. The escape 0·5, 0·3, 0·19, 0·02.

No. 122.—The condensation very regular, 0·09.

No. 132.—No alterations in condensers, but the water supply to them better regulated.

The escape 0·4, 0·12, 0·08, 0·09, 0·19, 0·2, 0·15, 0·12, 0·13, 0·09.

No. 142.—Wet copper process decomposing salt by sulphates.

The escape 0·15, 0·16, 0·12.

No. 143.—Wet copper process decomposing salt by sulphates.

The escape 23·6, 0·07, 0·1, 0·11, 0·1, 0·08.

No. 137.—Wet copper process decomposing salt by sulphates.

The escape 0·08, 0·12, 0·15.

No. 138.—Great alterations have been made here; the open roasters employed in decomposing salt by sulphates have been replaced by close roasters, with a pressure of gas between the roaster and arch of the furnace forming the flue over it, by which means the escape has been reduced from 0·7 to 0·15.

No. 115.—No alteration, except in the supply of water to the condensers. The escape, 48, 0·3, 0·23, 0·15.

No. 101.—Here a new furnace for decomposing chlorides has been invented; instead of decomposing the salt partly in the pan, by putting all the SO_2 on it at once, and then turning it over to the roaster to be finished, the salt is put into a pan with a flat bottom resting on a solid bed, and a fire going over it with a sort of plough worked by machinery constantly moving round it and stirring up the charge; the acid is added by degrees, so that instead of having large volumes of HCl given off at one particular time of the charge, it is given off regularly during the whole charge; the sulphate when drawn is perfectly free from HCl and SO_2 , so constantly given off by the old way of working. The escape 0·02, 0·16.

150.—The escape 0·08.

REPORT.—DISTRICT, No. 4.

My dear Sir,

Glasgow, October 1875.

THERE can be no doubt as to the beneficial working of the new Act in Scotland and Ireland. The whole district is busy with additions and improvements; there is more general care shown in conducting the manufactures, and certainly more alertness in remedying evils. One of the most striking benefits of the new Act is the increased facility it affords in stopping a nuisance. Under the old per-centage clause relating to muriatic acid, there was some difficulty in establishing an offence, and frequently a difficulty in demonstrating the per-centage itself with accuracy; now, however, I have no hesitation in stopping a work, or such part of a work, that is at fault.

No doubt, with your concurrence, legal actions might have been raised in some cases, and indeed there are but few manufacturers who, at one time or other, could not have been summoned under the strict letter of the law; but I have preferred using vigilance in stopping evils and endeavouring to get the manufacturers to establish permanent improvements.

This pressure, properly exercised, will probably mature many new discoveries and expediences which may become undoubted benefits to the public.

With regard to the other provisions of the new Act (those relating to sulphur and other gases), I was certainly surprised to find so large an escape. Either from carelessness or want of proper preventive means, much gas was allowed to pass away. The remedies in most cases were manifest, and are being adopted.

I must again mention that the "alkali makers" complain very strongly that the new Act does not include all vitriol makers. I have made inquiry about this, and find that in my district there are more "manure makers" manufacturing vitriol than alkali makers. Even these do not include all who make sulphuric acid or vitriol.

I can furnish you with the names of these firms, and the quantity of sulphur they burn. I shall also furnish you with full details of the facts hereafter mentioned in my annual report.

I have not taken into consideration here the losses entailed on the manufacturers by the repeated stoppage of furnaces. Pecuniarily they have suffered as much as if legal actions had been brought against them, but the public have gained.

The outlay throughout the district, in consequence of the new Act (for increase of plant, &c., &c.), is considerable, but not fully ascertained. Subjoined are a few details illustrating my remarks.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *Charles Blatherwick.*

Name, &c. of Work.	Alterations and Improvements under New Act.
<p>106.—On several occasions the HCl escape has exceeded 0·2 grains per cubic foot.</p> <p>There has been great difficulty in keeping tight furnaces.</p> <p>Very large escape of sulphur gases. On my first visit as much as 17 grains per cubic foot (estimated as S O₃).</p> <p>This was at once stopped.</p> <p>For the last four or five months 20lbs. of sulphur has been taken off the hourly charge.</p> <p>The size of sulphurous acid exit is an 18-inch diameter pipe.</p> <p>Speed 4 feet for 1 sec. - - - - -</p>	<p>Last testings = ·088 grains per cubic foot.</p> <p>Furnaces reconstructed entirely, at considerable cost.</p> <p>Erection of another wash tower.</p> <p>Erection of wash tower for furnace gases.</p>
<p>80.—Muriatic acid was at exit escape ·28 - - -</p> <p>A large escape of gases from vitriol chambers, 3 grains S O₃ per cubic foot.</p>	<p>A saving of the burning of 25 tons of sulphur.</p> <p>Erection of water condenser.</p> <p>Erection of denitrating tower.</p> <p>Last testings showed 2 grains per cubic foot sulphur at exit of condenser.</p> <p>Last testing ·14 grains per cubic foot.</p> <p>Stoppage of furnace for five months.</p> <p>Erection of large water, Gay Lussac, and Glover towers.</p> <p>Improved water supply to condensers.</p>

Name, &c. of Work.	Alterations and Improvements under New Act.
<p>79.—A very large work requiring much inspection, as all the uncondensed gases from 20 salt cake furnaces (close) pass undiluted through one chimney.</p> <p>There is great difficulty in lowering the escape below $\cdot 2$, but taking the average per cent. of condensation, it is very good.</p> <p>Little or no escape from condensers - - -</p> <p>Many experiments have been tried here to lessen escape.</p> <p>The introduction of a powerful blast of air to the furnace flues, and an attempt to condense the escaping acid gases by dry limestone, are still occupying the attention of the owners. The escape has been lessened and perpetual testing of flues and chimneys rigidly exacted.</p>	<p>Erection of large wash tower.</p> <p>Employment of two assistants to watch and test escapes of HCl.</p> <p>For the last six months (as compared with the corresponding six months of last year) there has been a saving of 15·6 per cent. of the amount previously lost, or 21 tons of HCl saved.</p>
<p>73.—HCl condensation was 97½ per cent., though at times more than $\cdot 2$ grains per cubic foot was found in exit.</p> <p>There was a large escape of sulphur gases. Estimating them as S O₃, there was more than 4 grains escaping per cubic foot.</p> <p>Speed was about 5 feet per sec. and the dimension of exit pipe = 20 inches in diameter.</p>	<p>New furnace of improved construction.</p> <p>Erection of condenser to stop this waste; last testings = 0·6 grains per sec. cubic foot from the chambers, not the chimney.</p>
<p>134.—Escape of HCl was $\cdot 33$ grains per cubic foot of chimney gases.</p>	<p>Escape now = $\cdot 12$.</p> <p>Entire stoppage of one furnace.</p>
<p>105.—Escape of HCl = $\cdot 35$ grains per cubic foot</p>	<p>Stoppage of half the work pending permanent improvements. Average of last escapes 0·18 grains.</p>
<p>83.—Condensation here 98 per cent. yet = 0·3 HCl has been found in chimney. All the uncondensed salt cake gases go through one stalk, undiluted except by the gases of the coal used for these furnaces.</p>	<p>Stoppage of furnace, and an attempt to condense the HCl escaping with the furnace smoke.</p> <p>Employment of special analyst.</p> <p>Improvement in construction of furnaces.</p> <p>Last testings showed less than 0·2 grains.</p>
<p>135.—Escape of HCl nearly $\cdot 4$ grains per cubic foot, or as much again as it should be. The owner was unwilling to believe this till I showed it to him in his own laboratory.</p>	<p>Stoppage of three furnaces pending improvements.</p> <p>Erection of large condenser.</p> <p>Stoppage of salt cake furnace.</p> <p>Last testings = 0·17 grains HCl per cubic foot.</p>
<p>117.—There was a large escape of acid gases from the vitriol chambers, 4 grains per cubic foot through 20-inch diameter pipe.</p> <p>Speed 5 feet per sec.</p>	<p>Erection of large water tower.</p> <p>Erection of Gay Lussac towers, &c.</p>
<p>128.—HCl escape twice exceeded the $\cdot 2$ grains per cubic foot.</p>	<p>Erection of wash towers and extra tanks for condensing of HCl.</p> <p>Escape reduced to 0·085 grains per cubic foot.</p>
<p>95.—HCl occasionally over the $\cdot 2$ grains - - -</p>	<p>Erection of large new stone condensing tower.</p> <p>Re-constructing of furnaces; escape 0·12 per cubic foot.</p>

Alkali Works, New York

Name &c of Works

Exhaustion of large waste water
Exhaustion of two exhausts to water and
exhausts of HCl
For the last six months (commencing with
the corresponding six months of last year)
there has been a saving of 150 per cent
of the amount of water used, and of 100
of HCl used.

Exhaustion of 100 per cent of water
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Exhaustion of 100 per cent of HCl

165.

Under 2 oz.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 April 1876.

(Mr. Selater-Booth.)

COPY of INTERMEDIATE REPORT of Dr. Angus Smith,
Chief Inspector under the Alkali Acts, 1863 and
1874, to the Local Government Board, of his Pro-
ceedings since the passing of the latter Act.

ALKALI ACTS, 1863 AND 1874.

95.—HCl occasionally over the 2 grains per
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SEVERN ELVER FISHING.

REPORT

BY THE

Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries, on the Provisions of the 15th Section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, relating to Elver Fishing on the Severn.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1

SIR,

Home Office, Whitehall, 20th June 1876.

WE have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions of Mr. Secretary Cross, we held an inquiry on Thursday and Friday, the 8th and 9th inst., at Gloucester, and on Saturday, the 10th inst., at Worcester, into the operation of the 15th section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873.

This section enacts that "no person between the 1st day of January and the 24th day of June inclusive shall hang, fix, or use, in any salmon river, any baskets, nets, traps, or devices for catching eels or the fry of eels, or place in any inland water any device whatsoever, to catch or obstruct any fish descending the stream."

We are now in a position to make the following Report:—

The eel is a migratory fish, and abounds in the majority of our rivers, lakes, and ponds. Its history and habits are only imperfectly known, but the salient points of them may be stated as follows:—In the autumn months the adult eels, especially after rain, migrate to the estuaries of the rivers which they inhabit. While so migrating they are taken in bucks, traps, nets, and other engines, both in the river and at the mouths of tributaries and ditches connected with it. In the spring months, from February to June, and especially in March, April, and May, the elvers, or eel fry, migrate from the estuaries to the fresh waters. While so migrating they are captured in the lower portions of the Severn and other rivers by the neighbouring population, formed into cakes, and sold as food.

An adult eel weighs from $\frac{1}{8}$ of a lb. to 7 lbs., according to its age, and is known successively as a "stick eel," a "shuntling," and an eel. 1,400 to 1,500 elvers make 1 lb. As a cwt. of elvers are frequently taken in one night by one man, and hundreds of men are at the same time taking elvers in the Severn, some idea may be obtained of the prodigious number of elvers that annually enter that river.

Legislation affecting elvers applied, up to 1873, exclusively to the Severn. By an Act passed about 200 years ago, 30 Car. II. cap. 9., it was enacted that no one "shall use any net, engine, instrument, or device for the taking of the fry of eels commonly called elvers" in the river Severn. This Act, or rather this provision of this Act, seems, so far as we can trace, to have never been obeyed, and 100 years ago it underwent an important modification. The 18th Geo. III. c. 33. declares that whereas "elvers (the brood of eels) which come up the river Severn at a certain season in immense quantities, and afford a great support for the inhabitants of the adjacent parishes and places, are now totally prohibited by law from being taken, be it enacted that so much of the fore-mentioned Act (30 Car. II.) as relates to the penalty on persons who take elvers to and for their own use only, and not for sale, shall be repealed."

The 30th Car. II. had therefore absolutely prohibited the capture of elvers in the Severn; the 18th Geo. III. permitted their capture for the fishermen's own use; but the 18th Geo. III. seems to have been no more observed than the 30th Car. II. Rudder published his history of Gloucestershire in the year which followed the passing of the later Act. He alludes to the importance of the elver fishing, but he seems to be in total ignorance of any legislative provisions affecting it. Yarrell in 1836 was equally ignorant of them, though he also alludes to the elver fishery at Gloucester. Nor were we able to find that a single prosecution for taking elvers had ever taken place under either of these Acts, or that a single person had at any time attended to their provisions respecting elvers.

[C.—1533.] Price $\frac{1}{2}d$.

The 30th Car. II. was repealed by the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, and from that time till 1873 no legislation relative to elvers was probably in force. The 18th Geo. III. had only relaxed the provisions of the previous statute, and its provisions quâ elvers became probably inoperative when the statute which it had modified fell. If this view be correct, it follows that there was no legislation relating to elvers in force between 1861 and 1873. Nor did the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, as it was originally drawn, provide any. The 15th section in its original shape was intended to prevent the placing of eel traps between the 1st January and the 24th June. During that portion of the year no eels are migrating down the rivers to the sea, but great numbers of salmon kelts and salmon smolts are passing down the rivers seawards. The placing of eel traps during these months is not necessary for the capture of eels, since the eels are not migrating downwards at the time, and cannot be taken in them. But their placing led to the destruction of large numbers of salmon kelts and smolts, and was therefore most injurious to the salmon fisheries. The section, then, in its original shape, was intended to promote the express object of the Salmon Acts—the cultivation of salmon. But the Act, in its passage through Parliament, was referred to a select committee. During its progress through the committee, the words “the fry of eels” were added to the section. This slight amendment changed the object and the scope of the clause. The Act, from being a purely Salmon Act, became also an Act for the preservation of the fry of eels.

There is nothing in the minutes of the committee to show why this amendment was made. But we have reason to believe that it was not approved either by Mr. Dillwyn, who introduced the bill, or by the chief promoters of the bill out of Parliament.

It will be seen that the provision which was thus introduced went much further than those contained in the Acts 30 Car. II., and 18 Geo. III. They had applied to the Severn alone; the provision in the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, applied to every river in the country. Since 1873, however, no attempt appears to have been made to enforce the provision respecting elvers or any other river besides the Severn: the Conservators of the Severn have alone endeavoured to carry out the law. The proceedings which they have taken with this object do not appear to have led to any material diminution in the capture of elvers; but they have produced an agitation in the district amongst the elver takers, which has resulted in the present inquiry.

We can have no hesitation whatever in saying that the provisions of the law relating to elvers, so far as they affect other rivers than the Severn, should be at once repealed. No one wishes to retain them: no one desires to enforce them. From a correspondence which has been already presented to Parliament, it will be seen that the Conservators of the Usk have been placed in a difficult position from their reluctance, on the one hand, to enforce a law, which they consider would act most hardly on the poor and would be of no benefit to the Salmon Fisheries of the Usk, and from their desire, on the other hand, to avoid disregarding the trust which Parliament has confided to them. We consider that it is only just that they should be relieved from the dilemma, and that, for this reason alone, it is most desirable that the law relating to elvers should be unreservedly repealed.

We do not think it necessary, in recommending the repeal of the law, to enter at any great length into the question whether the preservation of elvers is necessary for the production of eels. We very much doubt whether there is any evidence to prove that the wholesale capture of elvers is more injurious to the eel fishery than the wholesale capture of whitebait is to the herring and sprat fisheries. We very much doubt therefore, whether it is in the least degree more necessary to prohibit generally the capture of elvers than the capture of whitebait. And as elvers are essentially a poor man's food, being sold for 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb., and as whitebait are essentially a rich man's food, we think it is most undesirable to interfere, except upon grounds of the most proved necessity, with the capture of elvers.

Nor, if elvers are to be protected, is it clear that a salmon river is the proper place for their protection. It is indeed asserted that the elvers are the food of salmon kelts, and smolts, and that their presence is therefore beneficial to the salmon; but on the other hand, a good many authorities believe that eels are injurious to salmon fisheries. There are three species of eels in this country, the broad-nosed eel, the sharp-nosed eel, and the snig eel. There is some doubt whether the sharp-nosed eel preys to any great extent on other fish, but there is no doubt that the broad-nosed eel and the snig eel feed on fish and other animal food. Elvers are the fry of all these kinds of eels, and it is, to say the least, doubtful whether their excessive preservation in a salmon river is desirable.

So far, then, as every river except the Severn is concerned we have no hesitation in recommending that the provisions of the 15th section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873,

respecting elvers, should be repealed. But it still remains for consideration whether any legislation on the subject, and if so, what legislation, should be adopted on the Severn.

The Conservators of the Severn, on the one hand, do not desire to maintain the existing provisions of the law. They are willing to sanction the capture of elvers between the 1st March and the 20th April, provided that the sale of elvers and their possession for sale be made illegal after the latter date, and they also suggested that a small license duty might be imposed on the elver takers. The elver fishers, on the contrary, do not desire to continue the capture of elvers after the 30th April. After that day the fish become black, bony, and unfit for food. There is practically, therefore, only a difference of 10 days between the Conservators and the elver fishers.

The elver fishers allege, on the one hand, that the elvers run up the Severn in such numbers that it is impossible to take more than a tenth part of them. The Conservators, on the contrary, declare (1.) that the immoderate capture of elvers has led to a decrease in the supply and the take of eels, (2.) that the price of eels has consequently risen, and (3.) that the elvers do not run up the river as they used to do beyond Tewkesbury.

There can, we think, be very little question that the produce of particular eel fisheries on the Severn has fallen off of late years. One witness, for instance, assured us that he had known 16 cwt. of eels taken in a night in one fishery where half a hundredweight is a good take now; and similar evidence was given us by other fishermen. But on the other hand it was proved to us that the number of eel nets on the Severn had of late years largely increased; that there were 100 nets in the river between Gloucester and Worcester, where one witness had 40 years ago recollected less than 10. This undoubted increase in the number of nets unquestionably detracts from the importance of the allegation that the yield of particular engines is declining. We are inclined, on the whole, to conclude that these fisheries have fallen off; though the decrease in their yield has, we think, been hardly so large as might be inferred from the evidence of some of the Conservators' witnesses.

The price of eels near the Severn has undoubtedly risen from about 6*d.* to 10*d.* in the last 30 years. But all rises in the price of food are of course capable of a double interpretation. All animal food is dearer than it was, and the price of eels must consequently have been affected by the considerations which have raised the price of similar commodities. The price of eels does not seem to have risen more rapidly than that of mutton and beef. The increase in the population and the distributive powers of railways would alone have accounted for the rise in their price.

Moreover, it is not clear that, because the elvers are not seen to pass up above Tewkesbury, they are all taken below that point. In the memory of many of the witnesses before us, the Severn was free from weirs. During the last 30 years a weir has been built at Tewkesbury. There is no doubt that the elvers pass over this weir, but there is also no doubt that the weir retards their passage. Nor when they are past the weir are they so easily seen as they were before the weir was built. Before the weir was built they were compelled to swim in masses in the slack water at the side of the river. Since the erection of the weir the current of the stream has been steadied and the elvers are able to swim up any part of it. In the olden time they were compelled to hug the bank, where they were easily seen and easily taken. At the present time they are dispersed over the river, and are seen and taken with difficulty.

Under these circumstances we are not prepared to recommend that the elver fishing on the Severn should cease on the 20th April. But we are not prepared on the other hand to say that it should continue to the 1st May. The fairest course will be to divide the time in dispute, and to close the elver fishing after the 25th April in each year.

The Conservators are anxious to insist on the prohibition of the sale of elvers after the period during which their capture is legal. It does not seem possible to make this provision. From inquiries which we have made, we have ascertained that, while the main run of elvers in the Severn is in April, the main run of elvers in the Usk is in May. As no one on the Usk desires to prohibit the capture of elvers, Usk elvers may obviously be sold during the whole of May. What is true of the Usk is probably true of other rivers. It is clearly impossible to prohibit the sale of elvers if elvers may be legally caught in every river in the country but one, and for the above reason we cannot recommend that any legislation relative to the sale of these fish should be sanctioned.

Nor can we recommend that a license duty should be imposed on the elver taker. There is no license duty on the twait net; there is no license duty on the shrimp net; there is no license duty on the eel net; in fact there is no license duty on any net but the Salmon net. The time may come when Parliament may find it necessary to authorise a license duty for all nets used in fishing, but till that time comes we think it inexpedient to impose any license duty, however small, on the elver taker. If the object

of that license duty is to increase the production of eels, the duty ought first to be thrown, not on the elver takers, but the eel nets.

We cannot conclude this report without observing that, trivial as the subject may seem, the elver fishing is a matter of the greatest importance to the poor of Gloucester. Hundreds of men—one witness told us a thousand men—are annually engaged in it. The elvers come at a time, just after the conclusion of winter, when there is little work for the poor, and the elver fishing is regarded as the poor man's privilege. It seems undesirable, except on grounds of the most proved necessity, to interfere with an immemorial custom of considerable advantage to the poorer classes of the community.

On broad principles, then, we should be disposed to say that no legislation affecting elvers is necessary even on the Severn. But, as Parliament has sanctioned legislation of this character on that river for two centuries, and as both the fishermen and the Conservators are agreed that a close season should be enacted, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to recommend that the fishery should be entirely free from restrictions as to close time; and, as we have already stated, we propose to strike a compromise between the Conservators and the fishermen, and to make the close season commence on the 26th April, half way between the dates, viz., the 21st April suggested by the Conservators and the 1st May suggested by the elver takers.

The sum and substance of the whole, then, is :—

1. No legislation for elvers is required for any river except the Severn.
2. All legislation respecting elvers affecting other rivers than the Severn should be repealed.
3. Legislation respecting elvers has been passed for the Severn for the last 200 years.
4. Such legislation does not seem to have been ever enforced.
5. The elver fishermen on the Severn are willing to close the fishing after the 30th April.
6. The Conservators desire a close season commencing on the 20th April.
7. We propose to take the mean between these dates, and that the close season should commence on the 26th April for the Severn alone.
8. Such legislation should be provided by a separate Act, and all legislation respecting elvers should be expunged from the Salmon Acts.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

FRANK BUCKLAND,
S. WALPOLE,

Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

I have signed this report, with one reservation.

I consider that, if a close time be enacted for the capture of elvers on the Severn, the possession and sale of Severn elvers should be made illegal during this close time.

By the 15th section of the Salmon Act, 1873, it was made illegal to take elvers, but at the same time it was not made illegal to sell them; the practical result of this was that elvers were sold openly during the time that their capture was prohibited.

Should any new legislation as regards Severn elvers take place, I advise that it should be made illegal to sell elvers from the Severn after the legal time for their capture has elapsed. If this is not done, exactly the same difficulty will occur under the new legislation as has now happened under the Act of 1873.

FRANK BUCKLAND.

LONDON:

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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS, M.P., &c. &c.

SIR,

1. IN compliance with the Commission intrusted to us by your appointment of the 14th March we have inquired into the following byelaws proposed for the fisheries of the River Wye, namely—

2. Byelaw No. 1.—“The weekly close season shall commence at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and terminate at 6 o'clock on Monday morning. Heavy penalties are imposed by the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 and 1873, for the breach of any of the provisions relating to the weekly close season as fixed by this byelaw.”

3. Byelaw No. 2.—“No person shall use any net (not being a fixed engine) for taking salmon except as follows: draft net, beating net, tuck net, coracle net, lave net. Any person using any other net than the above for taking salmon (not being a fixed engine) shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.”

4. Byelaw No. 3.—“Between the expiration of the first hour after sunset and the commencement of the last hour before sunrise, no person shall use any net in any inland waters except a landing net or a net for taking eels. Any person acting in contravention of this byelaw shall be liable after each offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.”

5. We thought it desirable in the first instance to invite the Board of Conservators, and the owners and lessees of the upper, middle, and lower fisheries respectively to appoint deputations to confer with us in the matter; and accordingly at a meeting held on the 31st March we were favoured with the attendance of gentlemen authorised to represent these several interests. On that occasion we failed to induce the parties to effect a compromise; but they agreed to enter into correspondence with us for that purpose, and we have since received a written statement from each, setting forth the concessions which they are willing to make. As the result we regret to state that we have failed to bring about an amicable arrangement.

6. Under these circumstances it was originally our intention to proceed with a formal inquiry in hope of preparing the way to a full and final settlement of the entire question. We found, however, that the Parliamentary return of 1875 on the “Wye River Byelaws,” and the notes of the evidence taken at Ross so recently as December 1874, at the very full inquiry then held by Mr. Patterson and the inspectors of salmon fisheries, afford ample materials to enable us to form an opinion upon the particular byelaws set forth in our Commission, and to justify our making the recommendations we propose to offer.

7. This being so, we do not feel justified in proceeding with a general inquiry, as we fear there would be no hope of its being entered upon by the parties in that spirit which alone would give promise of success. And we are fortified in this belief by statements repeatedly made by one of the parties, that no further inquiry would be satisfactory unless the evidence were taken upon oath. We have, therefore, agreed upon the following report:—

8. We are impressed with a belief that in the upper waters of the Wye there has been in the last few years a serious decrease in the number of breeding fish. As regards the middle and tidal waters there was evidence before the Commissioners in their inquiry at Ross of an increase in the size of the fish in the previous years, while

doubt existed as to an increase in number. From the last reports of the Inspectors it appears that in 1875 there was also an increase in the number in the middle waters, but a continued decrease in the upper waters.

9. The evidence greatly varies as to the cause of the decrease in the latter. On the one hand it is attributed almost exclusively to over netting and night netting in the middle and tidal waters; on the other hand, to the increase of pollution in the upper portions of the river, caused by mines and town drainage. And much destruction of fish at all times of the year, but especially in the close season, is ascribed to poaching, which is said to have largely increased during the last few years.

Having given our best consideration to the subject in all its bearings, we have come to the following conclusions.

10. It appears to us that the weekly close time specified in Byelaw No. 1 has been adopted by the Boards of Conservancy of many of the principal salmon rivers of the Kingdom with great benefit to all parties concerned, and that it is adapted to a river of such length as the Wye. We therefore recommend that this byelaw be allowed.

11. We think that Byelaw No. 2, which limits the kinds of net to those now in use should also be allowed; for though we attach much weight to reasons which have been adduced before us against any impediment to the improvement of netting, we think that under the rather peculiar circumstances of the Wye fisheries, the Board of Conservators should have opportunities of sanctioning or prohibiting alterations in netting which may materially affect the general interests of the river.

12. With regard to Byelaw No. 3 we have had no exact information before us as to the increase of pollution, which is said to exist in the upper waters, and to be the main cause of detriment in that quarter; nor have we had more than very general evidence as to the extent of poaching, and the illicit destruction of fish.

13. In the Wye as in every other salmon river the permanent success of its fisheries depends so essentially on the cordial co-operation of the proprietors of the upper stream for the protection of its spawning beds, that we have been anxious to remove every obstacle which could be proved to exist to the latter enjoying a fair share of the advantages of the river, but in the absence of fuller information on the above important points we are unable to attribute the deficiency complained of in the upper waters, at any rate, exclusively to night netting. Seeing, moreover, that Her Majesty's Government have announced their intention to introduce into Parliament a legislative measure for the prevention of the pollution of rivers, we believe that the real cause of the present deficiencies in the Wye fisheries will thus be best ascertained at a future and early period. Meanwhile we recommend that Byelaw No. 3 be disallowed.

14. And although it is not within the limits of our commission to substitute other byelaws, we venture to suggest that instead of it in the middle waters night netting should not commence till the 1st of April, and further that when a reasonable time has been allowed for the old nets, the size of the mesh for the Wye Fishery District should be two inches and a quarter from knot to knot when wet.

We have, &c.

(Signed) MARCH.
WINMARLEIGH.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Home Office, 8th June 1876.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,

FOR

1875.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

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REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, FOR 1875.

TO HIS GRACE JAMES, DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

In conformity with the 112th sec. 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 106, we beg to submit our Report for the year 1875, being the seventh since our appointment.

SEA FISHERIES.

The number of craft of all descriptions engaged in fishing for sale according to the Coast Guard returns, in 1875, was craft 5,919, and the crews 23,108.

The number of craft solely engaged in fishing was 1,341, and crews 6,241; nearly altogether engaged fishing, craft 602, crews 1,870; only partially employed in fishing, craft 3,976, crews 14,997.

The return by the Collectors of Customs as to fishing vessels and boats, and their crews, was for the former 6,286, and men and boys 26,847. Showing a difference of 367 more craft, and 3,739 more men and boys, as compared with the Coast Guard returns.

The difference to some extent may be accounted for as regards the crews by the fact that persons registering usually give the number of hands required to man their boats, and it frequently happens that a single crew suffices for more than one boat. For some time we have taken considerable pains to ascertain the number of boats that fished for sale.

This year we issued precise directions to the Coast Guard on the subject, as will be seen by the following extracts from the Circular addressed to the Inspecting Commanders, and to afford them ample time to make these returns, issued the papers for that purpose some months earlier than formerly—

INSTRUCTIONS to the COAST GUARD for COLLECTING the SEA FISHERY STATISTICS for 1875.

1. No boat engaged exclusively in Salmon Fishing should be returned.
2. No vessel or boat should be returned as fishing craft unless some portion of the fish taken is sold. Care should therefore be taken not to include boats in the return which are employed for other purposes only, or which only capture occasionally for the use of the owner or crew.
3. To return only as fishermen persons employed in fishing boats that capture for purpose of sale.
4. To ascertain the actual number of persons who fish for purpose of sale, and not to adopt the system of only ascertaining the number of boats regardless whether they fish for sale or not, and assigning to each a certain amount of crew without ascertaining whether such exist or not.

We believe that the returns for 1875 show pretty accurately the number of boats, a portion at least of whose capture is offered for sale. In consequence of our instructions, no doubt many boats returned until lately as fishing boats, and men appearing on the returns as fishermen, have been expunged; and to this circumstance in some degree is attributable the apparent great decrease in craft and crews in 1875 as compared with 1874; the former being 1,327 less, and the latter 3,816.

The Custom House returns, however, go to prove that a considerable diminution in boats and men took place this year, as the registration under the Board of Trade

continues the same as before, from which it would appear that there are 276 less fishing vessels and boats, and 1,370 less men and boys in 1875 than in 1874.

It has been argued that owing to the measures we have adopted to exclude from our returns all boats except those a portion of whose capture is offered for sale, and to enumerate as fishermen only those who are engaged in such boats, that the diminution in both is made to appear more than it actually is.

It has also been urged that if the same instructions were issued in 1846 and other years previous to the famine, the number of craft and crews would not appear as large then as we now quote them. To what extent this is true we are not in a position to say. Taking 1846, however, as an illustration, it should be borne in mind, that as compared with 1876, the population was then considerably more.

It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose from the greater demand for fish that there must necessarily have been, with the larger population as compared with the present, there was a considerable open for the boats enumerated to fish for purpose of sale. Besides this, from the larger population, and their better circumstances as contrasted with the people for many years subsequent to 1846, it may be fairly conjectured that most of the boats had their own crews, and not as occurred in later years, when the same individuals often furnished crews in turn to two or more boats.

Be this as it may, our duty consists in giving the figures as we find them left by our predecessors, and whilst fully admitting the likelihood that many of the boats were not as strictly fishing boats as those contained in our enumeration, still we submit that fishing boats must have formed a very considerable part of the decline which has taken place in craft around the coast for the last thirty years.

NUMBER of VESSELS and BOATS, MEN and BOYS, EMPLOYED in the COAST FISHERIES, from 1846 to 1875, inclusive.

Year.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.	Year.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.
1846	19,883	113,073	1861	11,845	48,624
1848	19,652	81,717	1862	11,590	50,220
1849	18,100	71,505	1863	11,375	48,601
1850	15,247	68,380	1864	9,300	40,946
1851	14,756	64,612	1865	9,455	40,802
1852	11,789	58,863	1866	9,444	40,663
1853	12,381	49,208	1867	9,332	38,444
1854	11,079	49,227	1868	9,184	39,339
1855	11,251	47,854	1870	9,099	38,650
1856	11,069	48,774	1871		
1857	12,758	53,673	1872	7,914	31,311
1858	11,823	52,101	1873	7,181	29,307
1859	11,881	50,115	1874	7,246	26,924
1860	13,483	55,630	1875	5,919	23,108

The reports from the inspecting commanders of Coast Guard in the twenty-nine divisions into which the coast is divided, continue to represent the fishermen as most orderly and peaceably disposed; no conflicts or disputes worth notice appear to have taken place for many years. They seem to be about the most inoffensive and harmless part of the population.

In the greater portion of the divisions, the fisheries are reported as not improving.

In two or three they are to a small extent. In most of them farming is combined with fishing.

In some the fish are stated to be keeping further out to sea than formerly.

In sixteen divisions, portions of the coast are unguarded in some places for upwards of fifty miles at a stretch.

The continued diminution of the Coast Guard is very much to be regretted for the sake of the fisheries and the coast population. They have proved most useful in judiciously enforcing the fishery laws and obtaining statistics and other valuable information.

From their orderly habits they afford an excellent example to the people with whom they live on cordial terms, and often give useful information too, on subjects connected with fishery avocations.

Requests having been made from time to time to us to take steps towards having an association formed for the purpose of insuring fishing boats, we addressed the following Circular to the Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard in the twenty-nine divisions:—

“I have been directed by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries to call your attention to the following extract from their last Report”:

“No public marine insurance companies exist for insuring fishing craft in the kingdom, such insurance being effected in England by the owners of fishing vessels amongst themselves; the same class in Ireland

having no such associations labour under considerable disadvantage. Some of them have so strongly represented the matter to us that we are most desirous of assisting them to get up similar mutual insurance associations to those which are to be found on some parts of the English coast, and for this object will endeavour to ascertain how many boat owners will join as soon as the principles have been decided upon on which such an association should be worked."

"The operations must necessarily be confined at first to boats worth not less than £50, as it would be extremely difficult to make adjudications with respect to damages or proportions to be contributed in the case of boats of smaller value."

"The Inspectors will feel obliged if you will be good enough to ascertain how many owners of registered first-class boats in your division would be willing to join a mutual insurance association, and request that you will insert on the enclosed form the names of the owners willing to join, and the numbers, nature, and tonnage of the craft they would propose to insure."

"From inquiries made by the Inspectors as to the regulations which exist with regard to similar associations in England, the following occur to them as being suitable to Ireland":—

1. "That the Directorate of the Association shall determine what craft shall be accepted for purpose of insurance, such decision to be based on the age and condition of the vessel or boat."

2. "That on a vessel or boat being accepted the owner shall pay Ten Shillings entrance and One Pound per cent. on the value, in order to form a fund to enable losses to be promptly paid, and as a guarantee to insurers that there are means sufficient to meet demands."

3. "That not more than two-thirds of the proved loss, which must be total, and confined to the craft only, can be recovered from the Association."

4. "That on a vessel being lost and the claim for compensation established to the satisfaction of the Directorate, the Secretary shall demand from members their proportion of the loss, the amount to be in proportionate ratio to the sum they have insured with the Association. Payment to be made within six weeks after the demand."

5. "The necessary surveys with regard to the condition of craft and investigations into losses to be made by the Surveyor of the Association. The Directorate of the latter to be at liberty to remove any vessel from the list of those insured when they should deem her unseaworthy."

"As the foregoing forms only a general outline of what the Inspectors consider would be desirable, they would feel obliged for any suggestions which may occur to you, and would be glad if you would invite suggestions from the owners of fishing craft and forward such as you may deem worthy of attention."

The number of boat owners who expressed themselves willing to join amounted to seven, so that we saw that this most desirable undertaking would be impracticable.

Representations having been made to us of the probable existence of large unworked oyster beds off the coast of Wicklow, at a greater distance from land than those frequented by the dredgers, we obtained the use of *H. M. S. Goshawk* for the purpose of making investigations. We provided suitable dredging apparatus, and sent an experienced dredgerman on board to conduct the operations. The result of the investigations, carefully carried out by the Commander, was such as to satisfy us that no amount of oysters worth the trouble of dredging for existed at the places indicated.

Some investigations carried on more northward met with a similar result.

We have not yet received from the head of the Natural History Department of *H.M.S. Challenger* any information on certain investigations which we requested should be made "as to the manner in which different descriptions of edible fish dispose of their ova, whether by depositing it on the sea bottom or voiding it in the ocean."

We expect that during 1876 the investigations which are being made in Galway Bay at our request by the Coast Guard, embracing every month in the year, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the assertions so often made by the opponents of trawling, as to the quantity of spawn and immature fish taken up by the trawl nets, is correct, will be concluded. So far as the reports made to us up to the present go, we have only to repeat our statement of last year—that "there is nothing to sustain the objections urged by those opposed to trawling."

Owing to the increasing scarcity of lobsters, we requested the Coast Guard officers to ascertain as far as possible whether it would be well to prohibit the taking of them during some period of the year. As will be seen in their reports, the answers vary considerably.

From the inquiries we made ourselves amongst the fishermen, nothing conclusive could be ascertained, as those engaged in the capture were in most cases influenced by what they deemed would be for their immediate advantage, that class being usually unwilling to make any present small sacrifice for future benefit. We are disposed to think that restricting the size of lobsters taken would be preferable to a close season.

Around a great portion of the coast, owing to tempestuous weather, lobster fishing cannot be followed for months together; so that, with the exception of a few places, a close season practically exists. The great evil to be complained of, therefore, is the taking and sending to market lobsters of very small size.

This might be remedied by the prohibition we have suggested.

For this purpose an Act should be passed, as we do not possess power for the purpose. A similar regulation with regard to crabs would be desirable.

REPORT OF THE

Having so frequently urged the great necessity of having permanently attached to this department a suitable cutter or steam boat under our control, and stated at length the reasons why such would be most desirable, we consider it unnecessary to repeat the same arguments over again. We, therefore, confine ourselves to saying, that our usefulness would be much increased if we were provided with the means we have so often sought for to enable us to carry on our duties as efficiently as we would wish.

HERRING FISHERY.

This fishery may be said to be almost confined to the east coast, from Arklow to Ardglass, as will be seen by the following table. The value of the capture brought into the six harbours enumerated amounted to nearly £200,000. The capture on the whole was less than in 1874, but the price better.

FISHERY STATION.	No. of Meece captured, 1874.	Average price per Meece, 1874.	Gross Receipts, 1874.	No. of Meece captured, 1875.	Average price per Meece, 1875.	Gross Receipts, 1875.	Decrease in cap- ture, 1875.	Increase in cap- ture, 1875.	Decrease in amount realized, 1875.	Increase in amount realized, 1875.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Howth,	101,408	1 0 0½	101,518 9 0	67,371	1 6 10½	90,502 5 6	34,034	—	11,016 3 6	—
Arklow,	17,211	—	19,314 5 0	14,875	1 6 3	19,327 14 0	2,336	—	—	213 9 0
Ardglass,	54,576	—	41,721 15 0	76,957	0 17 0½	65,871 7 6	—	22,381	—	23,949 12 6
Kilkeel,	6,220	—	—	1,600	0 17 6	1,360 0 0	4,620	—	—	—
Greenore,	7,170	—	—	18,311	1 0 2½	15,471 0 0	—	8,141	—	—
Omeath & Warrenpoint,	2,937	—	2,495 9 0	4,208	0 15 11½	3,553 5 6	—	1,271	—	857 16 6
Total,	189,519			180,323		195,885 12 6				

Total capture at above Stations, 1874,	189,519	Mease.
" " 1875,	180,322	"

Total Decrease,	9,197
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* Amount realized in 1874 not stated.

The highest number of boats of each country at Howth on one day was—Cornish, 219 ; Irish, 197 ; Scotch, 142 ; Manx, 125.

At Ardglass, the highest average number that fished during one week was—Scotch, 175; Manx, 52; Irish, 40; Cornish, 20.

MACKEREL FISHERY.

There were over 121,533 boxes of six score each captured during the season, the prices varying from 1s. 2½d. to £3 10s. per box; the total amount realized, as far as can be ascertained from returns, being nearly £74,600.

In 1874 the capture was 100,000 boxes, prices varying from 5s. to £4 per box.

As in 1874, this includes little, if any, of the fish captured by French boats, which were fishing in considerable numbers off the coasts.

During the mackerel season at Kinsale, there were seven steamers constantly engaged conveying the fish to England, and occasionally three additional ones, besides nineteen Jersey sloops, &c., employed in the same way; twenty-one vessels of different sorts, as hulks, for holding ice, boxes, and for packing; the quantity of ice imported for packing the fish, 3,157 tons. Unfortunately, owing to a scarcity of ice and boxes, the fish at times brought very low prices, or the money value would have been much greater.

It is gratifying to find that the Irish boats are increasing in number, and the reports as to the fishermen engaged in them very satisfactory. It is to be regretted that most of those belonging to the port of Kinsale are undecked, and not so well adapted for other modes of fishing as the generality of the boats present during the season. In the case of the Scotch, Manx, and English boats, most of them directly the mackerel season is over, commence at the herring fishing, which gives them remunerative employment for the three more months immediately following; whilst, when the mackerel season ends, the Kinsale men generally have to take to line fishing, piloting, &c., &c., which is not so remunerative.

It is also alleged that the Kinsale boats draw too much water, so that they are in this respect not so well adapted for the herring fishery.

PILCHARD FISHERY.

For a number of years pilchards have been frequenting the shores of the counties of Cork and Kerry in immense quantities, whilst the Cornish fisheries have apparently been declining. It is considered that the Italian markets, for which this fish is specially cured, will absorb yearly about 30,000 hogsheads at remunerative prices; whilst the exports from Cornwall during the last twenty-two years only amount to 341,783.

hogsheads, or a yearly average of 15,990, or about half of what it is considered Italy will consume. Further than this, during the years 1874 and '75, the entire exports are, for the former 7,543½, and the latter 7,337½, the price realized in 1875 being higher than has been known for very many years.

Being fully impressed with the great importance of endeavouring to re-establish what was in former years a very profitable and important industry in this part of Ireland (for, by the old histories of the county Cork, the pilchard fishery was at one time of great value), authority was applied for, and obtained from the Government, for one of the Inspectors to visit the principal places in Cornwall where these fisheries have been successfully prosecuted, to obtain general information in reference to the fishery which might prove useful in this country.

The result of this visit was, that a Cornish gentleman, largely interested in the pilchard fisheries, was induced to come over to Ireland to inspect the different localities, and to ascertain from his own observation whether or not one could be found suitable for such a fishery, and if established, whether good results might be anticipated. This gentleman, after careful inspection and inquiry, fixed upon Bantry as a place giving great promise of success; in the first place from the facilities it possessed in having a good quay, alongside which vessels might come to load and unload; from the facility with which labour could be obtained; and lastly, from the fact that for several years large shoals of pilchards were constantly seen from July until January in that part of the bay between Whiddy Island and the town of Bantry, which is peculiarly well sheltered and close to the place where the fish could be cured.

Promises had been made by some residents in the locality that if it were determined to start a pilchard fishery, any money that might be required should be forthcoming. So proposals were made by the gentleman before referred to, to make a commencement by forming a small company with a capital of £2,000, which it was calculated would provide for the taking and curing of about 1,500 to 2,000 hogsheads. Of this capital, the Cornish gentleman himself and a relative proposed to invest £600, some gentlemen in Cork £300, from Dublin £100, whilst the locality itself, which would principally benefit by an enterprise of the kind being established, would only contribute £300, thus £1,300 only of the amount required could be got together. The feeling of the gentleman who made the proposals was that it would not do to embark in a thing of the kind without more local support. The affair, therefore, fell through, and we fear is not likely again to be revived.

This is much to be deplored, for we believe that vast revenues might be derived from this industry, which would not only find their way to the pockets of the persons investing, but by giving great employment to men, women, and even children, would do much to improve the condition of the humbler classes in the district.

An attempt is being made this year by two gentlemen in the locality, in addition to what is done by the ordinary fishermen, to capture and cure for home consumption, and it is to be hoped that their efforts may be so successful as to induce others to join in attempting it on a large scale for the foreign market.

THE OYSTER FISHERIES.

In our Report of last year we entered so fully into the subject, that we have now not much to add.

With few and unimportant exceptions, little appears to be done on the licensed beds, comprising 18,533 acres in the way of production.

To meet this want, some of the proprietors have been importing large quantities of small oysters from France.

As the importation has only lately commenced, we are unable to pronounce positively whether the experiment is likely to succeed, but so far as it has gone it appears to be encouraging.

As one to two-year old oysters may be landed in Dublin, as low as £1 per thousand, and two years ought, under favourable circumstances, to render them fit for table; the profits at anything like the present prices for full grown oysters would be enormous.

The reports made to us as to fall of spat last season are so very conflicting as to render it extremely difficult for us to pronounce whether on the whole there is any improvement, as compared with the two or three preceding years. We are disposed to think that there has been a larger deposit in 1875 than 1874, although in some localities little or none appeared.

The number of barrels taken at Arklow was 9,622, producing £9,426 7s., at an average price of 19s. 7d. per barrel, as compared with 7,520 taken in 1874, producing £7,236 13s., showing an increase of 2,102 barrels, and £2,189 14s. in the amount realized.

The take in Arklow is, however, very much influenced by the weather, and the state

of the Bar this year was more favourable for dredging operations than the preceding one.

At Mr. Berridge's beds in the county Galway, formerly the property of the Law Life Insurance Company, 1,136 tubs were raised, producing £3,685 10s. This is an advance on last year, but is not a proof of increased productiveness, as the quantity taken from the store beds is very much at the discretion of the proprietors. The production beds at Rossmack Bay, once about the best in Ireland, have so largely participated in the general decline that the proprietor has commenced importing small oysters from France.

We could not ascertain with accuracy the quantity taken at Clew Bay, Cork Harbour, and other places.

During the year we granted four new licences for cultivation, and, in consequence of the conditions on which they were granted not having been fulfilled, revoked five.

As other duties permit, we propose holding further inquiries, with a view of cancelling licences, where cultivation is not properly carried out.

During the year we passed the following by-laws:—

FOR PART OF THE RIVER SHANNON.

1. Prohibiting for the space of two years the dredging for oysters in Poulnisherry Bay in the River Shannon, north of a line drawn from Bournahard Point to Querrin Point, in the county of Clare.

FIRST,—That during the close season for oysters in the said River Shannon, or in any of the bays or inlets thereof, no boat, in the said River Shannon, or in any of the bays or inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS.

SECOND,—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking oysters in said River Shannon, or in any of the bays or inlets thereof, shall cull all such oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said River Shannon, or of any of the bays or inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this by-law, rule, or regulation, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS.

THIRD,—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any oyster bed or oyster fishing ground in said River Shannon, or in any of the bays or inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the oyster fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS.

FOURTH,—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any oysters within said River Shannon, or within any of the bays or inlets thereof as aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS.

2. For Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal.

FIRST,—That during the close season for oysters in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the bays, creeks, or inlets thereof, no boat, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the bays, creeks, or inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS.

SECOND,—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking oysters in said Lough Swilly, or in any of the bays, creeks, or inlets thereof, shall cull all such oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Lough Swilly, or of any of the bays, creeks, or inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this by-law, rule, or regulation, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS.

THIRD,—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any oyster bed, or oyster fishing ground, in said Lough Swilly, or in any of the bays, creeks, or inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the oyster fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS.

3. For Tralee bay, in the county of Kerry, as follows:—

FIRST,—That during the close season for oysters in the said bay of Tralee, no boat in the said bay of Tralee shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of oysters; and if during the period aforesaid there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS.

SECOND,—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking oysters in said bay of Tralee shall cull all such oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said bay of Tralee, by any means whatsoever, any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the

greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this bye-law, rule, or regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS."

5. For Cork harbour we have repealed the bye-laws dated 28th October, 1853, and in lieu thereof have made the following:—

"FIRST,—That between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of oysters; and if between the periods aforesaid there shall be on board any boat in said Cork harbour, and the estuaries of the rivers flowing into same, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS.

"SECOND,—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking oysters shall cull all such oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of said Cork harbour, and the estuaries of the rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this bye-law, rule, or regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of FIVE POUNDS.

"THIRD,—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the water on any oyster bed or oyster fishing ground in said Cork harbour, or the estuaries of the rivers flowing into same, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the oyster fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two POUNDS.

"FOURTH,—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any oysters in said Cork harbour, or the estuaries of the rivers flowing into same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of FIVE POUNDS."

FISHERY PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Only one harbour was recommended for 1875, that of Cheek Point, in the county Waterford.

Bills have been introduced in Parliament to enable the important works recommended for the improvements of Arklow and Ardglass to be proceeded with.

When these harbours are put into a proper state a vast impetus will be given to fishery enterprise along the east coast.

At present owing to the shifting bar at the entrance to Arklow, the boats are frequently prevented from going out for weeks at a time.

At Ardglass hardly any winter fishing can be prosecuted owing to insufficient shelter. Even in the summer fishing vessels are often prevented from going to sea owing to the ruinous state of the harbour.

We regret to perceive by the Report of the Board of Works that in consequence of the proposed improvements at Arklow and Ardglass, the Treasury has directed no further applications to be forwarded for the present for grants in aid of fishery piers from any other places, with the exception of Kinsale.

The following return has been furnished by the Board of Works with respect to the piers and harbours recommended by this Department during the last two years.

Glin, county Limerick,	Completed.
Giles'-quay, county Louth,	In progress.
Courtmacsherry, county Cork,	Nearly completed.
Greystones, county Wicklow,	No recommendation, Engineer's report not being favourable.
Poul-Hurrin, Gortalia, county Donegal,	Engineer's examination not yet made.
Malinbeg, county Donegal,	Do. do.
Port-Oriel, Clogher Head, county Louth,	In progress.
Inisboffin, county Galway,	Completed.
Inishark, county Galway,	Do.
Tawney, county Donegal,	Engineer's examination not yet made.
Muckross, county Donegal,	Do. do.
Ballysaggart, county Donegal,	Do. do.
Scattery Island, county Clare,	Engineer's estimate £700. Communicated to memorialists—no reply.
Bournapeaka, Ballyvaughan, county Clare,	In progress.
Smeerogue or Poalally, county Galway,	Engineer's examination not yet made.
Molranny, county Mayo,	Engineer's estimate sent to memorialists. Awaits presentment and contribution.
Scilly, Kinsale, county Cork,	Inquiry as to the best site.
Burton Port, county Donegal,	Engineer's estimate communicated to the memorialists, who propose a smaller sum.
Rathmullan, county Donegal,	In progress.
North Harbour or Kearn's Port, Cape Clear, county Cork,	Recommended to Treasury for consideration.
Ardglass, county Down,	Bill introduced into Parliament.
Cheekpoint, county Waterford,	Not yet reported on by Engineer.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOANS UNDER THE IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND ACT,
37 and 38 Vic., cap. 86.

Owing to various causes the administration of this Act did not come into operation until the month of April.

We lost no time in making local inquiries into the applications made to us.

Our first recommendation was made to the Board of Works on 27th April, that department being charged with the disbursement and collection of the loans.

We continued to forward our recommendations until we had disposed of the applications we had received.

Our last recommendation was forwarded on 31st December.

Owing, we presume, to unavoidable causes, the Board of Works did not commence to issue the loans until July.

The disbursements continued until end of the year.

The sum available for 1875 for the eight maritime counties included in the Act was distributed as follows :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Kerry,	2,728	13	10	Limerick,	559	7	8
Galway,	1,405	1	8	Sligo,	521	3	11
Cork,	1,134	16	9	Clare,	468	5	10
Mayo,	851	10	11	Leitrim,	310	6	10

The amount disbursed was £5,932, distributed as follows :—

	£		£		£
Kerry,	2,209	Mayo,	724	Clare,	315
Galway,	1,112	Limerick,	—	Leitrim,	50
Cork,	1,055	Sligo,	467		

Number of loans made in 1875—358, as follows :—

Kerry, 91	Cork, 58	Sligo, 29	Leitrim, 2
Galway, 64	Mayo, 60	Clare, 54	

The first repayments of the instalments of loans become due on 1st February, 1876.

Owing to the late period of the year at which many of the fishermen received the loans, they were unable to make use of them for the summer fishing, and consequently in numerous instances they did not prove as useful as they would otherwise have done.

They have alleged this as a reason in many instances for the non-expenditure of the loan up to the periods of our making examinations as to the outlay ; promising, however, that in due time everything received would be expended for the purposes intended.

In each case we required the applicants and securities to be recommended by a clergyman, magistrate, landowner, or some other responsible person from the locality. In addition to this, as far as practicable, we saw the referees, applicants, and securities, before deciding on an application, and informed ourselves by every means at our command as to the probability of the money being properly expended, and as to the solvency of the securities.

An essential condition to the granting of a loan was that a portion of the fish captured should be offered for sale.

Although we cannot fail to have been imposed on in some instances, we believe the cases to be very few, and that with these exceptions the money has been expended for the purposes it was advanced.

With regard to the repayment of advances, the Board of Works in their Report for 1875 and 1876, just issued, state, in reference to the loans made to fishermen in 1875, that—

“Up to the 1st April last 335 notes became payable ; of these there are only four in arrear, which legal steps are now being taken to recover.

“If the future instalments are met with the same regularity, we do not hesitate to say that it will reflect considerable credit on this class of people, and that their desire to discharge these debts will bear favourable comparison with other classes.”

The Act has been too short a time in operation to enable us to report confidently as to its results. We may venture, however, to say that we consider, so far as it has gone, it has proved advantageous to the coast fisheries. We anticipate that its future working will be such as to justify the strong recommendations in favour of loans contained in all our reports since our appointments, and lead to their extension to the remaining nine maritime counties not included in the Act.

More detailed information will be found in the following reports from each Inspector, on the administration of the loans in the counties in his charge.

MR. BLAKE'S REPORT FOR THE COUNTY OF GALWAY.

	£	s.	d.
The amount available for 1875 was	1,405	1	8
„ applied for,	17,277	0	0
„ approved of,	1,382	0	0
„ issued by Board of Works,	1,112	0	0

Excessive as the applications were over the amount available, it is surprising that they were not considerably more when all the circumstances are considered.

Soon after the Act was passed an idea became prevalent amongst the coast population of the county Galway, that a very large sum of money—some stated a million—was to be given in loans for fishery purposes, and that advances might be easily obtained. This led to 469 applications, embracing 1,445 applicants, as some of the applications contained four names.

These applications contained 930 securities, so that had funds been available, it would have occupied the entire time of an inspector for fully a year to make the necessary inquiries, besides subsequently investigating into the proper expenditure of the advances.

Numbers of the applicants were wholly unconnected with fishery pursuits, and did not contemplate engaging in them. Some dwelt miles away from the coast and had no knowledge of the management of boats. The securities offered in numerous instances were worthless.

Referees who, from their position, might be expected to exercise more discretion with regard to the persons whom they recommended as borrowers and securities, offered as an excuse their inability to refuse the requests made to them.

The difficult and unpleasant task of selecting persons to grant £1,400 to, out of the nearly £18,000 applied for, had to be gone through as best it could.

With hardly an exception, the population along most of the coast of Galway is the poorest in Ireland. Around the greater part of it a poverty-stricken people eke out a miserable existence from a few inches of wet peaty soil, often half covered with stones, resting on granite. Their desperate necessities leaving them open to the temptation, when opportunity offers, to engage in illicit distillation, on account of the great distance they should carry their scanty grain crop to a market—sometimes twenty miles—very few of them possessing horses or carts, and therefore having to depend for transport to those neighbours better off than themselves.

Many of the applications for loans came from persons as poor as those described.

To four fishermen joined in one application it often occurred that only £20 could be given, and not unfrequently they were obliged to give a portion of this to their securities. Small as the amount to each was it yet enabled several to continue at or enter on fishery pursuits who could not otherwise do so.

Although no great results can be expected from the feeble efforts of such humble fishermen, still some good can be achieved by sustaining them. A fishing population is kept up who, besides adding something to their own scanty means, furnish some additional food to those about them, which otherwise would be lost. The young are taught the management of boats and the use of fishing gear, so that should larger enterprises be at any time established for the better development of the fisheries on the coast of Galway, the loans will probably have proved most beneficial in the way of keeping up the materials for crews.

Besides this, owing to climate and the nature of the land, much of the time of the people on the sea-board, with every disposition to be industrious, is passed in a state of enforced idleness, so that a great boon was conferred on many of them by affording them the means of additional occupation independent of the gain derived from it.

Even the very small sums that most of them obtained or could obtain security for enabled them to do a great deal, all things considered. When it is borne in mind that it is only by the utmost effort and privation that numbers of them make up as low as £2 a year rent for the patches of wretched land they occupy, it can be understood that even £2 to buy a net or lines and hooks is to them a sum so important as to be almost beyond their reach if it were not for the late Act.

Hitherto they were often obliged to resort to an humble description of usurers when they required a small advance, the interest paid being usually 50 per cent.

Their disposition to exert themselves to the uttermost is proved by the fact of the hardships and dangers they willingly incur along their tempestuous coast for the sake of gaining more bread for their families.

Considering other duties to be performed it was quite impossible to investigate whether every loan was properly applied, as in some cases it would have involved an extra journey of over thirty miles going and returning, over bad roads, and occasionally

miles of rowing in a rough sea, in order to learn whether a few pounds had been properly expended, with the chance of not finding the borrower at home.

As far as practicable, however, either a personal investigation was made or information obtained from reliable sources as to whether the money advanced was disposed of for fishery purposes; and, save in a few instances, there are good grounds for supposing that the advances have been applied to the purposes intended.

The first instalments for repayments were punctually met, with four unimportant exceptions, the amounts of which, so far as can be ascertained, were since paid without the necessity of bringing the parties into Court.

Here and there loans have been made to a better class of fishermen than those just described, who, it is expected, have applied the money advantageously, but, owing to the late period at which they received them, and the badness of the autumn and winter fishing, caused by tempestuous weather, were unable to do much. Some advances were made for the building of curing houses on a small scale. Such are calculated to prove most useful as affording a place of sale for fish when there is not a consumption for it fresh. Fishermen are frequently discouraged from going to sea in places distant from markets from an apprehension of not being able to dispose of their capture. Curing houses would do much to obviate this, and would besides prove a great boon to the consumer.

As will be seen the full amount available for 1875 was not disposed of—within £23 was recommended, or £1,382 out of £1,405. Owing to various causes, only £1,112 was taken up, leaving a balance of £293. Of this, £100 was reserved for some fishermen who had applied for considerably more, but owing to the illness of the agent of the property, who had undertaken to afford information as to the most eligible persons, the promised suggestions were not received up to the end of the year.

In addition to this, by the time it was ascertained that some of the recommendations had not been availed of, it was considered too late to make further recommendations from an apprehension, as the season was so far advanced, that the money might be applied to other purposes than fishing.

At the commencement of 1876 notices were issued stating the approximate amount available for the year, and the people made to understand that advances would be made to none save fishermen a portion of whose capture would be offered for sale.

The consequence has been that only £1,211 has been applied for in excess of the £1,189 available.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT FOR THE COUNTIES OF MAYO, SLIGO, LEITRIM, CLARE, AND PART OF KERRY.

In nearly all the places where fishing is carried on in these counties the fishermen are very poor, and have the most miserable appliances for fishing. No boats of a first class order are employed. The fishing is carried on in open yawl and curraghs. In some places the loans to the fishermen have been of a far greater benefit than in others. In places where fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, the loans have been of incalculable benefit, and I am assured, that without them in some places in the County of Mayo the fishermen would have been obliged to go to the workhouse.

In such places the money has been, as far as I could find out, generally fairly and well expended on the fishing materials for which the loans were made. In other places, where fishing forms only a part of the occupation of the inhabitants, and who only follow it principally when herrings or mackerel set in, it is most difficult to ascertain with accuracy whether the loans have been properly applied. To prevent a misapplication of the money, I think, in some cases, it would be more advisable that the materials for fishing, as selected by the fishermen themselves, should be given to them instead of the money. This would insure to a greater extent the proper application of the money in certain cases, than can now with the greatest amount of vigilance and inspection be enforced.

At the commencement of the administration of these loans, I regret to say I met many attempts to obtain loans which amounted to almost fraud on the funds, and could only have been discovered by a personal scrutiny of the applicants themselves.

In some places I found children put forward as applicants for loans. In other places I found applicants living far away from the sea. In other places applicants who, though living near the sea, were never in a boat in the whole course of their lives.

In every case in which I have recommended loans, I have made inquiries not only of the applicants themselves in the locality, but of the Coast Guard, country gentlemen, and others, as to the *bona fides* of the application, and though in a few places I have found subsequently that the money had not been properly applied, and recom-

mended the immediate repayment of the entire loan as provided for in such cases, yet on the whole I think the loans made may be said to have been fairly expended, and I hope with good results; though I am not sanguine that small loans, such as must necessarily be made in those places where fishing forms only a portion of the occupation of the people, will prove a permanent benefit to the fishermen, or will develop the fisheries to any extent.

The following is the return of the loans applied for, recommended, and issued, in the several counties in my charge, viz. :—

1875.				COUNTY SLIGO.			
COUNTY LIMERICK.					£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.	Amount available,	521	3	11
Amount available,	559	7	8	Amount applied for,	1,754	0	0
Amount applied for,	80	0	0	Number of loans recommended, 33.			
Number of loans granted,	Nil.			Amount of same,	540	0	0
NOTE.—No one in County Limerick that could be called a sea fisherman.				Amount of same issued,	482	0	0
				” ” not issued,	6	0	0
				Loans not completed by applicants, 2.			
				Amount of same,	32	0	0
				Loans cancelled, 1.			
				Amount of same,	20	0	0
COUNTY KERRY, PORTION OF.				COUNTY LEITRIM.			
Amount available for whole County, .	2,728	13	10	Amount available,	310	6	10
Amount applied for do.,	6,271	0	0	Amount applied for,	255	0	0
Number of loans recommended in that portion of county under my charge, 8.				Number of loans recommended, 2.			
Amount of same,	125	0	0	Amount of same,	60	0	0
Amount issued,	105	0	0	Amount issued,	50	0	0
Loans cancelled, 1.				COUNTY CLARE.			
Amount of same,	20	0	0	Amount available,	468	5	10
The remainder of county included by my colleague, Major Hayes.				Amount applied for,	1,901	0	0
COUNTY MAYO.				Number of loans recommended, 69.			
Amount available,	851	10	11	Amount of same,	572	0	0
Amount applied for,	6,311	0	0	Amount of same issued,	317	0	0
Number of loans recommended, 72.				” ” not issued,	103	0	0
Amount of same,	858	0	0	Loans not completed by applicants, 5.			
Amount issued,	754	0	0	Amount of same,	51	0	0
Loans not completed by applicants, 10.							
Amount of same,	104	0	0				

The repayment of first instalments of loans has been made with a great degree of punctuality. None is now due.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT FOR COUNTY OF CORK.

The amount available for 1875 was £1,134 16s. 9d.

One hundred and ninety-six applications were received in 1875. Total amount applied for over £7,766.

Eighty-seven of these applications were investigated with great care, the result being that in sixty-four cases loans were recommended for sums amounting in the gross to £1,200.

Of these, fifty-nine were actually advanced—the total amount being £1,060—and five failed to complete their bonds.

Subsequent inquiries as to the application of the money have satisfied me that in forty-nine cases the money was well applied, in three cases not satisfactorily, and there are still six cases which remain to be inquired into.

This result must be considered satisfactory; and, as far as I have been able to form an opinion in the short time that has elapsed since the Act came into operation, I am inclined to believe it will be productive of much good in improving the condition of those who have availed themselves of the Act by obtaining loans.

Up to the present time the repayment of such instalments as have become due has been well met, and I have no reason to apprehend that loss will result to the Fund from any failure to meet the remaining instalments as they become due, as every care has been taken, before recommending a loan to ascertain that the securities for repayment were ample for the amounts.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

The amount available for 1875 was £2,728 13s. 10d.

In that part of the county of Kerry lying west and south of Tralee, there were one hundred and seventy-two applications for loans, the total amount applied for exceeding £6,000.

All of these applications were carefully inquired into, the result being that I was enabled to recommend one hundred and thirteen loans, amounting to a total of £2,694. Of this number, nineteen failed to perfect their securities, so that the total number of loans made in the county was ninety-four for a gross amount of £2,315. The remaining applicants failed to prove that the money applied for was intended for and would be applied for fishery purposes.

I have ascertained by subsequent investigations that sixty-five of the borrowers, who had received between them £1,344, had applied the money properly ; five, representing £120, had not done so ; and the remainder have yet to be inquired into.

I believe in this county as well as in Cork the loans will be productive of good—more especially in those localities where the borrowers are more exclusively fishermen and devote all their time to this pursuit.

THE INLAND FISHERIES.

MR. BLAKE'S REPORT.

DIVISION extending from WICKLOW HEAD to ROSSAN POINT, County DONEGAL, embracing in whole or part the Counties of WICKLOW, DUBLIN, KILDARE, KING'S COUNTY, MEATH, WESTMEATH, LOUTH, CAVAN, MONAGHAN, DOWN, ARMAGH, ANTRIM, DERRY, TYRONE, DONEGAL, and including the DISTRICTS of DUBLIN, DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, BALLYCASTLE, COLERAINE, LONDONDERRY, and LETTERKENNY.

DUBLIN DISTRICT

Extends from Wicklow Head to Skerries, county Dublin, embracing in whole or part the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and Meath.

A slight improvement appears to be going on. The capture was about the same as last year ; the amount of breeding fish the same.

Amount of licence duty, £145 ; being £5 less than in 1874.—Single rods, £97 ; draft nets, £48.

Fishing for salmon without licences with rod and line, under pretence of fishing for other fish, on the increase.

Much fry is taken or destroyed by anglers pretending to fish for trout, perch, or pike. The proprietors of land along the Liffey do not, unfortunately, try to prevent this practice.

In the rivers, and in the open sea off Wicklow Head, guns are sometimes used for killing salmon—a most pernicious practice, owing to the number of fish that escape wounded.

The gas and chemical works on the north and south sides of the Liffey send a large quantity of poisonous matter into the river. When to this is added the vast sewage of the city of Dublin, it is a marvel how any fish succeed in reaching the upper waters or return to the sea from them.

Owing to the want of funds, only three water bailiffs are employed in addition to the Inspector of Water Bailiffs and his assistant. One private bailiff is employed for a few months by a proprietor, and another by the Swords Angling Club.

The riparian owners continue to evince the same indifference with regard to the preservation of the rivers, and with only the above exception, give no aid towards it.

DROGHEDA DISTRICT

Extends from Skerries to Clogher Head, and contains part of the counties of Louth, King's County, Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan.

State of the fisheries satisfactory.

Increase in breeding fish ; the stock this year is considerable.

Up to May the capture in tidal waters and the fresh just above was considerable, but fell off greatly afterwards, and so continued until the end of the season. This was attributed to the peale not having come in at as early a period as usual.

Angling was bad, in consequence of the continued want of water preventing the ascent of the fish. Owing to most of the rivers having heavy gradients, they fall with great rapidity.

The season is said to be getting earlier gradually for some years past, and fish are in the best condition at the commencement. Although spring fish had increased for some years previous to 1875, this was not maintained last season, large fish being the exception. Average weight, 14 lbs. ; peale up to 7 lbs. ; largest salmon taken, 47 lbs.

A good deal of spent fish are destroyed in the upper waters by anglers, and fry, during their descent, notwithstanding considerable exertion on the part of the water bailiffs and Constabulary to protect them.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have greatly decreased.

Fourteen water bailiffs are employed by conservators and one by a private individual.

£335 3s. 8d. received for licence duty, &c., against £299 10s. received in 1874—single rods, £63; cross lines, £8; snap nets, £9; draft nets, £171; fixed engines, £40; gap and eye nets, £3; coghills, £34. £7 3s. 8d., proportion of fines. Total, £335 3s. 8d.

DUNDALK DISTRICT

Extends from Clogher Head, county Louth, to Donaghadee, county Down, embracing in whole or part the counties of Louth, Meath, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan.

Capture less productive than the previous year, attributable in some measure to deficiency of water in the fresh-water portion of district. The Board of Conservators consider that to the increased number of nets, and the constant net fishing in 1874, is in a great measure due the diminished productiveness.

The angling was indifferent.

The amount of breeding fish in the rivers greater than in 1874.

Both spring salmon and peale of smaller size than the previous year.

Average weight of former, 14 lbs. ; the latter, 5 lbs.

One inspector and seven water bailiffs employed by Board. None by private persons.

Offences against the fishery laws diminishing.

Fish passes much required on some of the rivers, but as the funds of the district hardly suffice for watching, and as neither the riparian proprietors, anglers, or net fishers will contribute anything towards rendering the rivers more productive by facilitating the passage of fish to the spawning grounds, there is no use in calling further attention to the desirability of having fish passes repaired or constructed in certain places.

Some parts of the district continue to suffer severely from flax-water, more especially in the county Down.

Although the district extends to Donaghadee, the Board of Conservators do not take cognizance of anything north of the Newry river, as no revenue of account is received from the county Down.

Lately a disposition has been shown by gentlemen interested in the Quoile river to have fish passes placed on it, and bailiffs appointed for protection.

Should they carry out these intentions, it might be desirable to have the county Down constituted a separate district. There are some naturally good rivers in it now almost destroyed so far as salmon production is concerned, which might to a great extent be restored if proper means were adopted, but this can only be done by the riparian owners taking the matter earnestly up, and this can probably be best accomplished by their being associated together as a distinct board, provided they are willing to contribute the necessary funds for protection, &c.

Receipts for 1875, £169 16s. 11d.—comprising £155 for licence duties; £9 10s. percentage on Poor Law valuation; fines, &c., £3 6s. 11d.; subscriptions towards water bailiffs, £2.

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT

Extends from Donaghadee to Portrush, containing portions of the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry.

State of the fisheries appears to be satisfactory.

Amount of breeding fish in rivers rather less than in 1874.

Largest salmon taken 28 lbs.

Since the experiment was made of crossing Bann with Bush fish, the average as to size has increased.

No bailiffs are directly employed by the Board, the plan adopted is to give to each proprietor of fisheries a certain sum for protection. The conservators state, "As it was expected, in self interest, the proprietor would see to the preservation himself." To this plan there are some objections. It is calculated to lead to irregularity, and if adopted at all, each proprietor should send in receipted vouchers of his expenditure, in order to have them entered in the accounts of the Board.

Although this plan is stated by the conservators to have "worked well in 1875," they further state that "poaching is much on the increase," which seems inconsistent with good working.

The remarks made with regard to Letterkenny District in reference to the mode of disposing of the funds, appear applicable to this district.

Revenue £340 4s. 4d.—comprising licence duties, £196; per-centage on Poor Law valuation, £27; fines, &c., £3 13s. 4d.; subscriptions, £113 11s.

The latter item represents the sum paid by owners of fisheries for water bailiffs, in addition to the sum received by them from the funds of the district for that purpose.

COLERAINE DISTRICT

Extends from Portrush to Downhill Boundary, embracing portions of the counties of Monaghan, Armagh, Down, Antrim, and Derry.

Capture on the whole much less than the previous year. In the Bann it was nearly the same as in 1874, but on the coast the decrease was considerable. The stock of breeding fish less.

Average weight of salmon, 10 lbs.

Offences against fishery laws diminished; 136 prosecutions by water bailiffs, and 13 by the constabulary.

Pollutions from paper-mills complained of, but there does not appear to be sufficient desire on the part of the conservators to prosecute. Much injury has resulted from flax-water.

The revenue for the year amounted to £1,075 5s. 5d. Of this £760 was derived from licence duties, £238 per-centage on Poor Law valuation, and £77 5s. 5d. for proportion of fines, forfeited engines, and interest on bank account. This shows an increase of £173 5s. 5d. over the previous year's receipts.

At the earnest desire of the rod fishers, a change was made in the close season for angling with single rod in the Rivers Main, Six-mile-water, Moyola, and Ballinderry, by adding ten days to end of season, and taking fifteen days off the commencement.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT

Extends from Downhill Boundary to Malin Head, county Donegal, and includes portions of the counties Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.

The capture was less productive than the previous year, owing to the want of water. The amount of breeding fish observed on the beds less than in 1874.

Average size of salmon 11 lbs., peale, 6½ lbs., the latter smaller than previous year.

Pollutions from flax-water continue a cause of complaint.

Although there are 230 bailiffs employed—190 by the conservators, and 40 by the Lessees of the Irish Society, at a cost, it is stated, of £600, in addition to the sum paid by them for licence duty and rate, there is an increase of offences against the fishery laws reported.

The amount of prosecutions appear to be very few, considering the alleged increase of offences, the number of bailiffs employed, and the money expended. Adding the £605 paid by the Lessees of the Foyle Fishery to the £393 received for licence duty, £95, per-centage on Poor Law valuation, and £9 5s. 2d., proportion of fines, the revenue of the district amounts to £1,102 5s. 2d., a sum which ought to amply suffice for preservation.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT

Extends from Malin Head to Rossan Point, and includes the greater portion of the county Donegal.

A larger capture than in 1874, attributed to the fineness of the weather. The amount of breeding fish also greater.

Average weight of salmon, 10½ lbs.; peale, 5½ lbs.

About 100 bailiffs are stated to be employed. Of these, not more than two, engaged for a short time on the Swilly, are directly paid by the Board. All the others are in the employment of the proprietors of fisheries. The same practice exists in this district as in that of Ballycastle, to return to the proprietors of fisheries the full amount of licence duty paid by them, leaving it altogether to themselves to employ whatever bailiffs they think proper for the protection of their rivers, rendering no account as to the details of expenditure.

In addition to receiving back the whole of their licence duties, the conservators lately divided, amongst the proprietors of rivers, a sum of £168 18s. 4d., being the accumulation expenditure accruing for some years previously.

The greater portion, if not the entire, of this was derived from licence duty on bag nets and drift nets, and had not, therefore, been contributed by the parties amongst whom it was divided.

The appropriation was made against the advice and remonstrance of the inspector in charge of the district.

The Department also, in a letter to the solicitor of the Board of Conservators, in reply to one from him on the subject of the division of the funds amongst the proprietors of rivers, expressed their "disapproval of the system of dividing the funds between proprietors, considering that the proper course would be for the Board to meet and appoint water bailiffs, so far as the funds would permit, and that the clerk should receive from such, vouchers for payment, and also for everything expended."

Concluding Remarks.

In nearly every district in my charge, as I have frequently stated, the great evil to be complained of is pollution from flax water.

Having dealt at some length in my last report on this subject, I now have nothing to add beyond an expression of regret that the magistracy do not evince a greater desire to punish the culpable neglect on the part of the flax growers, in not adopting the simple precautions, involving little or no trouble or cost, necessary to prevent the terrible destruction of fish that takes place from allowing the rivers to become contaminated from poisonous matter.

In the flax growing districts the only hope is that other produce will be found more profitable, and that foreign flax will, to a great extent, supersede the home-grown. This, in some measure, is the case already, and with great advantage to salmon production.

In any future legislation on the inland fisheries, there ought to be more stringent regulations than now exist, to preserve the rivers from pollution from flax, and manufacturing refuse.

The same want of liberality on the part of riparian owners, and those who follow angling for sport, which I have alluded to in former reports, prevents much from being accomplished, which might otherwise be done in the way of fish passes, &c.

Most of the persons largely interested in the fisheries, whether as proprietors or as sportsmen, even when possessed of good means, rarely contribute more than the humblest angler, to promote preservation and production, viz., one pound for an angling licence.

Owing to this want of spirit, a vast destruction of salmon takes place in the close season, and hundreds of miles throughout the country of good spawning grounds are nearly or altogether shut out from the breeding fish.

Of all our industrial resources there is not another, perhaps, more capable of increased development than our inland fisheries; and which, for the outlay, would yield such large and certain returns commercially, independent of the great advantage of affording to the people increased facilities for enjoying one of the most innocent, healthful, and attractive of sports.

It is much to be regretted that some means, not open to reasonable objections, has not yet been devised, by which the ascent of fish to the upper waters, where most required, would be facilitated, at the cost of those who would derive the benefit from the increased production which would result.

JOHN A. BLAKE.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT.

Division extending from Dunmore Head, in the county of Kerry, to Rossan Point in the county of Donegal, embracing in whole or part the counties of Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, King's and Queen's Counties, Galway, Longford, Westmeath, Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, Donegal, and Sligo; and including the districts of Limerick, Galway, Ballynakill, Bangor, Ballina, Sligo, and Ballyshannon.

No. 8, or LIMERICK DISTRICT,

Extends from Dunmore Head, in the county of Kerry, to Hag's Head, in the county of Clare, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those points.

The general state of the Salmon Fishery in this district is satisfactory.

The take of spring fish in 1875 was more productive than that in 1874. The take of peale or grilse, about the same as in 1874. The greatest portion of the fish is exported; but the quantity actually taken cannot be ascertained, as there is no obligation on the part of either owners of private fisheries or of the public, who exercise their common law rights to a very large extent in this district, to give any details of the quantity captured. There was no perceptible increase in the size of the fish taken during the past five years. The average weight of spring fish was about twenty-two pounds; that of peale or grilse, about seven pounds.

This is the largest district in Ireland, the catchment basin of the Shannon alone being 4,553 square miles, and it is frequented by salmon from near its source to the sea.

In the district, during the past year, there were used 231 single rods; 39 cross lines; 31 snap nets; 70 draft nets; 119 drift nets; 18 pole nets; 31 stake weirs; 1 head weir; 8 boxes or cribs; and 136 gaps or eyes for taking eels.

The licence duty derived from these engines amounted to £2,081 5s.; and the amount received for fines, sales of forfeited engines, and interest on bank account, amounted to £141 10s. 4d., making a total of £2,222 15s. 4d.

Although this is a large sum, yet, the district is so extensive and its requirements so great, it is not deemed sufficient to afford that protection which is considered necessary; and the consequence is that the Conservators have not been able to allocate any of their funds for the erection of fish passes, which are much required on many mill-dams.

In former reports I adverted to this matter, and to which I have now nothing to add.

In the tidal waters of the Shannon, a great number of people employ themselves during the season by fishing with drift nets. Though by-laws have been enacted by the Inspectors, restricting these nets in a great measure, the difficulties of enforcing them are so great that complaints are frequently made of the want of their observance on the part of the fishermen.

I believe these complaints are well founded, for I have seen myself many nets fishing contrary to these by-laws.

Without a sufficiently strong naval force much improvement in this respect cannot be expected, and the Board of Conservators say they have not sufficient funds at their disposal to employ such a force.

On a very important breeding river in this district a mill-dam has been erected, if not immediately on, very near to the site of an old dam which had been in existence in former times, but had been removed for many years. The newly erected one forms a greater obstacle to the ascent of fish than the old one. It is much larger and higher in every way. Believing that under the 63rd section of the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106, the proprietor was bound to build therein such a fish pass as would enable salmon to ascend at all times, and that such should be constructed according to plans approved by the Inspectors, he was called on by us to build such a pass. He, however, declined to do so, alleging that he had right to re-erect the old dam for the supply of his new mill, which is a valuable concern, and much larger than the old one.

Acting under advice, prosecutions for penalties were instituted against him; but, on the two occasions on which the complaint was tried, the majority of the Justices decided on dismissing it, on the ground that it should have been brought within six months after the dam had been erected. Against this decision the Justices have been called on to state a special case for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench. Should the Court determine that the decision of the Magistrates was correct in law, it may have a serious effect in other cases, and also in the case of erection of gratings at mills.

GALWAY DISTRICT

Extends from Hag's Head, in the county of Clare, to Slyne Head, in the county Galway, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those points.

The take of fish in this district was less productive in 1875 than in 1874.

It is difficult to assign a cause for this. It is alleged by some that the quantity of fish on the spawning grounds is too large, and that the beds are rooted over so frequently, that much of the spawn deposited is destroyed.

Whether this be so or not, there is not a doubt in my mind, that even under the best systems of management, fluctuations in seasons will occur which cannot be accounted for.

There are few districts in the country better managed; and the lessee of the fisheries in the most important river in the district, bestows personal care, attention, and expense, in endeavouring to improve the fisheries. In this district, too, no fixed nets are used, and the netting is of a limited character.

The engines used during the past year were:—110 single rods; 5 cross lines; 13 draft nets; 4 trammel nets; 6 boxes or cribs; and 22 gaps or eyes for taking eels.

The total revenue of the district for the year was £247. This is largely supplemented by the lessee of the Galway River Fishery, and to some extent by one proprietor of fisheries in the upper waters.

The quantity of breeding fish observed on the spawning beds was greater, and bore a very favourable comparison with the decreased take of last fishing season. There is little, if any, destruction of salmon fry in the district. Very few spent fish are taken, and in the Galway River, full fish are returned by the anglers in October. There are no pollutions or poisonous matters entering the rivers in the district. Offences against the fishery laws have diminished. So that on the whole, though the take of fish has not been so large during the past season, yet the general state of the fisheries in the district is satisfactory, and the prospects very encouraging.

I referred in my last report to the great advantage that would result if the passage between Loughs Mask and Corrib were completed; but as yet no steps have been taken in the matter.

The by-laws and seasons mentioned in former reports remain unaltered in this district.

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT

Extends from Slyne Head, county Galway, to Pigeon Point, county Mayo, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

This is probably the smallest and least important district in the country. The quantity of fish taken during the past season has been less than in the former one.

The engines used in the district were:—53 single rods; 15 draft nets; 1 pole net; and 1 gap or eye for taking eels.

The amount of revenue received from licence duties was £101, and from fines, &c., £14 18s. Total, £115 18s.

There are about 16 bailiffs employed by private individuals, and 34 by the Conservators; 4 being for all the year round, and the others for the close season only. Offences against the fishery laws have increased. Very little public right of fishing for salmon exercised in this district. Any improvement, therefore, must be looked for from the exertions of private individuals owning the properties of the salmon fishery in the district. The seasons remain unchanged.

BANGOR DISTRICT

Extends from Pigeon Point, county Mayo, to Benwee Head, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

In this district, the take of fish during the past season has been much the same as in 1874.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers has increased; but in two very important rivers little protection was afforded during the winter, in consequence of the death of one of the proprietors, and the fishery falling out of lease.

There are about 78 bailiffs employed by the Conservators, at wages of from £2 10s. to £20, according to the extent of their duty. These bailiffs are employed for the winter season. Several proprietors of fisheries also employ a number of bailiffs; but principally

during the open season. The amount at the disposal of the Conservators does not meet the requirements of the district. It is largely supplemented by the proprietors and lessees of the tidal fisheries.

The engines used in this district during the past season were :—29 single rods ; 20 draft nets ; 10 bag nets.

The amount received from licence duty was £189, and from fines, &c., £6 18s. Total revenue for the year, £195 18s.

Application to extend the angling season in certain rivers in the district was received during the past year from the Board of Conservators, and after public inquiry, it was decided that the season should be extended in three rivers (*see* Appendix No. 12, Table showing close seasons) to the 1st November.

In one river experiments were made to ascertain the quality of the fish in the month of October. The result was such as would not justify me in recommending for the sanction of my colleagues, any extension of the season. In other rivers the proprietors objected to any alteration.

In this district 16 bag nets have been decided to be legal, and certificates accordingly granted for them ; but out of this number only 10 were used during the year.

Offences against the fishery laws increased a little, but chiefly during the open season.

There are no pollutions or poisonous matters entering any of the rivers in this district.

BALLINA DISTRICT

Extends from Benwee Head, in the county of Mayo, to Coonamore Point, in the county of Sligo, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

This is one of the most important, and perhaps, best managed districts in Ireland. The lessees of the tidal fisheries of the River Moy spare neither trouble nor expense to develop the resources of this great river. The take of fish during the past year, however, was less than the previous year, though the quantity of breeding fish was as great. It is impossible to state to what cause the diminution in the capture can be attributed. Everything that can be done under the laws to promote the fisheries has been done by the Conservators and others interested. Fry are strictly preserved during their descent to the sea, all angling for trout being prohibited during the months of April and May.

There are no pollutions or poisonous matters entering the rivers. Gratings have been erected at mills wherever required. Protection during the winter is maintained at a very considerable cost, over 250 bailiffs being employed by private individuals, in addition to over 100 by the Conservators.

During the year there was expended on protection by the Conservators, £342 ; by the lessees of the Moy Fishery, £600 ; by the proprietors of the bag nets in the bay towards the protection of the Rathfran and Ballycastle rivers, which, while the bag nets were discontinued, were wholly neglected, £60 ; and by the proprietor of the Easky river, £15 to £20.

The fisheries in the upper waters, since the opening of the free gap in the Ballina weirs, have become valuable properties, and, in almost every place available between the Weirs and Foxford, nets are used for the capture of the fish. In a former report I fully explained this subject. My only fear with regard to this netting in the fresh waters is that it may be carried on too far, perhaps to the injury of the fisheries in general of the river.

The engines used during 1875, were :—71 single nets ; 1 cross line ; 29 draft nets ; 32 drift nets ; 5 bag nets ; 7 boxes or cribs ; and 13 gaps or eyes for taking eels.

The amount received for licence duty was £389, and for fines, &c., £40 13s. 4d. Total revenue for year, £429 13s. 4d.

In my last report I mentioned that drift nets were increasing materially, both in numbers and length. During the past year they have still further increased, and great complaints have been made to me of the injury these nets cause by breaking the schools of fish coming into the bay.

The fishermen who use these nets adopt the practice of setting their nets weighted with heavy stones in the bay, coming ashore and remaining ashore till morning, when they go out and haul the nets. I am not aware of such a practice existing in any other part of Ireland, nor do I think it is a fair or proper way of using drift nets. In every other place that I know of where such nets are used, the boats and fishermen remain with their nets while drifting. It is also hard to believe that nets heavily weighted with stones and abandoned by their owners for the whole night can be considered as drifting.

A prosecution against some of the parties for using a net in the manner described, and thereby making it a fixed net, was instituted by some of the water bailiffs. The magistrates convicted the parties for using a fixed net. An appeal against their decision was taken, and, after inquiry and evidence, the conviction was reversed on the grounds that the net was not fixed. The difficulty of enforcing the law preventing fixed nets being used in this bay, has, under the circumstances, become so great that there is little doubt that before another fishing season arrives it will be found necessary to make some by-laws or regulations with respect to this mode of fishing. In fact, I believe that without the active exertions of the coast-guard on both sides of the bay, it will be impossible for the Board of Conservators to prevent illegal fishing.

The seasons and by-laws in this district remain unaltered.

SLIGO DISTRICT

Extends from Coonamore Point, in the county of Sligo, to Mullaghmore, and includes that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The general condition of the fisheries in this district is reported as satisfactory. The take of fish during the past season has been about the same as the previous one. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers has been much the same.

Offences against the fishery laws have diminished.

The engines used during the year were:—20 salmon rods; 16 draft nets; 1 bag net; and 6 gaps or eyes for taking eels.

The total revenue of the district was only £84. This, however, is largely supplemented by the lessee of the tidal fisheries of the Sligo, and by the proprietors of the Ballisodare and Drumcliffe rivers and Glencar lake, who employ about 60 water bailiffs. Of the 16 draft nets enumerated above as having been used, some of them are what are commonly called and known as “half tram” or fixed draft nets, and are, as in other districts, only subject to the same amount of licence duty as the ordinary movable draft nets. In many places this is considered as too low for such engines. It is difficult, however, under the present law, to have an increased licence duty imposed on them, unless they could be considered as engines not enumerated in the schedule to the Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92. If they could be so considered, certain steps are required by that Act to be taken by the parties proposing to use them, before any licence duty can be imposed by the Board of Conservators, with whom it rests to fix a licence duty on all new engines.

Since the opening of the season in the Sligo river on the 1st January, the lessee of the fishery states the commercial results have largely increased, and the public now receive a supply of salmon of the finest quality, at a period of the year when it is of great value, and when formerly only foreign fish was allowed to be exposed for sale. I have at the opening of the season regularly attended the fishing immediately after midnight of the last day of the year, and remained on the fishing grounds till morning and examined carefully all the fish taken. No fish could be of finer or better quality.

It is stated that a great run of fish took place in the month of December last year. If so, the upper waters ought to be well supplied this year for angling purposes.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT

Extends from Mullaghmore, in the county of Sligo, to Rossan Point, in the county of Donegal, and includes that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those points.

This is another large and important district. The principal river is the Erne, and the proprietors of the commercial fisheries in the tideway adopt every means to render this river as productive as possible. They spare no expense in protection, and in endeavouring to develop its resources. The take of fish has been less during the past than the previous season. The Bay of Donegal, into which the rivers of the district flow, were infested during a great part of the year with dog fish. Whether this prevented the salmon entering the rivers, and so reduced the capture, is unknown. In fact, as in other districts well managed and protected, the cause of the decreased production is unknown.

The proprietors of the Erne river have again, during the past close season, been good enough to make experiments as to the quantity of fish running up from the sea, and, with our approval, the boxes or cribs have been kept in fishing order during the greater part of the close season. The following is the result:—

REPORT OF THE

TABLE.

DATE.	No. of Fish Captured.	Weight, &c.	Observations.
August 21, .	1	4 lbs. Hen fish,	Fresh.
" 23, .	3	7 lbs., 8 lbs., and 6 lbs. One cock and two hens,	All fresh.
" 25, .	2	7 lbs., 7 lbs. Two hens,	Fresh.
" 27, .	3	6 lbs., 20 lbs., 6 lbs. One cock and two hen fish,	Fresh, dead, fin cut off.
" 30, .	3	6 lbs. each. Two cock and one hen fish,	Do., do.
" 31, .	3	7 lbs., 9 lbs., and 16 lbs. Three cock fish,	Fresh, do.
September 2, .	3	7 lbs. each. Hen fish,	Do., do.
" 6, .	2	18 lbs. and 9 lbs. Hen fish,	Do., marked, with medal attached, Nos. 1 and 2.
" 8, .	1	6 lbs. Hen,	Do., do., 3.
" 13, .	1	6 lbs. Hen,	Red, do., 4.
" 27, .	1	10 lbs. Cock,	Do., do., 5.
" 28, .	2	9 lbs. each. Cocks,	Do., do., 6 and 7.
October 1, .	1	7 lbs. Cock,	Do., do., 8.
" 2, .	1	10 lbs. Do.,	Do., do., 9.
" 6, .	1	6 lbs. Hen fish,	Fresh, do., 10.
" 9, .	1	7 lbs. Do.,	Do., do., 11.
" 12, .	1	6 lbs. Do.,	Do., do., 12.
" 14, .	1	9 lbs. Cock fish,	Red, do., 13.
" —, .	1	6 lbs. Hen fish,	Bright, do., 14.
" 19, .	1*	10 lbs. Cock,	Red, do., 15.

* This fish was captured by angling in the Bundrowes River on 30th March, 1876, and weighed 12 lbs.

Many fish were marked by means of copper labels with numbers punched thereon, which were attached to the adipose fins, and the fish were liberated. Up to the present only one of these fish has been known to have been captured, and that was considerably high up a neighbouring river early this season, where it was taken by angling, and weighed 12 lbs. When it was liberated and marked it weighed about 10 lbs.

From the experiments made during the past and previous seasons, I think that the stock of this river must depend a great deal on the quantity of fish escaping during the weekly close season.

The by-law which was made permitting the use of small meshed nets in certain parts of the district, and referred to in my last report, was disallowed on the hearing of the appeal by the Privy Council, and the old statutable meshed nets of not less than 1½ inches from knot to knot remain the only legal nets that can be used for the capture of salmon or trout in the district, save in the tideway of the river Erne and in the Inver river down to its mouth as defined, in both of which places nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot are permitted to be used.

The engines used in this district during the past season were :—98 single rods ; 9 cross lines ; 42 draft nets ; 3 pole nets ; 1 stake net ; 4 boxes or cribs ; and 32 gaps or eyes for taking eels.

The total revenue, including £16 4s. for fines, &c., amounted to £371 4s. 9d. This is largely supplemented by the proprietors of the Erne Fishery.

The fisheries in this district suffer occasionally from flax water being allowed to run into some of the rivers. On this subject I can only repeat the observations made in my last report. I believe if what was suggested to me and therein detailed (p. 31) no injury would arise to the cultivation of flax in the country, while a practice which is so destructive in a great many places, particularly in the north of Ireland, would be to a great extent insured against.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In my last report under this head I entered fully into the different matters which I felt it my duty to bring under notice as requiring amendment in the law. Another year's experience confirms me in the views I then expressed, and to which I have nothing to add, but to submit them for your Grace's consideration.

THOMAS F. BRADY.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT.

Division extending from SLEA HEAD in the County of KERRY in the west to WICKLOW HEAD in the east, and including eight fishery districts—viz., No. 7, KILLARNEY ; No. 6^s, KENMARE ; No. 6^a, BANTRY ; No. 6ⁱ, SKIBBEREEN ; No. 5, CORK ; No. 4, LISMORE ; No. 3, WATERFORD ; and No. 2, WEXFORD, which embrace the whole or portions of the following counties, viz. :—KERRY, CORK, WATERFORD, TIPPERARY, LIMERICK, KILKENNY, CARLOW, WEXFORD, QUEEN'S COUNTY, KING'S COUNTY, KILDARE, and WICKLOW.

No. 7.—KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Embracing all the waters flowing into the sea, and the fisheries along the coast, between Lamb Head and Dunmore Head, both in the county of Kerry.

The fishing season of 1875, was not generally as productive throughout the district as for several previous years—although in the southern division it is reported that the gross capture of salmon exceeded by about fifteen per cent. that of 1874.

In order to form a fair idea as to the progress of the salmon fisheries in any district, it is necessary, in my opinion, to take the capture for a given number of years, and compare it with that of a like number of years immediately preceding. To form a judgment upon the working of any particular year, however good or bad, would be evidently misleading—salmon seasons, like harvests, being so much dependent upon wind and weather, and other influences, of which little is known. These influences seriously affect individual seasons—for good or bad—but when we compare the capture for a considerable number of years, whether the seasons be good or bad, we are better able to form a judgment as to whether upon the whole we are advancing or retrograding.

It is difficult to obtain reliable statistics of the quantity captured in a district ; but in this case, through the kindness of a gentleman largely interested in the subject, and who has every means of knowing, I have been permitted to look over the returns showing the gross capture of salmon for the ten years preceding 1875—viz., 1865 to 1874 inclusive—and I find that, during the latter five years of the period, viz., 1870 to 1874, the captures have so far exceeded that of the first five years—viz., 1865 to 1869, as to show an average yearly increase of nearly one-fourth, whilst at the same time the reports as to the stock of breeding fish have been very satisfactory, showing that the increased capture is not to be attributed in any way to over fishing. I think this may be taken, not merely as an indication, but as positive proof of most satisfactory progress.

In my report for 1873, I referred to a practice unfortunately prevailing in certain localities of the district—viz., the destruction of fish by means of poisoning the pools with lime, and other deleterious materials. I regret to say, that this atrocious practice still prevails on a part of the river Brown Flesk. It is quite useless to expect improvement in a locality where this is permitted to go on, and the most determined efforts should be made by all who are in any way interested, to put down the practice effectually.

During the year some changes have been made in regard to the close season in a part of the district, and which it is hoped may prove advantageous.

There has been a diminution in the average size of the fish captured in 1875—salmon averaging 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs ; peale, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., as compared with 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. and 7 lbs. in 1874.

Amount of Revenue from licence duties in 1875, £347, as compared with £335 in 1874—an increase of £12.

No. 6^s, KENMARE DISTRICT.

Extending from Crow Head to Lamb Head, in the county Kerry.

This district has been specially favoured in 1875—as the reports received are of the most satisfactory character, the quantity of salmon captured being considerably in excess of the take of 1874.

A glance at page 67, par. 22, Kenmare, will show that a considerable number of convictions have been made during the year for poisoning the streams, &c. It is highly satisfactory to find it possible to secure convictions for offences of this nature—as it was considered formerly next to impossible to do so—and it is to be hoped, that as

the fines inflicted have been of a substantial amount, this abominable habit may be eventually stamped out.

No variation reported as to size of the salmon or peale.

I regret to find a continued decrease in the funds received for licence duties, the amount received for 1875, being only £60 6s. 8d., against £72 10s. received in 1874. The diminution it will be perceived is in the number of licences issued for salmon rods—the number being in 1875 only 17, whilst in 1874 it was 33.

The artificial propagation of salmon by Richard Mahony, esq., of Dromore Castle, has been continued as usual.

I regret to say, however, that owing to an accidental diversion of the stream, by which the boxes containing the ova were supplied with water, by a man engaged in draining some land through which it passed, nearly all were destroyed.

In 1874 the average weight of salmon was reported as from 7 to 9 lbs.—and peale 5 lbs.

In 1875, salmon from 6 to 12 lbs ; peale 3 to 6 lbs.

The total amount received from all sources for protection is £78 12s. 6d., as compared with £72 for last year ; but the former includes a sum of £18 5s. 10d., received for fines, &c., during the year.

No. 6², BANTRY DISTRICT.

Extending from Mizen Head to Crow Head, in the county of Cork.

The reports from this District have been favourable. The capture has been greater than last year.

No change reported as to size of the fish.

The Revenue less by £4 than 1874—the amount for 1875 being £48, as compared with £52 in 1874.

No. 6¹, SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

Extending from Galley Head to Mizen Head, both in the county of Cork.

The capture in this district was very nearly half as much again as in 1874.

No change reported as to size of the fish.

Amount available for protection much the same as last year, viz., £59.

No. 5.—CORK DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton Head to Galley Head in the county of Cork.

The season of 1875, as regards the quantity of fish captured by nets, was exceedingly good, the take being very much more than that of the previous year, which, as may be seen from my report for 1874, was better than had ever before been known in the Cork district.

Since we commenced in 1872 reporting separately on the different districts, I have had the satisfaction of being able year by year to give a good account of this district, as will be seen by the following extracts from previous reports :—

In 1872 “Fishing season very good, as far as the tidal fisheries are concerned ; not so good with regard to single rods.”

1873.—“Although 1872 was a remarkably good year for the net men, it is reported that the capture for 1873 was much larger than for many years past.

1874.—“The quantity of salmon captured by nets having been much greater than was ever known in any previous season, and the rod fishing during part of the year was very good.”

It is beyond all doubt that the salmon fisheries of the Cork district are steadily improving, and the stock of fish in the rivers during the spawning season has been generally quite sufficient for all purposes.

In regard to the angling—from inquiries which I have made amongst old and experienced fishermen—I believe that in former years it was never by a long way as good as during the last few years ; and this opinion is fully supported by the fact, that the rents for rod fisheries have enormously increased and are still increasing.

One experienced angler informed me that some years ago an angler capturing one fish in a day would be considered to have done very well, but latterly it has not been thought very extraordinary to capture with a single rod five or six, at times even more, of good fresh-run spring fish.

I am very glad to say that at last the long desired fish pass has been constructed over Carrygrohane weir; and although some slight alterations are still to be made in it, I have good reason to believe that it will prove most effective, and contribute much to improve the angling of the river. It has been constructed of concrete upon the site of an old fish pass built many years ago, but which was found to be of very little, if of any use at all.

Great apprehension has been created in the minds of the draft-net men and the anglers of the Lee, by the large increase in the number of drift-nets used this year by fishermen principally from Passage and Queenstown. By the returns in this office, it would appear that this mode of fishing was unknown in the district until the year 1871, when licences were issued for four of these nets. It must be assumed that the fishing could not have been remunerative in that year, as during 1872, '73, and '74 no licences for this kind of engine were applied for; but in 1875 six were issued, and I am informed that this year (1876) no less than eighteen have been taken out.

Applications have been received to prohibit altogether the use of these nets, as it is alleged that when fishing at night they are frequently anchored and used illegally as fixed nets. It is proposed to hold an inquiry on the subject later in the year, when more experience has been gained of their effect upon the fisheries generally. Until this has been done it would be premature to express an opinion on the subject.

During the year, in consequence of very pressing applications for a change of season, public inquiries were held on the subject at the following places:—

At the Court House, Cork, on 20th June, 1875.

Do.	Macroom, 22nd	do.
Do.	Bandon, 24th	do.
Do.	Timoleague, 26th	do.

After very lengthened and careful inquiries it was determined to change the season as follows:—

	NEW CLOSE SEASON.		OLD SEASON.	
	Nets and other Engines.	Single Rods and Lines.	Nets and other Engines.	Single Rods and Lines.
Entire District, save Bandon and Argideen Rivers.	16th August to 14th February.	13th October and 14th February.	16th August and last day of Feb.	1st October and last of February.
Bandon River, . . .	16th August and last day of Feb.			
Argideen „ . . .	1st September and last day of Feb.			

Thus it will be seen that rods and nets are permitted to commence fishing a fortnight earlier than before, whilst there is a curtailment at the end of the rod season of thirteen days in October.

A large proportion of the proprietors and anglers were in favour of this change, but the net men urged very strongly that the season should be opened much earlier.

However, from the tenor of their evidence, it would appear to be of little consequence to the latter how the close season is arranged, as many of them allege that they carry on illegal fishing during the close season in the month of January and February, notwithstanding the presence of a gun boat and the efforts of the water bailiffs to enforce the fishery laws.

I must say for myself that although I have little doubt about their inclination to fish in the close time, I am convinced that their operations have been much interfered with by the presence of the gun boat and by the action of the bailiffs.

I have in my reports for 1873 and 1874 commented upon the illegal netting carried on in the tidal parts of the River Lee, to the determined character and bearing of the poachers, and to the steps taken by this department to aid in putting a stop to their depredations.

A gun boat was therefore again applied for for the past close season, and was stationed for a short time in the tideway. During the time she was there she was of great value, and did much to suppress illegal fishing, but unfortunately she could only be spared from the latter part of December last until the end of January, as her services were required for other duties.

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The Cork Anglers' Club still persevere in their efforts to improve the fisheries of the Lee, both by their subscriptions and their efforts to suppress poaching, in both of which they have rendered valuable aid.

It is reported that the size of the fish was about the same as in 1874, but some fish of exceptionally large size were captured, one weighing 38 lbs.

The amount received for licence duties in 1875 was £570, as compared with £508 in 1874, besides which other payments, such as fines, &c., amounting to £61 15s. 1d., have increased the amount available for protection to £631 15s. 1d., a large sum, but still quite insufficient for the requirements of the district.

No. 4.—LISMORE DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton, in the county of Cork, to Helvick Head in the county of Waterford.

I regret that I cannot make as good a report of the Fisheries of the Lismore District as of the others situated more to the west; still I have no reason to believe that the district is retrograding, but, that like the generality of the salmon fisheries elsewhere, it has suffered from the unusual dryness of the season.

In my last report I referred to an important bye-law intended to regulate the drift-net fishing in this district. I am glad to say, having since received the approval of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council, it has become law; and I anticipate favourable results from its enforcement, which, no doubt, will be attended with trouble for some time.

During the year the following change was made in the close season, as regards single rods and lines:—

Old close season, 1st October to 31st January.

New close season, 13th October and 14th February.

The effect being to close the first 13 days in February and to open the first 13 days in October.

I must confess that it was with some reluctance I recommended this season for adoption by my colleagues; and it was only as a concession to the upper proprietors and anglers generally (upon whom so much depends), that I consented to it; as, after long consideration, I am inclined to believe that, as far as possible, and with very rare exceptions, the month of October ought, in the interests of the fisheries, to be a close month.

Some exceedingly fine fish have been captured this season; some from 36 to 42 lbs. in weight; but the average weight all round is about the same as last year.

The total amount received during the year, and available for protection is £802 10s., as compared with £777 10s. in 1874, an increase over the latter year of £25; besides which there is a sum of £100 8s., received for fines and sales of forfeited engines.

No. 3.—WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Helvick Head, in the county of Waterford, to Kiln Bay, in the county of Wexford.

The capture in this district has been less than in 1874; the decrease has been attributed to the dryness of 1875. In all other respects the condition of affairs appears to be highly satisfactory.

Amount available for protection, £1,245, of this £1,162 is the amount received for licence duties; and £83 for fines, &c. Total amount received for 1874, £1,180.

A considerable increase is reported in the average size of salmon, and the peale are reported to average from 5 to 8 lbs. In 1874, 4 to 8 lbs.

No. 2.—WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Wicklow Head, in the county of Wicklow, to Kiln Bay, east of Bannow Bay, in the county of Wexford.

The fishing throughout the district was not as good as in 1874, in consequence of the excessive dryness of the season. This was evidently the cause, for in the lower waters near the sea, where there is greater depth, considerable quantities of fish were taken, whereas in the fisheries higher up not so much affected by the tides, the takes were considerably less than usual.

It is reported that there has been a great increase in the average size of spring salmon, which is given as 18 lbs. In 1874 it was 14 lbs. Peale the same in each year, viz., 5 lbs.

Amount received for licence duties in 1875, £257, slightly over that for 1874; but other receipts, such as fines, &c., brings the amount available for protection £291 11s. 8d.

Concluding Observations.

The season of 1875, as regards the extreme southerly and westerly districts of the division under my supervision, has been generally prosperous. I regret that I am not enabled to report so favourably of the Lismore, Waterford, and Wexford districts, which appear, like most of the salmon fisheries of the kingdom, to have suffered considerably from the unusual dryness of the season; but as the quantity of breeding stock in the streams has been satisfactory, and as more interest from year to year is being taken in preservation, I look forward with confidence to increased production in the future.

From time to time in previous reports I have drawn attention to the insufficiency of funds to provide for protection during the spawning season. At present they are not half protected as they deserve to be, and unless we can secure more thorough care I am not hopeful that any further general improvement in the produce of our salmon fisheries will take place.

A great deal may be done by a revision of the licence duties, as under the present rates as fixed by statute I do not consider they produce nearly as much as they ought to do—several of the engines used in large numbers being too lightly taxed.

In 1848 the Act 11th and 12th Vic., c. 92, was passed. Under this Boards of Conservators were first formed, and certain licence duties fixed, the maximum charge on each kind of engine not to exceed the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Single salmon rods,	1	0	0
Cross lines and rods,	2	0	0
Snap nets,	1	10	0
Draft nets or seines,	3	0	0
Drift nets,	3	0	0
Trammel nets for pollen,	1	10	0
Pole nets,	2	0	0
Bag nets,	5	0	0
Fly nets,	5	0	0
Stake nets or stake weirs (Scotch),	15	0	0
Head weir,	6	0	0
For every box, crib, or cruive, or drum net,	5	0	0
Gap, eye, or basket for eels,	1	0	0

After fifteen years' experience it was found to be necessary to increase the maximum rate upon certain engines; and by the Act 26th and 27th Vic., chap. 116, which was passed in 1863, the following changes were made:—

Licence duty on bag nets increased from £5 to £10; fly nets from £5 to £30; stake nets, or stake weirs, Scotch, from £15 to £30; for every box, crib, or cruive from £5 to £10. Thirteen years have elapsed since this change was made, and I consider that the time has come when a further change might fairly be made.

The drift and draft nets generally are far too lightly taxed for their powers of capture. I do not say that they are invariably so; but when it is known that in some cases the latter, at a single draft of the net, will take fish by the hundred, it is evident that a higher rate of duty might fairly be assessed.

When we came into office in 1868, we found that single rod licences in thirteen districts were issued at 10s. per rod, and in the remaining eight districts at £1. They are now, and have been for some time issued at the maximum rate of £1 throughout Ireland, which is, in my opinion, a fair rate; but as compared with a £3 licence for a drift or a draft net, or 30s. licence for a snap net, quite too high.

Fixing a higher maximum rate of licence duty upon certain engines (which can only be done by Act of Parliament) would not necessarily lead to an increase upon any particular engine, unless the peculiar circumstances prevailing in a locality would justify it. The Act itself would only provide that certain engines should not be taxed at a higher rate than that specified, leaving it to Boards of Conservators to say what the proper amount (not exceeding that fixed by the Act) should be; and the Conservators, by the fact of their residence in the localities, should be in a position to know what would be

fair and just; but even when a rate has been so fixed by them, it does not become operative until sanctioned by the Inspectors.

My belief is that if revised, and a satisfactory maximum scale arranged, it would lead to an increase in the funds of from £1,200 to £2,000 a year, a very important addition to the present amounts received.

Another most important element in the best means of improving our fisheries, is to secure the more active supervision of the Constabulary. In some localities they render very valuable assistance as it is; but this should be general wherever their stations are so situated as to enable them to give attention to the preservation of the rivers, without neglecting their other duties.

The valuation of the fisheries is still almost generally neglected, and I fear will continue to be so, until power is given to this department to enforce the provisions of the Acts relating thereto. It is almost too much to expect proprietors of fisheries to tax themselves, and in leaving this duty with the Conservators it is practically doing so, many members of the various Boards being owners of valuable rod and net fisheries.

JOS. HAYES.

All of which we certify to your Grace,

We have the honour to be,

Your Grace's obedient servants,

J. ALOYSIUS BLAKE.
THOMAS F. BRADY.
JOS. HAYES.

ALAN HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

*Office of Irish Fisheries,
12, Ely-place, Dublin,
31st July, 1876.*

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STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Dublin, .	Howth to Greystones, .	J. F. Lenon, Commander, R.N.	99	401	90	62	201	9	46	154	21	207	756	120
2	Arklow, .	From the breaches three miles north of Five-mile-point Station, county Wicklow, to the sluices three miles south of Cahore Station, county Wexford.	C. C. Rising, Commander, R.N.	5	28	3	299	1,734	21	57	230	5	361	1,992	29
3	Wexford, .	Morris Castle to Bannow, county Waterford.	Henry E. Stephens, Commander, R.N.	-	-	-	108	471	-	43	174	5	151	645	5
4	Waterford, .	From East Bank of Bannow Ferry, co. Wexford, to Ballyvoile Head, north of Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford.	H. W. Rochford, Commander, R.N.	8	24	8	108	326	2	36	53	-	152	403	10

No. 1.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1876.

Total employed in 1874.			Total Increase since 1874.			Total Decrease since 1874.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards, and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1876.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
215	806	121	-	-	-	8	50	1	No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries not improving. Herrings, cod, and soles most largely captured. No increase in any kind of fish appearing off coast of division. Considers herrings and whiting are keeping further out to sea than formerly; and that fishermen have suitable craft and gear. One curing establishment at Howth, where curing carried on during winter months fairly successful. Not much curing by individual fishermen. No conflicts between either fishermen themselves, or fishermen and others—fishermen generally orderly. No spirit of emigration amongst fishermen. Farming not combined with fishing. Modes of fishing practised, viz., drift nets for herrings, and trawlers; no increase in latter. Good trawling ground inside and outside the "banks" of this division, and much availed of weather permitting. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good, and rates moderate, but no improvement during past year. Large shoals of herrings appeared some 15 to 20 miles off coast of division during summer months, and nearer in winter. Means of capture adequate. No public oyster fisheries in division. Grounds duly stocked where licences granted for the establishment of private oyster beds; quality of oysters good, realising from 10s. to 11s. per hundred. Probable amount obtained by sales during the year from £5,000 to £6,000. No scollops found on coast of division. No lobster or crab fisheries in division. States that the development of the Irish fishing fleet at Howth is stunted by the want of men to man the boats, and that an importation of labour would be beneficial; that as long as the men are able-bodied their proficiency in seamanship is a secondary consideration, also that a pier is much required at Greystones.	1
363	2,024	23	-	-	6	2	32	-	No portion of division unguarded. Weather been too unfavourable for a fair opinion as to state of fisheries. Capture in many places equal to previous three years. Boats as a rule have not been out so often. Herrings, cod, and oysters most largely captured. Not aware of any great increase in quantity of any kind of fish appearing. Boats had fair catches in favourable weather. Considers the distance the fish keep out to sea entirely owing to the state of the weather; that in bad they keep in deep water, and necessarily further out, but come in during fine weather. That this year they have generally kept further out than formerly. States that considering the small depths of water to each little harbour owing to silting and bars and general neglect of any kind of dredging or clearing, fishermen have suitable craft and gear, but that if the depths were greater the boats as a rule would be too small for profitable or continuous fishing. No curing establishments in division, but a considerable quantity of fish cured by individual fishermen in plentiful seasons, both for own consumption and retail. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing—fishermen generally orderly, but rather addicted to drink at Arklow and Courtown. Emigration not now prevailing. Fishermen, generally, would prefer remaining at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. They generally combine farming with fishing, except at Arklow where there is so large a fishing population and boats, &c., better than very few farm. Modes of fishing practised—herring nets, cod lines, oyster dredging, and trawling. No increase in trawlers. Good trawling ground from Arklow to Cahore, but not much used. Boats too small. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good, but no improvement during past year. States one large shoal of herrings appeared on 16th November. Fair means for capture, but weather broke and not many were caught considering the numbers individual boats took that day. Herrings and cod appeared in May and November at from half to 7 miles from shore, according to weather. No sun fish or hanking shark seen. Public oyster fisheries situated between Kilnichael and Wexford. Supply improving. Spatting rather better than previous year. One new oyster bank discovered near Blackwater Bank lightship. Considers it quite possible oyster banks may exist between Arklow and Cahore, but enterprise wanting, men preferring to fish where they know a bank exists than go in search. No steps necessary to have them availed of. No private oyster beds. Quality of oyster good from public beds; price from 18s. to 25s. per barrel. Courtown usually commands the best price. Amount realized by sale of oysters about £9,803, viz.: Arklow, £3,433, Courtown, £300, Cahore, £70. Scollops not found. State of lobster and crab fisheries moderate; only two or three men practise it. Fish about the same. Not many small sized of either species taken, there being no market for them. No limit as to size that should be taken necessary. Suggests for the benefit of the fisheries that one or two harbours should be available for large boats at all half tides, or at least with certainty every high tide, Arklow and Wicklow being the only available ones in division, and boats at sign of bad weather have to leave their ground to make sure of their harbour. States that four men were drowned at Arklow this year, from waiting too long and not being able to get into port. That larger boats would be more serviceable, and help might be given to deserving men to purchase and fit out same.	2
226	779	31	-	-	-	75	184	26	No portion of division unguarded. No improvement in the fisheries. Cod, herrings, soles, mackerel, and pollack, most largely captured. No increase in any kind of fish appearing off coast of division. Considers mackerel are keeping further out to sea than formerly, and that fishermen have not suitable craft and gear. No curing establishments in division, nor much curing by individual fishermen, as they generally sell the fish at once. No conflicts between either fishermen themselves, or fishermen and others; fishermen generally orderly. A spirit of emigration prevailing; but considers fishermen would prefer remaining at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. Farming generally combined with fishing. Modes of capture practised—nets, trawling, and hand line fishing. No increase in trawlers. Good trawling in the north and south bay of Wexford, but nowhere else; much availed of in fine and moderate weather. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good, charges moderate, same as last year. Large shoals of mackerel and herrings appeared off coast of division for which there were moderately adequate means of capture; mackerel from July till September, herrings in November, at about one mile from shore. Public oyster beds, exist between Cahore Point North, and Ballyvaldon South. Fishermen state they are improving. Spatting better than previous year. No new natural banks lately discovered. Does not consider there are any banks in division unworked. No steps taken to stock ground where licences granted for the establishment of private oyster beds. Quality of oysters from public beds good; price from 18s. to 30s. per barrel. Cannot ascertain amount realized by sale during year. No scollops found. Lobster and crab fisheries not improving—much small sized of both species sent to market. Considers it would be desirable to limit size of lobster that should be taken, that they can only be captured in this division during four months in the year. States fishermen as a rule have not sufficient means to purchase good boats and nets, and that it would be very desirable to have a quay for boats built at Carnmore.	3
196	602	19	-	-	-	44	199	9	No portion of coast of division unguarded, but some parts of the rivers of fishery district to which it belongs being beyond the limits of the division are unguarded, viz., Featherd station for four miles up River Barrow; Arthurstown station, River Suir, for eighteen miles, from Ballyhaak, county Wexford, to Glasahouse, county Kilkenny; and both sides of River Barrow to Fishers-town, county Wexford, on one side, and Rohestown, county Kilkenny on the other, but always visited by the coastguard officers of the stations to which they belong for the purpose of collecting statistics for annual report, or as occasion may require. No improvement in fisheries. Plaice, mackerel, salmon, peel, cod, soles, brit, turbot, slade, and sprat, most largely captured. No great increase in any kind of fish appearing. Does not consider fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly. States as a rule fishermen have suitable craft and gear. No curing establishment in division, nor much curing by individual fishermen. No conflicts—fishermen generally very orderly. No spirit of emigration amongst fishermen. Considers they would be likely to prefer remaining at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. That fishermen in all cases combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—hand lines, trawling, drift nets, long line, spillers, seines, and sprat nets. No increase in trawlers. That trawling ground exists in Baginbun bay for small boats—not much availed of. Good trawling ground fourteen miles S.E. from Dunmore, and much availed of. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good and charges moderate, but no improvement during past year. States large shoals of mackerel and sprats appeared off coast at Ballymaeow close to shore in early part of September. Shoals of mackerel off Tramore in August at from one to two miles from shore, and at Bonmahon a few shoals of fish during summer months at about half a mile from shore, but no adequate means for any of their capture. States public oyster banks exist between the Bar and Duncannon in the Waterford river. Not improving. Spatting worse than previous year. No new banks lately discovered. Does not think there are any unworked. No steps	4

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
5	Youghal,	From Ballyvoile Bridge, county Waterford, to Garryvoe (in Ballycotton Bay), county Cork.	P. R. H. Parker, Commander, R.N.	5	27	2	71	259	18	89	239	1	115	525	21
6	Queenstown,	From Garryvoe (in Ballycotton Bay), westward to Lane's Cottage at Ringabella Point, including Queenstown Harbour, county Cork.	H. T. Price, Commander, R.N.	6	27	1	98	362	13	26	87	18	130	476	32
7	Kinsale,	From Myrtleville Point East, to Galley Head West, county Cork.	J. G. Warren, Commander, R.N.	44	305	88	126	486	12	200	890	88	370	1,681	133

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1876.

Total employed in 1874.			Total Increase since 1874.			Total Decrease since 1874.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1876.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
172	729	22	-	-	-	57	204	1	<p>taken to stock ground where licences granted for the establishment of private beds. Quality of oysters good; privately sold, fishermen generally get from 8s. to 15s. per hundred. Could not ascertain amount realized by sales during the year. Scallops not found. As a general rule lobster or crab fisheries not improving. Not much small fish of either species sent to market. Does not think it would be desirable to limit the size that should be taken, or prohibit capture altogether for any portion of year.</p> <p>Coast of division unguarded from Roman Catholic Chapel, Abbeyside, to Killingford Bridge, 2½ miles. Mine Head to Corrin River, 6½ miles. Great Island to Ferry Point, Blackwater River, 5½ miles; and from Glanwilliam to Ballycennane, 5 miles. Total, 30½ miles. Fisheries not improving. Salmon, hake, and sprats most largely captured. A slight increase in quantity of hake appearing off coast of division. Considers so far as herrings and mackerel are concerned that they are keeping further out to sea than formerly, but not other fish. States fishermen have not suitable craft and gear for capture of fish frequenting coast of division. That Mr. Acres of Youghal has a small curing establishment, but supply of fish not enough to keep it at work continuously. A small amount of curing by individual fishermen for home consumption. No disturbances between fishermen themselves, or fishermen and others. Fishermen very orderly. Not much emigration prevailing. Fishermen generally combine farming and fishing. Modes of fishing practised—hand lines, trammels, and drift nets. Trawling not increased. Good trawling ground along the coast of division, but not much availed of, fish being scarce. Means of transit of fish to market for sale, from Youghal good, and rates moderate. No improvement during the past year. No large shoals of fish appeared off coast of division during past year. No public oyster banks in division. States Mr. Kendall, who was granted a licence in Dungarvan Bay, has established a private oyster bed. No oysters sent to market. No scallops found on coast of division. A few crabs and lobsters taken in Dungarvan Bay, and at Ardmore, but they are not in the market as a general rule. Fishery so small does not think it desirable to regulate it. Has no suggestions to offer.</p>	5
152	521	38	-	-	-	22	45	1	<p>No portion of coast of division unguarded—but from Ringsakiddy up the Lee not guarded by coastguard. The boats of upper waters registered at custom-houses, Cork and Queenstown. Fisheries not improving. Bream, cod, ling, hake, conger, plaice, sole, sea-d, and sprats most largely captured. No increase in any kind of fish appearing off coast of division. States all descriptions of fish kept off the coast this year; that in some cases fishermen have suitable craft and gear, and in other not. No curing establishments. No curing by individual fishermen. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen generally orderly. A spirit of emigration prevailing, but considers fishermen would prefer remaining at home if adequately rewarded for their labour, but that they seem to say the fishing is falling off every year. Farming generally combined with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—trammel nets, seines, long lines, hand lines, and trawling. Trawling carried on outside Roche's Point, and sometimes in the different parts of the harbour (Cork). Trawlers state their capture not near so good as in former years. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good, but no improvement during past year. No shoals of any kind of fish appeared off coast during past year. States public oyster fisheries exist at East Ferry, Brown Island, in the Middleton River, and up the Lee; not improving at former places. Spawning worse than previous year. No new banks discovered. Does not consider there are any unworked. States steps have been taken to cultivate ground where licences granted for the formation of private oyster beds. Quality of oysters good. Price, 10s. per hundred. Amount realized by sales about £800. A few scallops found, and very good about East Ferry. No lobsters or crabs found. Suggests that if a camber or mole was made at Ballycotton it would shelter the boats, it being the principal place for fishing in division.</p>	6
400	1,789	149	-	-	-	30	58	16	<p>Coast unguarded between Flat Head and Barry's Head, east of Oyster Haven, about three miles in extent. With the exception of mackerel, fisheries not improving. Cod, ling, and hake have been few and far between, particularly off Kinsale. Mackerel and herring most largely captured. The number of boats engaged in the former increasing every year, and last year about forty Scotch and Irish boats tried the herring fishing, with moderate success. An increase in mackerel and "bog fish." Complaints general all along coast of division, that the latter have increased to such an extent that at times nothing else is taken. Fishermen say that codling is keeping further out to sea than formerly, but considers it doubtful; thinks if there be any truth in their report it may be accounted for by the "dog fish" having increased so much that other fish are driven away. Kinsale craft suitable and well fitted and found, also a few boats at Courtmacsherry, but nowhere else have fishermen either gear or boats suitable for fishing except in the very finest weather. No curing establishment in division, but Courtmacsherry fishermen cure small quantities for their own use; and one buyer in Kinsale cured several thousand hake this year for sale. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen generally orderly. No emigration this year, in consequence of numbers returning from America. Fishermen would prefer remaining at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. Except at Kinsale, nearly all combine farming and fishing, and are, as a rule, not successful at either. Modes of fishing practised—drift nets, long lines, hand lines, (for hake) spillers, trammels, trawling, and a few seines. No increase in trawlers—four at Kinsale and two at Courtmacsherry. Fair trawling ground off Kinsale, Courtmacsherry, and Clonsakilly Bays. Trawling not successful this year. Means of transit of fish to market for sale, during mackerel season good. The larger portion shipped on board steamers and fast cutters for Holyhead and Milford, and remainder by railway or common car to Cork. (The carmen charge about 30s. for taking four boxes to Cork.) That facilities offered by railway even during height of the season cannot be relied on, and to make matters worse the station is on the top of a hill, which adds greatly to the cost of transit. The carmen charging what they like for half an hour's work. After buyers go elsewhere. Selling and transit as bad as it is possible to imagine. No improvement in means of transit during past year. Herrings, mackerel, and pilchards appeared in large shoals. Means adequate for their capture at Kinsale, but nowhere else along coast of division. Pilchards and herrings appeared in June, and were taken from 1 to 12 miles off shore. Mackerel in February, and captured from 7 to 40 miles off shore. Cod and ling in November. States public oyster banks exist in Bandon River and Kinsale Harbour—not improving. Considers if steps not taken to preserve Kinsale oyster beds they will soon be extinct. Has no information as to spatting. No new natural banks lately discovered. Thinks it quite possible there are some oyster banks in division unworked. Considers it would be well to offer a small reward to any fisherman who discovered a new bank. No steps whatever taken to stock ground granted for the establishment of private oyster beds. Quality of oysters very fine; price, 7s. to 8s. per hundred. Amount realized by sales not known. States that having personally communicated with the men engaged dredging for oysters, they are one and all agreed that the only hope of saving the Kinsale oyster beds would be to close the fishing for three years, that they have hardly realized enough this year to pay their expenses. No scallops found. Lobsters and crabs becoming more scarce every year; both large and small taken. Is decidedly of opinion it would be most desirable to have a limit placed on the size that should be sent to market; that it would be difficult to prohibit capture for a portion of the year, as the fishing can only be carried on in fine weather. States the facilities offered to fishing vessels coming into Kinsale with a large catch of fish to dispose of are very bad, there being no deep-water pier to come alongside, nor no comfortable mooring place—that in fact, the buying, selling, packing, and shipping of the fish during the mackerel season is carried on in the roughest and most uncomfortable manner. That the construction of a large fishery pier would be of great advantage to all parties—the fishermen would have a place to moor their boats, the owners to sell their fish by auction, and not be as they are now at the mercy of their men and the buyers. That it would also benefit the latter, by saving the expense of keeping a boat and men, in which they (the buyers) go out to bargain with the incoming boats, and also the expense of hulks, lighters, &c.; and that finally, if a pier was constructed and connected by rail unbroken to Dublin, and the Company to give liberal facilities for transit, considers the Kinsale mackerel fishery would increase beyond all calculation. Considers that oyster beds should be periodically closed, and a fund formed for paying for the laying of spat, by each boat having to pay for a licence.</p>	7

E

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
8	Skibbereen, .	From Galley Head to Snavo Bridge at the head of Bantry Bay, county Cork.	John S. Keate, Commander, R.N.	7	89	4	77	807	27	253	699	82	837	1,045	63
9	Castletown Berehaven.	From Snavo Bridge, county Cork, to Kenmare Bridge, county Kerry.	W. I. B. Ogilvy, Lieutenant, R.N.	1	4	-	22	88	-	17	612	-	201	704	-
10	Killarney, '	From Kenmare (S.), to Blennerville Bridge (N.), county Kerry.	P. Mahony, Divisional Officer.	11	40	9	117	649	-	180	777	4	288	1,466	13
11	Ballyheigue,	From Blennerville Bridge, Tralee (S.W.), county Kerry, to Foynes Island (E.), county Limerick.	W. Daish, Divisional Officer.	1	8	-	37	105	-	72	211	-	110	219	-

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1876.

Total employed in 1874.			Total Increase since 1874.			Total Decrease since 1874.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1876.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
294	1,280	-	43	-	63	-	185	-	Coast of division unguarded—1. From League Point, Bantry Bay, to Snaive Bridge, including Whiddy Island. 2. Half a mile at Gokane Point from Fahy to Gokane Point. 3. From Rinco Castle to Ballydehob, eight miles. From Altar to Ballyrisode Point, Toormoor Bay, four miles, and eight islands from three to ten miles distant and round Clear Island. From Carberry Island, Dunmanus Bay to League Point, Bantry Bay, fifty miles. 4. From Three Castle Head to Carberry Island, about eight miles. Fisheries not improving. Mackerel, ling, hake, pilchards, plaice, scad, and cod most largely captured. Rather a decrease in quantity of fish appearing off coast of division. Does not consider fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly. That in many of the bays fish are plentiful. States fishermen have suitable craft and gear for capturing some kinds of fish frequenting coast, but not generally for pilchard fishing. No curing establishment. At Milk Cove and Union Hall a good deal of curing done by individual fishermen, and a small quantity about Skull. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen generally very quiet and orderly. Not much emigration amongst fishermen at present. They generally combine farming with fishing; very few depend entirely for their living on fishing. Modes of fishing practised—seines, lines, drift nets, and trammels. A few trawlers to the westward of division, those frequenting eastern part generally from Queenstown. Good trawling ground in Bantry Bay, Roaring Water Bay, Torey Island, Channel, Toormoor Bay, and at back of Sherkin Island, but very little availed of. Means of transit of fish for sale not good; distances from markets great, and fishermen have to depend on hired cars for which they have to pay at a high rate. No improvement during the past year. States that about Skull, Union Hall, and Baltimore, large shoals of fish were seen, principally pilchards and mackerel. Generally sufficient means for capturing mackerel, but not the pilchards; that they appeared from July to end of September, and most frequently seen at about from two to five miles from the coast. A few oysters found on the bank known as Collatran in the River Ilan; not improving; none others; quality of those taken fair; price 7s. per hundred. Amount realized by sales about £4 about Baltimore from the Collatran Bank. Scallops from the eastward of the old coastguard station, Bantry, to the East Point at Whiddy Island, and also in the River Ilan in the winter months. Lobster and crab fisheries very good—a great quantity captured all along the coast of division and sent to the English markets by vessels specially employed for the purpose. No small fish taken. Generally improving. Considers it would not be desirable to limit size that should be taken; that weather prevents the fishing during the winter months. States that fishermen are generally deficient in means and energy, that they are willing to capture the fish if they approach very close to the shore; is doubtful if fishermen had adequate means whether they would take the trouble to go any distance from shore.	8
170	780	4	81	-	-	-	26	4	A great part of division unguarded, viz.:—From Ardroom to Kenmare Suspension Bridge, and from Curryglass to Snaive Bridge, Bantry Bay, and the Dursley Island, unapproachable in bad weather. Fisheries improving. Mackerel, pilchard, ling, hake, and all sorts of flat fish most largely captured. A large quantity of mackerel and ling captured in Kenmare river during spring and early summer. Scarcely any fish taken in Bantry Bay. An increase in pilchards and mackerel. Considers pilchards, mackerel, and herrings, are keeping further out to sea than formerly. States fishermen have not suitable craft and gear. No curing establishments; a few of the Bantry fishermen attempt curing in cellars. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen generally orderly. Emigration dying out. Fishermen almost invariably combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—hand lines, spillers, seines, and herring nets. One trawler, and one was wrecked on Whiddy Island. Very good trawling ground in Bantry Bay. Means of transit of fish to market for sale from Bantry, fair; rates moderate, but from other places no adequate means. No improvement during past year. States large shoals of mackerel appeared off coast of division, and in Kenmare river—but no adequate means for capture—during spring; close to shore. Very little fish seen in Bantry Bay. Private oyster beds at Glengarriffe, Waterfall, Adrigool, Castletown, and Ardroom; believes not improving. Cannot state as to spitting whether better or worse than previous year. No new natural banks lately discovered. Considers oyster fisheries "Mill Cove Waterfall" might be advantageously worked if a lease was taken. Is doubtful whether any steps have been taken to stock private beds. Quality of oysters good; price not known. Is not aware of any sale being made. A few scallops found during autumn. Lobster and crab fisheries not improving, these captured of a good size, but considers fishing would be improved if fishing was not allowed before April or May, and closed in November or December. States that if a market could be established and better means of transit available, the fisheries would be greatly improved, and that if fishermen could be persuaded to follow pilchards, the fishery would rival Cornwall in that particular branch. Further states two sun fish were seen off the Dursley Island, but no means for capture, and fishermen considered them not worth the trouble of catching.	9
342	1,695	18	-	-	-	54	229	5	Coast of division unguarded on north shore of Castlemaine harbour from Inch to Castlemaine Bridge, about fourteen miles; from Sleat Head to Clogher Head, including the Blasket Islands, about eight miles; and from Brandon Creek to Blennerville Bridge, including the Magharees, about 34 miles. Fisheries not improving. Sole, brit, turbot, plaice, cod, ling, hake, scad, pollock, mackerel, herrings, and pilchards, most largely captured. States this has been the worst season for fish, generally, for many years. Pilchards met with in large quantities. It is the prevailing opinion that cod and ling are keeping further out to sea than formerly. Craft and gear perceptibly improved, but plenty of room for more improvement. No curing establishments; anything in the way of curing done by individual fishermen. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen very orderly. Little or no emigration. Farming and fishing generally combined, except at Port Magee, and Dingle. Modes of fishing practised—seines, trammel nets for mackerel and herrings, spillers, hand lines, and trawlers, and increase of one trawler at Dingle. Good trawling ground in Dingle and Ballinskelligs bays, and Kenmare river. Trawling not carried on to the extent it ought. Means of transit of fish to market for sale not good, very expensive; no improvement during past year. States large shoals of pilchards appeared from July to October, but fishermen do not care to fish for them. Fishermen at most stations better provided for capture than previously. That immense shoals of "dog fish" infested all the bays this season to the great annoyance and injury of the poor fishermen who could not cast a net without its being plundered by these depredators, it being a common occurrence for one half the fish in the net to be only head and backbone when taken up, and that even with hand lines half the fish have been eaten while being hauled up. Public oyster banks at Dunkerron and Sneem in Kenmare bay. Slight improvement in former, latter about the same. Spitting about the same as previous year. No new banks discovered. Is unaware that any exist but those named. About 40,000 oysters laid down on private bed at Dunkerron, and Sneem beds have to be stocked every year. Quality of oysters good; price, Dunkerron, 10s. 6d. per 120; Sneem, 12s. to 14s. per 120. Dunkerron beds not fished. Amount realized by sales from Sneem beds, £295 11s. A few scallops taken at Sneem; from January to March in best condition. Lobsters and crabs taken at Port Magee. Fishing about the same as last year; large and small taken. Fishing so limited would not advise any restriction. Crabs taken, few and inferior, and not worth sending away. Has little to offer as to the benefit of the fisheries. States the same lamentable want of energy prevails amongst the fishermen; meets with instances where one man has had a fair season, while his next-door neighbour is living on credit, which he considers shows the fish are to be had if looked for. Does not know how to induce more industry amongst the fishermen.	10
150	531	2	-	-	-	40	212	2	States the decrease, as compared with last return, in the number of second and third class boats arises from omitting boats engaged exclusively at Tarbert and Cashen in fishing for salmon and that the five first class boats have been done away with this year at Tarbert. Division unguarded, from Spa to Blennerville, five miles; Ballinagarry to Monigahane, five miles; and from Leek Castle to Ardmore Head, Ballylongford, twelve miles. States that in Cashen river, the principal salmon fishery, the number captured was in excess of average. Herrings, pilchard, and whiting, generally taken in the deep sea; number this year less than average, that it is generally supposed all kinds of deep sea fish are keeping further off from shore than formerly.	11

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
12	Seafield,	From Ballymacrievan Point, South, to Lackless Head, North, county Clare.	R. C. Jolliffe, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	441	11	147	441	11
13	Galway,	From Lackglass Head, county Clare, to Mace Head, county Galway.	James Grant, Commander, R.N.	7	28	7	168	530	19	297	723	10	472	1,281	36
14	Clifden,	From Mason Island, county Galway, to Doaghbeg, county Mayo.	J. R. Palmer, Commander, R.N.	-	-	-	176	518	4	349	1,332	40	525	1,900	44
15	Keel,	Doonbeg Head, East, to Doona Head, West, county Mayo.	Robert Geo. Gibbon, Inspecting Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	234	17	78	234	17

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1876.

Total employed in 1874.			Total Increase since 1874.			Total Decrease since 1874.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1876.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
									and that fishermen have not suitable craft or gear. No curing establishments, or curing by individuals. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen generally very orderly. Emigration prevailing. Thinks fishermen would prefer remaining at home, if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. They all combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—nets for salmon, mackerel, and herring; spillers for ground fish. No trawling. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good; rates moderate. States large shoals of fish appeared off coast, but falling off. No adequate means for capture. That they appeared in July, August, and September, at from ten to twenty-five miles from shore. States public oyster banks exist in Tralee and Clonderlaw bays, Kilerogan, and Tarbert. Some improvement stated at Tarbert and Clonderlaw bay; at Tralee rather a falling-off. Spatting better than previous year in Tralee bay. No new banks discovered. Does not think it likely there are any unworked; that steps have been taken at Barrow by Mr. M'Cowan of Tralee, to stock ground for which he obtained a licence for the establishment of a private bed which is well stocked. Quality of oyster good—price from 4s. to 5s. per hundred. Difficult to say amount realized by sales, but probably about £1,800. No scollops found. No public lobster or crab fisheries, but from limited trials he has been able to make has no hesitation in saying that lobsters of the finest quality abound on both sides of the promontory of Kerry Head. In conclusion, can only repeat his remarks in the past years' returns. No improvement can possibly take place until the fishermen are provided with the means to enable them to prosecute their calling on the grounds, some distance off the coast, where it is well known the finest fish abound.	
119	386	-	28	105	11	-	-	-	Coast of division unguarded from Cape Creggan to Canapelle, distance about twelve miles. Fisheries not improving. Cod, ling, pilchards, and mackerel most largely captured. No increase in the quantity of any kind of fish appearing. Considers cod and ling in particular are keeping further out to sea than formerly, and that fishermen have suitable craft and gear. No curing establishments in division. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen generally orderly. Emigration not prevailing so much as heretofore. Considers fishermen would prefer remaining at home, if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. They generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—nets, lines, and spillers. No good trawling ground in division. Means of transit of fish to market for sale, not good; but rates moderate. No improvement during past year. States large shoals of mackerel and pilchard appeared. That means of capture might be improved by having more nets. Public oyster banks exist between Ballymacrennan Point and Querrin Point. Private oyster beds stocked annually. Quality fair; price from 3s. to 6s. per hundred. Not more than 20,000 sold. No scollops found. Lobster or crab fisheries not improving. Not much small of either species sent to market. Has no suggestions to offer as to limiting size that should be taken, or prohibiting capture for a portion of year. Suggests if size of oysters to be taken was restricted to two inches, it would be a great benefit.	12
972	2,199	246	-	-	-	500	918	210	Coast of division unguarded, viz.:—Temple Point, Keeraun Point, Davleen Point, Trahan Point, Aillemore Point, Birmore Point, Malrea Point, and Roscommon Point—thirty miles; Cammalagh Point to Black Head—seven miles; Muckinlah Castle to Kilcolgan Point—twenty-five or twenty-eight miles; Kilmurvey to Bangowlie—three miles; and from Black Rock, West, to Kilcolgan, East—twenty-two miles. Fisheries not improving. Fish most largely captured—cod, ling, pollock, whiting, rock fish, herrings, bream, and hake. An increase in herrings and bream appearing off Ballyvaughan. Considers fish are keeping further out to sea at some places than formerly. That at some parts of division fishermen have suitable craft and gear, and at others not. No curing establishments. Some fish cured by individual fishermen. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing—but a conflict occurred between fishermen of the Claddagh, in consequence of their rule that no fishing take place for herrings in Galway Bay, except for three days in the week, having been broken. Fishermen generally very orderly. A spirit of emigration prevailing in some parts of division. Considers fishermen would prefer remaining at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. They generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—Hand lines, long lines, spillers, nets, and trawlers. Good trawling ground, and much availed of. Means of transit of fish to market for sale—good from some places, and not so from others. No improvement during past year. States large shoals of herrings, mackerel, sprats, and a few pilchards appeared in July, August, and September, but no adequate means for capture. States public oyster banks exist in Tyrone and Kinvara Bay, and S.E. from Deer Island. Supply decreasing. Result of spatting not known. No new banks discovered. Does not think there are any unworked. Cannot say if steps have been taken to stock ground where licences granted for the formation of private oyster beds. Quality of oysters from public beds pretty good. Price, 6s. to 7s. per hundred. Amount realized by sale not known. Scollops found at Lettermullen Island, Kilkerran Bay, between Glaninagh and Low Island, and from Barna Quay to Black Head. In best condition in September, October, and December. Lobster and crab fisheries improving. At some places would limit size that should be taken. In conclusion states there are a great many fishermen who would devote all their time to fishing if they had suitable craft and gear, but that they are too poor to purchase such.	13
772	2,099	9	-	-	85	247	199	-	Coast of division unguarded from Mason Island to Fishery Bridge—twenty-one and a half miles; Gorteen Point to Ware Bridge, Ballyconee—thirteen and a half miles; Silver Hill to Ballinlane—four and a half miles; Sylne Head to Mannin Bay—eight miles; Streamstown to Sellerna Strand—ten miles; Omey, Boffin, and Shark Islands—fifteen miles; Rowa River to Roanagh Point—twenty-three miles; Roanagh Head to Bartrey—fifteen miles; and Dooghbeg to Islandmore—twenty miles; total, 130½ miles. No improvement whatever in the fisheries. No increase in any kind of fish—less appeared than usual. Considers herrings and mackerel are keeping further out to sea than formerly. States fishermen have no boats suitable for deep sea fishing, and very few nets. No curing establishment in division. Fishermen cure for their own consumption. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen generally orderly. A spirit of emigration prevailing amongst fishermen. Does not consider that if they were able to follow fishing pursuits adequately they would prefer remaining at home. They generally combine farming with fishing. Mode of fishing practised—hand lines. No trawlers or trawling ground in division. Means of transit of fish to market for sale—by cart. Rate of carriage moderate to local markets. No improvement during past year. States shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off coast of division in June and July, from one to four miles from shore, but there were no means for their capture. Public oyster fisheries exist in Newport and Westport Bays. Supply on the decrease. Spatting about the same as previous year. No new natural banks lately discovered. Does not consider there are any in division unworked. States Mr. Kendall, who has obtained a licence to plant a private oyster bed at Westport, has laid down 70,000 oysters, and that Mr. Gunn has bought 400,000 to place on his bed. Quality of oysters good. Prices vary from 3s. to 5s. and 7s. per hundred. Amount realized by sale of oysters during past year, £21,575. Scollops found between Innisgort and Innislayre—foal near Clifden—in best condition in July and August. Lobster fishery slightly improving. Crab fishery poor. States great numbers of small lobsters are brought to market and sent to Dublin. Considers it would be desirable to limit the size to be taken, and that from November till April should be close time. Has no suggestions for the benefit of the fisheries to offer.	14
228	414	56	-	-	-	145	180	39	No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries much improved. Pollock, horse mackerel, mackerel, bream, and herrings, most largely captured; cod, ling, haddock, whiting, turbot, brit, soles, mullet, and conger also captured. A great increase in horse mackerel, mackerel, and bream. States it is the general opinion of fishermen that fish keep as close to shore as formerly. Boats and gear suitable, and well adapted for capture of fish that come close to shore, but not for capture in deep water. No curing establishment in division, but fishermen cure some for their own use, &c. No conflicts; fishermen generally peaceable and orderly.	15

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
16	Balmullet,	From Deona Point to Butter Point, county Mayo.	T. H. Beddoes, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	478	-	172	478	-
17	Ballycastle (K).	From Brandy Point to Gap of Bartragh Island, county Mayo.	H. S. Mandeville, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	1	8	-	137	747	6	138	750	6
18	Pullendiva,	Bartragh Island, county Mayo, to Coney's Island, county Sligo.	R. Bones, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	137	-	47	137	-
19	Sligo,	Strandhill Barracks, co. Sligo, to Donegal Abbey, county Donegal.	F. C. R. Baker, Lieutenant, R.N.	1	5	-	37	155	14	140	632	29	178	792	43

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1876.

Total employed in 1874.			Total Increase since 1874.			Total Decrease since 1874.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1876.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
188	563	-	-	-	-	16	85	-	A spirit of emigration not prevailing at present; feels sure fishermen would prefer remaining at home if employed; they generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing generally practised—nets, hand lines, and spillers. No trawlers. Coast of division not considered good for trawling purposes. Means of transit of fish to market for sale not very bad. Charges moderate. No improvement during past year. States a great many large shoals of horse mackerel, mackerel, and herrings appeared during past year, but too far off coast for capture, fishermen not having suitable gear. That public oyster banks exist in Achill Sound, near Bullmouth Coast-guard station, getting less in quantity and inferior in quality. Spawning stated to be worse than previous year. No new natural bank lately discovered. Feels sure oyster beds on coast of division are well known and well dredged. No steps taken to stock ground licensed for the establishment of private beds. Price obtained by dredgers about 3s. per 120. Amount realised by sale during past year, about £400. No scollops found. That fishermen state lobsters and crabs are so scarce that they are not worth looking after. Has no suggestions to offer for the benefit of the fisheries.	16
143	632	1	-	68	5	5	-	-	Coast of division unguarded from Annagh Head to Elly—eight miles; Geemala to Gootomore and Gootomore to Doona Head—14 miles; Butter Point to Seal Island—ten miles; and the Islands of Inneskee and Davillea, inaccessible, except under very favourable circumstances of weather—eighteen miles. Fisheries slightly improved since loans received. Herring and mackerel most largely captured. No increase in quantity of any kind of fish appearing. Considers fish are not keeping further out to sea than formerly. Craft and gear fairly suitable; fishermen too poor to afford much outlay. No curing establishments. Fishermen appear to cure for their own wants, and sell the surplus. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen very orderly. Spirit of emigration less. States fishermen would prefer remaining at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately; that farming and fishing are combined in nearly each case. Modes of fishing practised—nets and lines. No trawling, but Blackod Bay affords good trawling ground. No market for sale of fish, except the small town of Belmullet. Nearest railway forty-one miles distant. Means of transit very slightly improved. States a great many herrings appeared between June and October, about five miles from shore, but there were no adequate means for their capture. That public oyster banks exist in Trawmore Bay and Doolough Creek. Supply falling off. Spawning about the same as previous year. No new natural banks discovered; does not consider there are any unworked. No steps taken to cultivate ground where licences granted for establishment of private beds. Quality very good; price about 6s. per hundred. Amount realised by sales probably between £300 and £300. Scollops found occasionally at Elly. States fishermen do not appear to take any trouble in cultivating lobsters or crabs, the sale of them being uncertain; their number good, but improving. States there is no doubt that the large number of seals in Blackod Bay must do some damage to fishing. That boats and gear are not altogether adequate for capture of any great amount of fish; that if such boats and gear as are used on the west of England were supplied the success would be greater, but that there is no near market or curing establishment to stimulate the fishermen to any extent.	17
50	262	5	-	-	-	3	75	5	Coast of division unguarded from Brandy Point to Benwee Head—twelve miles; Benwee Head to Timber Cove—seven miles; Follen Cove to Glenlossera River—three miles; Bohle Cove to Glenudra—two miles; total, twenty-four miles. Fisheries not improving. Pollock, glasson, red and gray gurnet, soles, fluke, codling, mackerel, and herrings most largely captured. No increase in quantity of any kind of fish appearing. Considers fish are not keeping further out to sea than formerly. Boats and gear generally bad. No curing establishments, nor curing by individual fishermen. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen generally orderly. A spirit of emigration prevailing; considers fishermen would prefer remaining at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately; farming and fishing generally combined. Modes of fishing practised—nets and hand-lines. One trawler belonging to Sir C. K. Gore, bart., but only trawls for his own amusement. Thinks there is good trawling ground along coast of division, especially about Killala and Lacken Bays. Only means of transit of fish to market for sale, by cart along the high-road. No improvement during past year. States large shoals of mackerel and herring appeared in months of July and August, from close to shore to four miles off, but no adequate means of capture. No oyster fisheries. Scollops not found. Only a few lobsters and crabs caught; very few fish for them. Considers fisheries would be better worked if there were better boats with good nets and lines.	18
184	731	37	-	61	6	6	-	-	No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries not improving. Salmon, herring, and pollock most largely captured. No increase in fish appearing off coast of division. General opinion of fishermen that herrings and mackerel are keeping further out to sea than formerly. States fishermen have not suitable craft and gear for fishing far off coast. No curing establishments or curing by individual fishermen. Two boats at Inniscrone supposed to be maliciously damaged. Fishermen at all other parts very orderly. No spirit of emigration prevailing. Fishermen generally combine farming and fishing, except a few at Inniscrone, who have no land. Modes of fishing practised—nets and lines. No trawlers. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good; charges moderate, but no improvement during past year. No large shoals of fish appeared during past year. States public oyster banks exist at Tanrago and in Ballisodare Bay; not improving—dredged out. Spawning last season better than previous. No new banks discovered; does not consider there are any unworked. That oysters bought from fishermen were laid down on ground licensed for private oyster beds at Culleenamore and Tanrago. Quality of oysters very good; general price 10s. per hundred. Amount realised by sales during year not known. Scollops not found. Lobsters supposed to be plenty, but no fishing for them. States landing-place at Inniscrone very much in want of a breakwater or boat harbour. Considers if such was provided, it would benefit fishermen very much.	19
184	731	37	-	61	6	6	-	-	Coast of division unguarded for about sixty-one and a half miles, viz., from Sligo Bridge to Strandhill Barracks, six miles, visited occasionally; Lower Rossesto Drumeliffe Bridge, five miles; Rachley to Cullamore, seven miles, visited weekly; Stroedagh to Roskeeragh Point, seven and a half miles, visited weekly; Bunduff to Bundoran, six miles; Ballyshannon to Donegal Abbey, twenty miles, and to Tullaghan, ten miles. No improvement in fisheries—rather the reverse. Oysters, cod, and ling, most largely captured. No great increase of any kind of fish appearing. States it is the fact that fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly; particularly herrings, of which very few have been captured; that boats do not appear to be large enough and suitable for the frequent bad weather which occurs, and that consequently fishermen are not able to go out to the deep water for the deep-sea-line fishing, and always have to run in on the slightest sign of bad weather. No curing establishments, but curing in a small way carried on by individual fishermen. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen in general peaceable and orderly. Spirit of emigration not so much as formerly. Considers if fishing improved, fishermen would prefer remaining at home. Nearly all combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—nets and long lines; six trawlers, three at Rachley, and three at Mullaghmore; no increase; only trawl for a few months in the year in Sligo and Mullaghmore bays. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good; rates moderate. No improvement during past year. States no large shoals of fish appeared; that herrings, which used to be plentiful, were scarcely seen. One large public oyster bed in Sligo river; middle of channel constituting bed, with a small channel leading off large one. Supply not improved; spawning slightly better than previous year. No new natural banks discovered. Considers there are not any unworked. States Mr. Gardiner, Rosse Point, has planted about 130,000 young oysters on his bed at 25s. per thousand. Quality of oysters very good; price, 6s. to 9s. per hundred. Amount realised by sales about £900. No scollops found. Lobster fishing at Mullaghmore improving. Large and small sent to market; thinks it would be desirable to limit size that should be taken. States an improvement of Rachley Pier would be of great benefit to fishermen there, as a place of refuge for their boats, and also for landing fish at low water, there being no place of refuge in bad weather, and boats are frequently damaged.	19

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
20	Killybegs, .	Donegal-quay to Lower Ferry, East, co. Donegal.	Francis Osburn, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	43	164	21	176	688	89	219	852	110
21	Dunfanaghy,	Gweebarra Bar to Whale Head, Lough Swilly, county Donegal.	E. C. Ball, Nav. Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	81	311	39	133	254	10	214	565	49
22	Carn, .	Inch Embankment, Bun-crana, county Donegal, to Magilligan Point, south side of Lough Foyle, county Londonderry.	L. M. Malet, Commander, R.N.	6	19	-	277	1,072	10	61	375	1	344	1,466	11
23	Ballycastle (Antrim).	Downhill (N.), co. Londonderry, to Jenny's Bridge (S.), near Cushendall, county Antrim.	Wm. Parsons, Commander, R.N.	2	10	-	113	252	6	33	74	4	148	336	10

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1876.

Total employed in 1874.			Total Increase since 1874.			Total Decrease since 1874.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1876.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
247	970	121	-	-	-	28	118	11	No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries not improving; falling off. Lobsters, pollock, glasson, whiting, cod, mackerel, and crake herrings, most largely captured. No increase in any kind of fish appearing. Is of opinion the dog fish is keeping other fish away. States fishermen are of opinion that all kinds of fish have abandoned this portion of coast as they are not to be seen as in previous years. Boats not suitable for going any distance from land. Nets not suitable for deep sea fishing. One curing establishment at Teelin, but has been closed for the last seven years. Fish sold in the fresh state. No conflicts; fishermen orderly. Spirit of emigration not prevailing to same extent as formerly. Considers fishermen would prefer remaining at home, if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. They generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—nets and lines, two trawlers. Good trawling ground in Denegal Bay; but not much used. Means of transit of fish to market for sale not good. Fish in general sold on the beach to carriers at a reduced price, there being no railway or steamer. No improvement during past year. States no large shoals of fish made their appearance off coast of division, excepting one kind, and that it is important in his opinion to all future fishing, that is the remarkable increase of that most destructive fish, the "dog fish." Alludes most particularly to Donegal Bay, where not only has it increased, but to his knowledge on several occasions, apparently cleared the bay of fish; that the nets are constantly full of them. Fishing for whiting they would follow each fish as hooked, and endeavour to seize it. That in the "Fly" cutter one day, when becalmed, some biscuit being thrown overboard (the water being clear), showed a mass of these fish in such numbers as to blacken the water; that it is well known they destroy all fish, and that they should be destroyed at any cost. Has not observed a similar increase in dog fish in any other part of division. States there have been one or two shoals of small whales, that one struck a boat and ripped the side up, the fishermen escaping in another boat fishing alongside. No public oyster banks nor private oyster bed. No scollops found that he is aware of. Lobsters and crabs more plentiful this year at Malinbeg and Portnoe; medium size; general size caught from nine to twelve inches; would not limit size that should be taken, or prohibit capture during any portion of year (only fished for from September to March). Suggests for benefit of fisheries better boats and gear, and states a steamer at places like Teelin or Donegal would not only protect boats, nets, &c., in bad weather, but would much enhance the market value, by taking the fish to Sligo or other good markets.	20
237	713	65	-	-	-	23	148	16	Coast of division unguarded (Rutland Station), Gwebara Bar to Crown Head, twelve miles. (Gweedore Station)—Old Castle Point to Breenick, three and a half miles. (Inishboffin Station)—Tory Island, Inishdoocy, Inisbeg, Inishboffin, and from Bloody Foreland to Meenaoladdy, and from Waterfoot to Horn Head, eleven miles. (Sheephaven Station)—Horn Head to Horn Head Bridge, and from Ards to Lackagh two miles. (Mulroy Station)—Mulroy Coast to Fanet Light, nine miles. (Knockallow Station)—Fanet Light to Benmore, and from Blackrock to Knockallow, two miles. (Rathmullen Station)—Knockallow to Macanish and Auglish Island to Letterkenny, twelve miles. Fisheries at Sheephaven slightly improved; not any at other stations. Bream, plaice, codling, cod, pollock, sole, whiting, ling, and turbot, most largely captured. An increase in herring, mackerel, whiting, and sole, appearing in June, August, and September. Considers fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly, particularly cod and ling. That fishermen have not suitable craft or gear. No curing establishments. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen industriously disposed. A spirit of emigration generally prevailing. Modes of fishing practised—hand and long lines. No trawlers. Good trawling ground believed to exist off Horn Head in a N.N.E. direction. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good from some stations; not so from others. No improvement during past year. States large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared in June, August, and September, off Rutland, Sheephaven, and Mulroy Station, but no adequate means of capture existed. No public oyster fisheries. Private oyster beds at Rathmullen all stocked. Price from 7s. 6d. to 12s. per barrel. Amount realized by sales not known. No scollops found. Considers it would be desirable to limit size of lobsters that should be taken; also capture for a portion of year, at some places. In conclusion, states there is no improvement in the fisheries, as fishermen have no means of making provision. Fish generally captured, cod and ling, from December till March, and whiting, pollock, and bream, in season. That herrings were observed in the vicinity of Tory Island during the months of May and June, but that fishermen had no means of capture. Nets too shallow, and fish in deep water. Understands a company has formed a project of sending a fleet of boats in May, 1876, for the capture of herrings and mackerel. Is of opinion they will succeed, that mackerel showed largely during months of August and September, and was captured by hook and lines. No nets in locality fitted for them. That cod and ling, as has been observed by fishermen, are moving seaward each year, and that fishermen have neither craft nor gear for the capture of fish in season; boats too small; nets too shallow.	21
344	1,466	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Division unguarded—running from east to west. (1) from Down Hill to Magilligan Point, down Lough Foyle to Culmore, south side, and up north side to Roe River, about thirty-three miles; (2) from Port-a-doris to Glonane, about three miles; (3) from Glonane to Glenagevener, half a mile; (4) from Mossy Glen to Ballymoghony, 500 yards; (5) from Globe Strand to Culdaff Bridge, about two miles; (6) from Portnamantel to Carrickabool, three miles; (7) from Carrickabraghy, Isle of Doagh, to Linsfort, east side, Lough Swilly, eighteen miles. Fisheries not improving; generally decreasing at Port Kenneegoe. Cod, flat fish, and turbot, most largely captured. No increase in any kind of fish appearing. Considers cod are keeping further out to sea than formerly; other fish about the same. That fishermen have suitable craft and gear, except at Port Kenneegoe, Culdaff, Malin Head, and Bunorana. No curing establishments, or curing by individual fishermen. No conflicts of any kind between parties pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen remarkably orderly. States there does not appear to be a spirit of emigration. That a few fishermen have been to sea; that they are a very hardy race, and would prefer fishing, and that most of them combine farming and fishing. Modes of capture practised—long and short lines, herring nets, salmon nets, and trawling. Very fair trawling ground from Down Hill to mouth of Lough Foyle, and in Loughs Foyle and Swilly, availed of as much as possible. No increase in trawlers. Means of transit of fish to market, &c., for sale good, but no improvement during past year. States large shoals of fish appeared off Malin Head, but means of capture inadequate. That public oyster banks exist in Lough Swilly, off Fahan, in Lough Foyle from Magilligan Point to Moville, and off Redcastle and Quigley's Point. Supply decreasing. Cannot say whether spawing better or worse than previous year. No new banks lately discovered. Considers present banks are overworked. No private oyster beds. Quality of oysters good; price 7s. to 8s. per hundred. Impossible to say amount realized by sales. Has never seen any scollops. Lobster and crab fisheries very fair. Improving at Culdaff and Malin Head. No small-sized sent to market. At present does not consider it desirable to limit capture.	22
155	519	10	-	-	-	7	183	-	States chief officer at Portrush says that out of thirty-two second class boats within the limits of his station, fourteen of them were unemployed during 1875, but that their crews were employed in other fishing boats. Coast of division unguarded from Kinsbane Head to Castle Point, 2,400 yards, and from Gob Colliery to Fair Head, 600 yards; total, four and three-quarter miles and forty yards. No change in fishery, much the same as previous year. Glasson or gray fish most largely captured. Some good captures of herring in summer, in Ballycastle bay, and at other parts along coast of division. Ling and cod captured by hand lines, bream and glasson by seine nets. An increase in quantity of herring and gurnet appearing in summer months, but quantity only what fishermen call a few good takes. Considers herrings are not as prolific or plentiful here as on other parts of the coast, for instance, Galway bay, Roundstone, and other bays adjacent. Has heard it advanced as a reason for scarcity of fish on the coast that they are keeping further out to sea than formerly, but has heard nothing in confirmation of the assertion. States several kinds of fish spawn in deep water, for instance, ling, cod, and haddock, spawn on a bank fifteen miles N.E. of Rathlin Island in from thirty to sixty fathoms of water, and that it is supposed by old fishermen that they shift their ground from bank to bank in search of the best and most plentiful feeding spots. Considers fishermen have suitable	23

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
arrickfergus,	Jenning's Bridge, near Carron Point, to White Railings, near Belfast, county Antrim.	A. J. V. Collins, Commander, R.N.	1	4	1	34	80	2	5	19	-	40	103	3
Donaghadee,	Tillysburn, near Belfast Lough (S.), co. Antrim, to Newcastle Quay, near Cloghy Bay, co. Down.	R. S. Hunt, Divisional Officer.	20	129	16	67	165	7	5	11	1	92	305	24
Strangford, .	Newcastle Quay, North, near Cloghy Bay, to Sheepland Head, South, county Down.	R. Barnes, Divisional Officer.	2	15	2	126	254	6	-	-	-	128	269	8
Newcastle, .	Sheepland's Head, Ardglass Station, North, to Kilkeel Foot, Leestown Station, South.	O. Cameron, Commander, R.N.	28	172	10	78	320	17	22	52	2	128	544	29
Carlingford, .	From River Foot, Kilkeel, North, county Down, to Maiden Tower, mouth of Boyne, South.	W. G. Gregory, Lieutenant, R.N.	28	187	28	182	814	6	120	310	18	330	1,311	47

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1876.

Total employed in 1874.			Total Increase since 1874.			Total Decrease since 1874.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1876.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
									craft and gear. No curing establishment. Fish generally sold in the fresh state. No conflicts of any kind between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen peaceable and orderly in general. No spirit of emigration amongst fishermen. Would prefer remaining at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. Farming and fishing generally combined. Many of the young able-bodied men go out on hire as farm labourers, which they find more remunerative than fishing. Remarks that on the exposed unsheltered parts of coast of division, fishing is prevented at times for whole weeks through stress of weather and continued gales of wind with very heavy sea. Modes of fishing practised—seine nets and lines. No trawling; coast not adapted for it. Herrings, bream, and glasson, captured by seine nets; mullet and flat fish by trammel nets. Ling and cod by hand lines. Modes of transit of fish to market for sale good; rates moderate; much the same as previous year. States nothing to call large shoals of fish appeared; that some small shoals of herring, gurnet, and mackerel, were observed from one to two and a half miles off coast. Herrings between July and latter end of August; mackerel much earlier. Some taken, but not any great quantity. No oyster fisheries in division. Scallops not found. No improvement in lobster or crab fisheries; much the same for past three years. A fair quantity captured during their season. No small sized of either species taken. Does not think it would tend to any good to limit size that should be taken. Suggests that loans should be made to poorer class of fishermen; landing slips, &c., repaired; and for the safety of the fishermen, that the rock at "Port in Too," east of Portrush, be blown up, &c.	
43	108	3	-	-	-	3	5	-	States nine second class boats at Carrickfergus were not working for want of men. Coast unguarded from Larne Lighthouse and from Ballylig round Larne Lough, about eight miles. Fisheries not improving. Fish most largely captured—pollock, herring occasionally, and cod. In Belfast Lough, principally cod and flat fish. No increase in quantity appearing. States it is generally thought fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly, especially herrings. That craft and gear appear generally suitable. No curing establishments in district, nor curing by individual fishermen. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen generally orderly. No spirit of emigration prevailing. Fishing so little that very few live entirely by it, except about Carrickfergus. In northern part of division a good many combine farming and fishing on a small scale. Modes of fishing practised—seine nets and long lines. Trawling about Carrickfergus. Good trawling ground in Belfast Lough, but nowhere else, and much availed of. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good; rates moderate, but no improvement during past year. States some shoals of herring and pollock appeared about Glenarm at various times in June, July, and August, about a mile from shore, and occasionally close in, and that nets used appeared adequate. That public oyster banks exist in Belfast Lough; supply as usual. Spawning much as usual. No new natural banks discovered. Does not think there are any unworked. No private oyster beds. Quality of oysters very good. Price about 11s. per hundred. Amount realized by sales between £600 and £700. Scallops found in Belfast Lough in winter months. Very few lobsters or crabs caught, and those very small. Thinks probably it would be beneficial to limit size that should be taken. Suggests that loans might be of benefit in places where there is sufficient fishing to induce men to make it their special business as about Belfast Lough.	24
88	298	30	4	7	-	-	-	6	No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries not improving. Cod, herring, and pollock, most largely captured. No increase in quantity of fish appearing. Fish not keeping further out to sea than formerly. Craft and gear suitable. No curing establishments, nor curing by individual fishermen. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen very orderly and quiet. No emigration. Farming and fishing generally combined. Modes of fishing generally practised—long and hand lines; a few trawlers, but no increase. Trawling ground good, but of small extent, in Belfast Lough, and only used by local fishermen. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good; rates moderate, but no improvement during past year. No large shoals of fish appeared. One natural oyster bank, extending from Groomsport to the Copeland Islands. Supply not improving. Bank becoming covered with mussels. Spawning much the same as previous year. No new banks discovered. No bank unworked. No licences granted for the establishment of private beds. Quality of oysters good. Price from 10s. to 12s. per hundred. Unable to state amount realized by sale of oysters, they being taken direct to Belfast. Scallops found off Groomsport, only caught in winter months. Very few lobsters or crabs caught. No improvement. Size small; only caught in winter months. Has no suggestions to offer for benefit of fisheries.	25
127	266	5	1	3	3	-	-	-	No portion of division unguarded. No improvement in fisheries. Herring, whiting, codling, and ling, most largely captured. No increase in quantity of fish appearing. Not known whether fish are keeping further out to sea than formerly. Craft and gear suitable. No curing establishments; but a few fishermen cure for their own consumption. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of fishing. Fishermen remarkably orderly. No emigration. Fishermen prefer remaining at home. They generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—nets, hand and long lines. No trawlers, but trawling ground exists four miles S.E. off Gunn's Islands. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good; rates moderate, but a steady sale in locality. No improvement during past year. No large shoals of fish observed. Herrings appeared from June to August inclusive; pollock, in September and October. Public oyster banks exist between Kircubbin and Ballydoran, Strangford Lough, and from south bay of Tara (north) to Ballyquintin (south), two miles. No improvement in supply. Spawning not better than previous year. No new natural banks lately discovered. All known banks worked. Ground licensed for the establishment of private beds, stocked by men purposely employed. Quality of oysters good; price 60s. to 84s. per 1,000. About £400 realized by sales. Scallops found on oyster bank, south bay of Tara, in August and September. Lobster and crab fisheries indifferent. Small sized fish of both species sent to market. Capture should be prohibited during July and August.	26
143	627	35	-	-	-	15	83	6	No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries much the same as heretofore, except at Ardglass, where more captured, and at Annalong an improvement in herring, cod, whiting, and haddock fishing. No increase in fish appearing, with the exception of herrings, at Ardglass and Annalong; other kinds much the same. Very few mackerel. Fish keeping further out to sea than formerly—chiefly whiting and haddock. Craft and gear suitable. No curing establishments, nor curing by individual fishermen. A few conflicts between fishermen themselves, but as a rule generally orderly. No apparent spirit of emigration; fishermen prefer remaining at home. A few combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing practised—long lines and drift nets; no trawlers. Trawling ground in Dundrum Bay, but prohibited. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good; rates moderate, but no improvement during past year. Very large shoals of herrings observed during July and August, from ten to fifteen miles off coast. Means for capture adequate. No public oyster banks worked. A bank exists about three and a half miles E.S.E. from Annalong Coast-guard station; should be cleared of old shells and relaid; could be advantageously worked. A private bed stocked by Marquess of Downshire at Dundrum, to whom a licence granted. No oysters sold. Scallops not found. No improvement in lobster or crab fisheries. Few taken. No small size sent to market. It might be desirable to limit size that should be taken. Suggests for the benefit of the fisheries that a good safe harbour be made at Newcastle by repairing the pier, at present in a very bad state; as also the harbours of Ardglass and Annalong should be greatly improved.	27
426	1,672	37	-	-	10	96	261	-	No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries not improving, except at Carlingford. Cod, whiting, herrings, mackerel, plaice, oysters, lobsters, and crabs most largely captured. No increase in fish appearing, except of herrings off Carlingford. States fishermen consider fish are keeping further out to sea at some places than formerly. That in some parts gear is suitable, and in others not. No curing establishments, nor curing by individual fishermen. No conflicts—fishermen generally orderly. No spirit of emigration in some parts of division, and on the decrease in others; considers fishermen would prefer remaining at home if able to follow fishing pursuits adequately. They generally combine farming with fishing. Modes of fishing	28

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
29	Malahide,	Mouth of Boyne, county Louth, to Whip of the Waters, Clontarf, county Dublin.	Stratford Tuke, Commander, R.N.	52	222	40	26	94	-	19	49	3	97	365	43
				334	1,689	259	2,534	9,720	253	3,051	10,782	405	5,919	22,191	917

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1876.

Total employed in 1874.			Total Increase since 1874.			Total Decrease since 1874.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1876.	No.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
105	494	26	-	-	17	8	129	-	<p>practised—long lines, trawlers, herring nets, and dredges for oysters. Good trawling ground from Lambay Island to St. John's Point, also from Ben Head to Dunany Point, and Maiden Tower to Ballywater. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good from coast, within the following stations, viz.:—Mouth of the Boyne, Clogher Head, Omeeath and Greenore; at latter place much improvement within past year, and fish forwarded at moderate rates. At other places means of transit bad. A telegraph station would be a material advantage at Carlingford, where railway will be completed in a few months, and transit improved. No large shoals of fish appeared, except of herrings and mackerel off coast, within Greenore and Cranfield stations, in latter part of June and beginning of September. Means of capture good. Public oyster beds exist in Carlingford Lough and Rostrevor Bay. Supply decreasing. Spatting better in Carlingford Lough, but on the decline in Rostrevor Bay. No new natural banks lately discovered; does not consider there are any unworked. No steps taken to stock ground licensed for the establishment of private beds. Quality of oysters good; price at Carlingford, 16s. per hundred, at Rostrevor, 50s. to 60s. per thousand. Cannot ascertain amount realised by sale of oysters at Carlingford, but so far as could be learned, about £100 at Rostrevor. Scallops very scarce. Lobster and crab fisheries not improving. A great deal small-sized fish of both species sent to market; would not limit size that should be taken. States a much larger and more commodious harbour at Carlingford would greatly benefit fisheries of locality. That present enlargement is not capable of accommodating a larger class of boats. That fishing ground is very good, but fishermen require better craft for capturing. That a quay is also very much required at Greenore, as landing facilities are very insufficient. That from 200 to 700 first-class craft fished out of Carlingford Lough, between latter part of June and beginning of October. That a few could be permitted, when weather answered, to land their fish on board Holyhead boat. Others had to sell their fish to steamers buying fish inside and outside the Lough; the remainder to carry their fish to other points up the Lough, by which, from tides and other causes, they invariably lost that night's fishing, which frequently must have been considerable. States that more than 80 per cent. of vessels were Irish, and that a number of Manx boats were manned from county Down coast. Considers if a harbour was erected here (Greenore) it would be of unspeakable advantage and encouragement to the herring fishery of this coast.</p>	29
7,246	25,805	1,119	107	244	156	1,434	3,614	358	<p>No portion of division unguarded. Fisheries not improving. Herring, cod, ling, skate, and conger eel most largely captured. No increase in quantity of fish appearing. On some parts of division herrings keeping further out to sea than formerly; other kinds of fish not. Craft and gear suitable. Five curing establishments at Rush, successful; much fish cured by individuals when prices low. No conflicts between persons pursuing different modes of capture. Fishermen very orderly. No emigration. Fishing generally combined with farming. Modes of fishing practised—nets, long lines, and trawling. Slight increase in latter. Trawling ground extending from Skerries Island to Carlingford Lough, much availed of. Means of transit of fish to market for sale good, but no improvement during past year. No large shoals of fish observed. A small oyster bank said to exist between St. Patrick's Island and Clogher Head, but small quantities captured. Supply not improving. Cannot say whether spatting better or worse than previous year. No new natural banks discovered. A private oyster bed stocked by Lord Talbot de Malahide. Quality of oysters pretty good; price, 8s. or 9s. per hundred. Cannot state amount realised by sale. No scallops found. Lobster and crab fisheries not improving. Small sized not sent to market. Restrictions as to limit of size or time of capture not requisite or desirable.</p>	
Gross Increase, .			-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gross Decrease, .			-	-	-	1,327	3,614	202		
Net Decrease, .						1,327	3,614	202		

APPENDIX No. 2.

RETURN showing the Number of Boats registered by the Collectors of Customs during the year 1875.

Registered by Collector of Customs at	FIRST CLASS.			SECOND CLASS.			THIRD CLASS.			TOTAL.		
	Boats.	Men.	Boys.	Boats.	Men.	Boys.	Boats.	Men.	Boys.	Boats.	Men.	Boys.
Wexford, .	18	107	-	210	981	11	43	185	-	271	1,273	11
Youghal, .	2	12	-	23	116	5	18	126	4	43	254	9
Cork, .	52	402	30	301	960	63	342	986	69	695	2,348	162
Westport, .	-	-	-	21	59	3	651	2,327	22	672	2,386	25
Belfast, .	40	267	16	223	749	29	28	76	-	291	1,092	45
Galway, .	5	17	5	371	1,261	24	410	1,408	17	786	2,686	46
Skibbereen, .	8	52	4	98	409	37	185	884	30	291	1,345	71
Waterford, .	21	90	11	184	719	8	39	143	3	244	952	22
Drogheda, .	2	11	1	57	259	5	54	108	10	113	378	16
Dublin, .	161	933	116	351	1,850	28	114	466	36	626	3,249	180
Sligo, .	1	5	-	113	576	79	361	1,895	114	475	2,476	193
Limerick, .	-	-	-	1	2	1	63	183	-	64	185	1
Tralee, .	11	38	6	143	678	1	271	1,245	10	425	1,961	17
Coleraine, .	-	-	-	118	419	6	32	99	4	150	518	10
Londonderry, .	8	30	1	364	1,651	47	140	331	7	512	2,012	55
Dundalk, .	-	-	-	44	185	1	10	44	-	54	229	1
New Ross, .	1	5	-	78	261	11	21	65	2	100	331	13
Newry, .	43	258	40	173	692	46	87	261	18	303	1,211	104
Ballina, .	-	-	-	2	7	-	169	964	9	171	971	9
Total, .	373	2,227	230	2,875	11,834	405	3,038	11,796	355	6,286	25,837	990

APPENDIX,
No. 3.

APPENDIX No. 3.—ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM COAST GUARD.

No.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Registering Officer.	Solely engaged in Fishing.							Nearly altogether employed in Fishing.							Only partially employed in Fishing.							TOTAL.		
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.	First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.	First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.	Boys.	Men.	Vessels.
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.				
1	Dublin.	Commander J. F. Lannon, R.N.,	99	401	90	24	40	2	24	60	3	24	125	24	125	24	125	24	125	24	125	24	125	24	125	24
2	Arklow.	Commander C. C. Rind, R.N.,	4	28	3	17	46	21	42	186	4	6	28	6	28	6	28	6	28	6	28	6	28	6	28	6
3	Wexford.	Commander H. E. Stephens, R.N.,	8	24	8	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Waterford.	Commander H. W. Rochford, R.N.,	5	27	2	28	137	17	6	32	1	13	42	13	42	13	42	13	42	13	42	13	42	13	42	13
5	Youghal.	Commander P. R. H. Parker, R.N.,	4	16	—	47	173	3	15	48	12	5	22	5	22	5	22	5	22	5	22	5	22	5	22	5
6	Queenstown.	Commander H. Talbot Price, R.N.,	44	308	38	30	122	1	36	144	—	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11
7	Kinsale.	J. B. Warren, District Officer,	4	19	2	12	73	4	30	130	10	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2
8	Skibbereen.	Commander J. S. Kest, R.N.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Castletown Berehaven.	Lieut. W. I. B. Ogilvy, R.N.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Killarney.	P. Mahony, District Officer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Ballyheigue.	W. Dalish, District Officer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Seaford.	Lieut. R. C. Joilliffe, R.N.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Galway.	Commander James Grant, R.N.,	7	28	7	8	20	5	47	140	4	84	259	84	259	84	259	84	259	84	259	84	259	84	259	84
14	Clifden.	Commander J. R. Palmer, R.N.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Keel.	Robt. Geo. Gibbon, Dist. Officer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Belmullet.	Lieut. T. H. Beddoe, R.N.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Ballycastle, K.	Lieut. H. S. Manderville, R.N.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Pullendivra.	R. Bouge, District Officer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Sligo.	Lieut. F. C. R. Baker, R.N.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Killybegs.	Lieut. F. Osburn, R.N.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Dunfanaghy.	Nav. Lieut. E. C. Ball, R.N.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Carn.	Commander S. M. Malet, R.N.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Ballycastle.	Commander Wm. Parsons, R.N.,	1	5	—	18	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Carriekfergus.	Commander A. J. V. Collins, R.N.,	1	4	1	29	63	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Donaghadee.	R. S. Hunt, District Officer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Strangford.	R. Barnea, Divisional Officer.	2	15	2	19	28	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Newcastle.	Commander Cameron, R.N.,	2	14	1	21	59	9	6	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Carlingford.	Lieut. W. G. Gregory, R.N.,	25	166	25	46	238	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Malahide.	Commander Stratford Tuke, R.N.,	53	322	40	26	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			274	1,333	228	688	3,170	85	378	1,363	63	2	280	994	31	777	51	231	137	2,366	5,566	29	2,366	5,566	29	2,366
			274	1,333	228	688	3,170	85	378	1,363	63	2	280	994	31	777	51	231	137	2,366	5,566	29	2,366	5,566	29	2,366

APPENDIX, No. 4.

APPENDIX,
Nos. 4, 5,
and 6.

HOWTH.—ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing for the year 1875, furnished and authenticated by Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Howth.

DATE. Week ending.	Average daily Number of Boats employed.				Number of Mease of 635 fish each.	Average price per Mease.	Gross Receipts.	Number of days Employed.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Cornish.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.					
1875.									
June 5,	—	16	—	2	170	£ 1 1 7½	£ 183 17 6	4	Small and mixed fish.
„ 12,	1	65	1	37	2,650	1 15 11	4,758 15 0	5	Good and do.
„ 19,	12	76	3	60	12,935	1 7 4½	17,699 17 6	6	Good fish.
„ 26,	90	103	7	88	10,055	1 4 8½	12,431 2 6	6	Good and mixed fish.
July 3,	103	96	9	88	9,800	1 10 11½	15,175 0 0	5	Do.
„ 10,	95	85	9	95	6,250	1 9 8½	9,285 0 0	6	Good fish.
„ 17,	139	58	11	78	4,710	1 14 11	8,223 15 0	4	Do. and mixed.
„ 24,	139	48	6	73	3,980	1 14 4½	6,843 15 0	5	Do.
„ 31,	79	26	1	53	1,880	1 8 3½	2,661 10 0	6	Do.
August 7,	4	6	1	12	1,940	0 18 7½	1,809 10 0	6	Do.
„ 14,	2	2	1	12	3,220	0 16 4½	2,636 10 0	6	Do.
„ 21,	1	1	—	8	1,160	0 14 5½	837 17 0	4	Do.
„ 28,	—	—	—	7	18	1 10 2½	27 4 0	2	Mixed fish.
September 4,	1	—	—	1	9	1 18 0	17 2 0	1	Do.
„ 11,	—	—	—	5	250	1 0 6½	256 15 0	5	Do.
„ 18,	—	—	—	4	361	1 0 11½	378 6 0	5	Do. and good.
„ 25,	—	—	1	9	261	1 5 5½	332 4 0	2	Do.
October 2,	—	—	2	6	45	1 9 6	66 7 6	1	Do.
„ 9,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 16,	—	—	4	2	164	1 8 11½	237 10 0	3	Mixed and small fish.
„ 23,	—	—	29	20	970	1 2 9½	1,107 10 0	3	Do. and good.
„ 30,	—	—	1	13	141	1 10 11	218 0 6	3	Do.
November 6,	—	2	32	31	1,452	1 0 7½	1,499 7 0	3	Good fish.
„ 13,	—	2	61	25	4,720	0 15 13½	3,574 0 0	6	Do. and mixed.
„ 20,	—	1	45	23	230	1 1 0	241 10 0	2	Mixed fish.
Totals,	—	—	—	—	67,371	1 6 10½	90,502 5 6	99	
Daily averages for the 99 days worked, . . .	35	32	11	38	681	—	—	—	

APPENDIX, No. 5.

WEEKLY RETURN of the Herring Fishery at ARDGLASS for the year 1875.

DATE.	Number of Vessels employed.					No. of Mease.	Average Price.	Gross Receipts.	No. of Nights out.	Greatest Number of Boats in during the Week.
	Cornish.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.	Total.					
1875.										
June 1 to 5,	—	64	—	20	84	100	£ 1 2 6	£ 112 10 0	4	June 2, 100
„ 5 „ 12,	—	94	—	20	114	124	1 2 6	139 10 0	3	„ 7, 124
„ 12 „ 19,	—	148	1	25	174	3,734	0 17 0	3,173 18 0	3	„ 15, 174
„ 19 „ 26,	—	165	11	34	210	4,457	0 18 6	4,122 14 6	4	„ 23, 210
„ 26 „ July 3,	—	175	20	35	230	4,755	0 17 6	4,160 12 6	3	„ 29, 230
July 3 „ 10,	1	169	22	36	228	5,497	1 2 6	6,184 2 6	5	July 7, 230
„ 10 „ 17,	1	158	20	36	215	1,896	1 5 0	2,370 0 0	2	„ 13, 228
„ 17 „ 24,	5	151	12	36	204	5,542	1 5 0	6,927 10 0	4	„ 19, 215
„ 24 „ 31,	5	153	15	36	209	9,979	1 2 6	11,226 7 6	5	„ 27, 209
„ 31 „ Aug. 7,	20	154	45	40	259	9,236	0 14 0	6,465 4 0	5	Aug. 2, 259
Aug. 7 to 14,	17	150	46	40	253	9,955	0 12 0	5,973 0 0	5	„ 11, 259
„ 14 „ 21,	11	135	52	40	238	8,789	0 12 6	5,493 2 6	4	„ 16, 253
„ 21 „ 28,	8	70	15	30	123	6,295	0 13 6	4,249 2 6	4	„ 25, 238
„ 28 „ Sept. 4,	7	17	6	30	60	1,500	0 14 6	1,087 10 0	3	Sept. 1, 123
Sept. 4 to 11,	5	17	8	30	60	2,896	0 16 0	2,316 16 0	5	„ 6, 60
„ 11 „ 18,	3	20	5	30	58	2,117	0 15 0	1,587 15 0	5	„ 14, 60
„ 18 „ 25,	—	7	—	30	37	29	1 2 6	32 12 6	1	„ 22, 58
„ 25 „ Oct. 2,	—	4	2	28	34	36	1 0 0	36 0 0	2	„ 27, 37
Oct. 2 to Oct. 9,	—	2	4	18	24	20	1 1 0	21 0 0	2	Oct. 4, 34
Totals,	—	—	—	—	—	76,957	—	65,671 7 6	—	„ 6, 24

REMARKS.—The herring fishery this year was good, being equal to last year, which was the best season for the last ten years, but the prices were not so good as last year. The fishing vessels consisted of English, Irish, Scotch, and Manx, the greater number being Scotch. There was a sufficient number of buyers at all times; and three curing establishments have been tried by Scotch buyers, and 4,050 barrels of herrings have been cured, each barrel containing 800 herrings, which were shipped to Glasgow by steamers and sailing vessels. There have been taken on an average 30,000 mease of herrings by steamers from the fishing boats outside, when becalmed and could not get into harbour, which fish were taken to Liverpool and Holyhead, which is not shown in this Return. The fishermen would remain longer here to fish, but they are afraid to remain too late in the season, owing to the bad state of the harbour, as there is no security for their boats and other property. The fishing would last longer here if there was an improvement made to the harbour.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing off Kilkeel during the year 1875, furnished and authenticated by the Officer of Coast Guard.

KILKEEL.—Herrings, 1,600 mease of 500 each, at 17s 6d., £1,360.

APPENDIX,
No. 6.

APPENDIX, No. 6.—continued.

ARKLOW.—ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing for the year 1875, furnished and authenticated by the Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Arklow.

Date, Week Ending.	Average Daily No. of Boats Employed.	Number of Mease of 635 Fish.	Average Price per Mease of 635 Fish.	Gross Receipts.	No. of Days Employed.	Observations.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
June 12, .	80	313	1 16 0	563 8 0	4	Weather unfavourable.
" 19, .	196	1,330	1 10 11	2,057 0 0	5	Fresh gale.
" 26, .	170	1,700	1 1 8½	1,943 15 0	6	Weather squally.
July 3, .	172	1,650	1 8 2½	2,328 15 0	5	Do. Fresh gale.
" 10, .	190	2,150	1 11 7½	3,402 10 0	6	
" 17, .	157	1,400	1 14 1½	2,390 0 0	4	One day's fish sold at Wicklow. Fresh and strong gales.
" 24, .	5	30	1 10 0	45 0 0	1	Boats getting out to go north.
" 31, .	—	—	—	—	—	No fishing. Boats proceeded to Howth.
Aug. 7, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
" 14, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
" 21, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
" 28, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Sept. 4, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
" 11, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
" 18, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
" 25, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Oct. 2, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
" 9, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
" 16, .	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
" 23, .	18	19	1 16 0½	34 5 0	3	
" 30, .	—	—	—	—	—	No fishing.
Nov. 6, .	95	678	1 0 0	678 0 0	4	Fresh gale.
" 13, .	109	1,130	1 0 0	1,130 0 0	5	Do.
" 20, .	120	2,320	0 19 2½	2,230 0 0	5	Do.
" 27, .	79	935	1 5 8½	1,202 10 0	6	
Dec. 4, .	117	960	1 8 9½	1,142 10 0	4	Strong breeze.
" 11, .	60	219	1 8 8	314 0 0	6	Threatened snow storm.
" 18, .	22	34	1 11 6½	53 12 6	5	Fish poor and scarce. Boats preparing for dredging.
" 26, .	2	7	1 15 6	12 8 6	1	
	—	14,875	1 6 3	19,527 14 0	70	
Daily average for the 70 days worked,	113	212½	1 6 3	278 18 1½	—	

ARKLOW.—ABSTRACT of Returns of Oyster Fishing for the year 1875, furnished and authenticated by the Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Arklow.

Date.	Number of Barrels.	Average Price per Barrel.	Gross Receipts.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22nd January to 5th February, . .	39	1 0 2	39 6 6
9th February " 11th " . . .	86	1 1 0	90 6 0
15th " " 20th " . . .	584	1 1 0	613 4 0
8th March " 15th March, . . .	360	1 1 0	378 0 0
15th " " 22nd " . . .	594	1 1 0	623 14 0
22nd " " 29th " . . .	830	1 1 0	871 10 0
29th " " 5th April, . . .	738	1 1 0	774 18 0
5th April " 12th " . . .	224	1 1 0	235 4 0
12th " " 19th " . . .	878	1 1 0	921 18 0
19th " " 26th " . . .	1,001	1 1 4	1,068 7 0
26th " " 3rd May, . . .	884	1 0 10½	921 14 0
1st September, " 4th September, . .	519	0 18 0	467 2 0
4th " " 11th " . . .	1,070	0 17 1½	916 10 0
11th " " 18th " . . .	565	0 14 6	409 12 6
18th " " 23rd " . . .	326	0 16 2½	284 14 0
23rd " " 2nd October, . . .	320	0 18 0	288 0 0
2nd October " 9th " . . .	499	0 18 0	449 2 0
9th " " 16th " . . .	105	0 17 9	93 5 0
Total,	9,622	0 19 7	9,426 7 0

Return of Herring Fishing at Omeath and Warrenpoint, for the year 1875.

DATE.	Number of Boats employed.				Number of Mease.	Average price per Mease.	Gross Receipts.	DATE.	Number of Boat employed.				Number of Mease.	Average price per Mease.	Gross Receipts.
	Cornish.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.					Cornish.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.			
June 12, .	-	-	-	3	30	£ s. d. 1 2 0	£ s. d. 33 0 0	July 30, .	-	-	-	4	40	£ s. d. 1 16 0	£ s. d. 72 0 0
" 15, .	-	-	-	2	12	1 4 0	14 8 0	" 31, .	-	-	-	5	25	0 19 0	23 15 0
" 16, .	-	-	-	3	50	1 10 0	75 0 0	Aug. 3, .	-	-	-	5	90	1 2 6	101 5 0
" 17, .	-	-	-	2	15	1 5 0	18 15 0	" 4, .	-	-	-	5	70	1 1 6	75 5 0
" 18, .	-	-	-	8	150	0 17 0	127 10 0	" 5, .	-	-	-	2	17	1 2 6	19 2 6
" 19, .	-	-	-	11	11	0 13 0	7 3 0	" 6, .	3	-	-	5	30	0 17 6	26 5 0
" 22, .	-	-	-	11	160	0 13 0	104 0 0	" 7, .	-	-	-	9	175	0 12 6	109 7 6
" 23, .	-	-	2	9	560	0 11 0	308 0 0	" 9, .	-	-	-	5	30	1 17 6	56 5 0
" 24, .	-	-	1	7	280	0 12 6	175 0 0	" 10, .	-	-	-	4	60	1 16 0	108 0 0
" 25, .	-	-	3	4	102	0 11 0	56 2 0	" 11, .	-	-	-	6	120	1 16 0	216 0 0
" 26, .	-	-	4	1	24	0 12 0	14 8 0	" 12, .	-	-	2	7	270	0 12 6	168 15 0
" 29, .	-	-	-	1	10	0 19 0	9 10 0	" 13, .	-	-	-	5	250	0 11 6	143 15 0
" 30, .	-	-	-	1	50	0 19 0	47 10 0	" 14, .	5	-	-	15	150	0 8 6	63 15 0
July 1, .	-	-	2	2	27	0 17 6	23 12 6	" 17, .	-	-	-	4	50	0 12 6	31 5 0
" 3, .	-	-	5	2	20	0 18 0	18 0 0	" 19, .	-	-	-	5	30	0 12 6	18 15 0
" 7, .	-	-	-	1	15	1 0 0	15 0 0	" 21, .	5	3	-	35	295	0 8 6	125 17 6
" 8, .	-	-	-	1	40	1 0 0	40 0 0	" 23, .	-	-	-	3	55	0 14 6	39 7 6
" 10, .	-	-	-	1	33	1 3 0	37 19 0	" 24, .	-	-	-	5	45	0 14 6	32 12 6
" 11, .	-	-	-	1	60	1 0 0	60 0 0	Sept. 1, .	-	-	-	3	47	1 1 6	50 10 6
" 13, .	-	-	-	1	35	1 5 0	43 15 0	" 4, .	-	-	-	5	15	1 1 6	16 2 6
" 17, .	-	-	1	1	24	1 12 0	38 8 0	" 8, .	-	-	-	2	12	0 18 0	10 16 0
" 19, .	-	-	-	1	20	1 2 0	22 0 0	" 9, .	-	-	-	3	15	0 17 6	13 2 6
" 21, .	-	1	-	4	160	0 17 6	139 15 0	" 11, .	-	-	-	4	19	0 15 0	14 5 0
" 23, .	-	-	2	-	130	1 1 6	146 4 0	" 14, .	-	-	-	3	16	0 16 6	13 4 0
" 24, .	-	-	-	-	15	1 2 6	16 17 6	" 15, .	-	-	-	7	67	0 15 0	50 5 0
" 27, .	-	-	-	2	11	1 3 6	12 18 6	" 18, .	-	-	-	3	11	0 16 0	8 16 0
" 28, .	-	-	-	5	55	0 19 0	52 5 0	" 22, .	-	-	-	10	95	0 16 0	76 0 0
" 29, .	-	-	-	2	10	1 16 0	18 0 0	Total, .	-	-	-	-	4,208	-	3,353 5 6

Return of Herring Fishing at Greenore.

DATE.	Number of Boats employed.				Number of Mease.	Average price per Mease.	Gross Receipts.	DATE.	Number of Boats employed.				Number of Mease.	Average price per Mease.	Gross Receipts.
	Cornish.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.					Cornish.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.			
June 10, .	-	-	-	2	35	£ s. d. 1 7 0	£ s. d. 47 5 0	August 17, .	-	-	-	-	-	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. -
" 11, .	-	-	-	2	57	1 5 0	71 5 0	" 18, .	-	-	-	1	16	1 10 0	24 0 0
" 12, .	-	-	-	3	125	1 2 6	140 12 6	" 20, .	-	2	-	4	210	1 1 0	220 10 0
" 16, .	-	-	-	3	168	1 3 0	193 4 0	" 21, .	-	-	-	2	65	1 3 0	74 15 0
" 17, .	-	-	-	9	401	0 15 0	300 15 0	" 23, .	-	1	1	7	220	0 17 6	192 10 0
" 18, .	-	-	-	3	140	1 0 0	140 0 0	" 25, .	-	-	-	2	56	1 12 6	91 0 0
" 19, .	-	-	-	6	158	0 13 6	106 13 0	" 28, .	-	-	-	1	30	1 1 6	39 5 0
" 21, .	-	-	-	4	152	0 15 6	117 16 0	" 30, .	-	-	-	2	36	1 2 0	39 12 0
" 22, .	-	-	-	12	687	0 11 0	377 17 0	September 1, .	-	1	-	3	90	0 17 6	78 15 0
" 23, .	-	-	-	10	505	0 12 6	315 12 6	" 4, .	-	-	1	1	60	1 10 6	91 10 0
" 24, .	-	-	-	8	365	0 11 6	209 17 6	" 6, .	-	1	1	2	75	1 7 6	103 3 6
" 25, .	-	-	-	3	150	0 12 0	90 0 0	" 7, .	-	-	-	6	256	1 7 6	352 0 0
" 26, .	-	-	-	1	20	1 0 0	20 0 0	" 8, .	-	-	-	1	55	1 0 0	55 0 0
" 29, .	-	-	-	3	60	1 3 6	70 10 0	" 9, .	-	1	-	3	104	0 19 0	98 16 0
" 30, .	-	-	2	8	284	1 3 6	333 14 0	" 10, .	-	-	1	6	145	1 1 0	152 5 0
July 1, .	-	-	2	5	385	1 0 0	385 0 0	" 11, .	-	-	-	4	172	1 3 0	197 16 0
" 2, .	-	-	-	1	12	1 5 0	15 0 0	" 13, .	-	1	-	2	103	0 17 6	90 2 6
" 6, .	-	-	2	-	9	650	1 3 0	" 14, .	-	-	-	3	132	1 5 0	165 0 0
" 7, .	-	-	-	10	308	1 3 0	354 4 0	" 15, .	-	-	-	1	40	1 10 0	60 0 0
" 8, .	-	-	1	8	456	1 6 0	592 16 0	" 16, .	-	1	-	2	117	1 1 0	122 17 0
" 9, .	-	-	2	6	236	0 15 6	182 18 0	" 17, .	-	-	-	1	60	1 7 6	68 15 0
" 10, .	-	-	-	1	40	1 5 0	50 0 0	" 18, .	-	-	1	4	104	1 4 0	124 16 0
" 13, .	-	-	2	-	6	110	1 7 6	" 20, .	-	-	-	3	109	0 17 6	95 7 6
" 14, .	-	-	-	7	250	1 10 0	275 0 0	" 21, .	-	1	-	6	400	1 5 0	500 0 0
" 15, .	-	-	-	2	32	1 10 0	48 0 0	" 22, .	-	-	-	4	190	1 2 6	213 15 0
" 16, .	-	-	-	1	28	1 8 0	39 4 0	" 23, .	-	-	-	1	17	1 10 0	25 10 0
" 17, .	-	-	-	3	56	1 12 6	91 0 0	" 29, .	-	-	-	4	90	1 3 6	105 15 0
" 19, .	-	-	-	1	20	1 12 0	39 0 0	October 1, .	-	-	-	4	25	1 12 6	40 12 6
" 20, .	-	-	-	3	69	1 10 0	103 10 0	" 2, .	-	-	-	1	12	1 12 6	19 10 0
" 21, .	-	-	-	3	165	1 7 6	226 17 6	" 3, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 22, .	-	-	-	7	250	1 5 6	318 15 0	" 5, .	-	1	-	3	25	1 12 6	40 12 6
" 23, .	-	-	1	3	70	1 3 6	82 5 0	" 7, .	-	-	-	3	17	1 12 6	27 16 6
" 24, .	-	-	1	4	160	1 8 6	228 0 0	" 8, .	-	-	-	6	78	1 12 6	126 15 0
" 26, .	-	-	-	5	253	1 5 6	322 11 6	" 9, .	-	-	1	4	65	1 10 0	97 10 0
" 27, .	-	-	1	10	704	1 4 0	844 16 0	" 10, .	-	-	-	3	15	1 10 0	22 10 0
" 28, .	-	-	1	3	63	1 5 0	78 15 0	" 11, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 29, .	-	-	-	1	2	1 1 0	2 2 0	" 13, .	-	-	-	8	280	1 10 0	420 0 0
" 31, .	-	-	1	8	300	1 0 0	390 0 0	" 15, .	-	-	1	7	200	1 10 0	300 0 0
August 2, .	-	-	-	1	27	1 5 0	33 15 0	" 14, .	-	-	-	5	46	1 12 0	73 12 0
" 3, .	-	-	2	-	4	360	0 15 6	November 8, .	-	-	-	4	9	1 7 6	12 7 6
" 4, .	-	-	-	3	103	1 0 0	103 0 0	" 9, .	-	-	-	4	20	1 10 0	30 0 0
" 5, .	-	-	1	3	120	0 18 0	108 0 0	" 10, .	-	-	-	3	7	1 5 0	8 15 0
" 6, .	-	-	1	9	750	0 11 6	431 5 0	" 13, .	-	-	-	2	4	1 0 0	4 0 0
" 7, .	-	-	-	5	185	0 14 6	134 2 6	" 16, .	-	-	-	3	5	0 16 0	4 0 0
" 9, .	-	-	-	4	158	1 0 0	158 0 0	" 17, .	-	-	-	4	11	0 17 6	9 12 6
" 10, .	-	-	1	1	6	390	0 17 6	" 18, .	-	-	-	5	15	0 15 0	11 5 0
" 11, .	-	-	-	4	270	1 0 0	270 0 0	" 19, .	-	-	-	2	5	1 0 0	5 0 0
" 12, .	-	-	1	10	780	0 11 6	448 10 0	" 22, .	-	-	-	4	10	0 17 0	8 10 0
" 13, .	-	-	-	1	6	280	1 2 6	" 23, .	-	-	-	3	5	0 15 0	3 15 0
" 14, .	-	-	-	2	52	1 8 0	72 16 0	" 27, .	-	-	-	2	4	0 14 0	2 16 0
" 15, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total, .	-	-	-	-	15,811	-	15,471 0 0
" 16, .	-	1	1	3	110	0 17 6	123 15 0								

APPENDIX,
Nos. 6, 7, 8,
and 9.

APPENDIX No. 6—continued.

ABSTRACT of the DELIVERIES of SALMON and GRILSE consigned for Sale to Billingsgate Market, London, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1875, per Box of 150 lbs. each.

	No. of Boxes.		No. of Boxes.
Scotch,	19,942	Norway,	572
Irish,	5,745		
English and Welsh,	1,322	Total for 1875,	31,958
Berwick,	963	„ 1874,	41,581
Dutch,	3,003		
Sweden,	411	Decrease,	9,623

APPENDIX No. 7.—SUMMARY of the quantity of FISH exported to England, consigned from the Irish Fisheries, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1875.

	Salmon.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Cod.
	No. of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London,	5,745	30,406	27,983	12,050
Nottingham,	2,911	3,777	2,666	4,796
Bradford,	2,805	6,800	3,760	2,999
Manchester,	7,552	16,768	9,699	9,731
Sheffield,	3,409	7,676	5,978	2,466
Wolverhampton,	2,311	5,377	3,881	1,987
Leeds,	3,676	6,821	4,935	2,801
Liverpool,	8,888½	19,024	12,776	11,777
Birmingham,	6,977	11,976	5,003	5,985
Total, 1875,	44,274½	108,625	76,681	54,592
„ 1874,	43,638½	103,209	69,050	50,440
Increase,	636	5,416	7,631	4,152

APPENDIX No. 8.—RETURN of the quantity of Fish captured and brought into Courtown Harbour during the year 1875.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Herrings, 1,000 mease, at	0	18	0	per mease.	Cod, 350, at	0	1 6
Oysters, 590 barrels, at	1	0	0	„ barrel.	Soles, 300 pair, at	0	1 6
							„ pair.

APPENDIX No. 9.—RETURN of FISH carried over the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, during the year 1875.

Description of Fish.	No.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Salmon and Trout, in baskets,	604	3	11	0	12
White or Coarse Fish, including Herrings, in boxes,	4,035	381	17	1	6
„ in baskets,	401	31	7	0	27
„ in bundles,	180	7	11	1	0
„ in barrels,	982	102	9	3	22
„ in hampers,	64	6	8	0	0
Total,	—	533	4	3	21

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From all Stations during the year 1875, . . White or Coarse Fish, 2,101 tons; Salmon and Trout, 283 tons.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to all Stations by the Waterford and Central of Ireland Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.					Boxes.	Baskets.				
Waterford,	—	1,012	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	20	—	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Ballyhale,	—	—	89	10	1	25	—	31	1	3	1	25
Thomastown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	160	0	13	1	2
Bennettsbridge,	—	1	0	0	3	0	—	5	8	10	2	15
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	0	1	0	26
Total,	—	1,013	89	11	0	25	152	220	11	4	1	17

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Waterford and Limerick Railway, during the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.					Boxes.	Baskets.				
Foynes,	—	—	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	1,682	—	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	454	1,302	174	12	0	21
Tipperary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	3	1	6
Bansha,	1	—	0	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caher,	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	0	5	0	6
Clonmel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	4	9	1	0
Carrick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299	8	16	3	0
Fidetown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford to Stations up the Line,	53	352	14	0	1	9	42	1,097	103	16	1	3
Total,	54	352	14	0	3	9	2,297	2,698	379	2	3	8

Weight of boxes and baskets included.

APPENDIX, No. 9—*continued*.APPENDIX,
No. 9.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Waterford and Tramore Railway Company during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

TRAMORE TO WATERFORD.—The fish conveyed over this Company's line consist principally of Hake, Cod, Mackerel, and Gurnet, and comes at such irregular intervals and in such small quantities that it is not booked by weight. The estimated quantity carried during the past year (1875) would be about 5 to 6 tons.

RETURN of WHITE or COARSE FISH conveyed to Limerick for London, by the Limerick and Ennis Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Date and from what Station.	Boxes.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
ENNIS.—From 2nd January to 16th December, 1875,	53	3	11	1	3
Weight of boxes included.					

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Paddington by the Limerick, Castleconnell, and Killaloe Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Castleconnell,	630 boxes (eels).	55	2	2	0
Weight of boxes included.					

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Cork and Kinsale Junction Railway Company from Kinsale Station, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Description of Fish.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Description of Fish.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Turbot,	0	10	0	0	Gurnet,				
Plaice,					Scad,				
Soles,	0	6	0	0	Pollock,				
Haddock,					Mullet,				
Cod,	36	3	0	0	Sprat,	0	5	0	0
Whiting,	0	4	0	0	Lobsters,	0	4	0	0
Hake,	100	0	0	0	Crabs,				
Mackerel,	1,543	6	0	0	Oysters,	1	9	0	0
Herrings,	8	3	0	0	Eels,				
Pilchards,	1	6	0	0	Winkles,	5	7	0	0
Ling,	2	0	0	0					
Bream,	0	1	0	0					
The weight of packages and ice included.						1,699	4	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Cork by the Trains and Steamers of the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From 1st January to 31st December.—Queenstown to Cork.—1,045 baskets White or Coarse Fish (mostly), each basket containing a half cwt. of fish (net.)

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Strabane by the Finn Valley Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Station.	Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
STRANORLAR.—White or Coarse Fish,	42	2	1	9	0	0
„ Salmon and Trout,	2	35	1	17	1	0
Total,	44	37	3	6	1	0
This weight includes the weight of the packages and ice.						

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Baskets.	
Belfast,	1,544	99	—	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Carrickfergus,	—	1,461	—	—	
Antrim,	—	—	935	1	
Toome,	5,399	81	87	173	
Moneymore,	265	—	—	—	
Cookstown,	19	—	—	—	
Ballymoney,	325	75	78	46	
Coleraine,	62	8	639	—	
Portrush,	708	29	766	—	
Magilligan,	137	46	151	106	
Limavady,	—	—	75	—	
Londonderry,	56	6	1,230	—	
Portstewart,	198	3	89	—	
Total,	8,713	1,808	4,050	326	—

APPENDIX,
No. 2.

APPENDIX, No. 9—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Londonderry by the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
Buncrana,	140	24	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 11 19 0 0	10	21	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 1 19 0 0
Rathmullan,	20	40	2 10 0 0	62	13	6 10 0 0
Ramelton,	6	—	0 12 0 0	155	—	12 5 0 0
Fahan,	110	50	8 2 2 0	—	—	—
Total,	276	114	23 3 2 0	227	34	20 14 0 0

Above gives gross weight, and includes weight of ice and package.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Ulster Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
Belfast,	5	1,316	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 13 18 2 14	—	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. —
Moir,	212	133	23 15 0 12	—	—	—
Lurgan,	—	—	—	319	—	20 15 3 0
Total,	217	1,449	37 13 2 26	319	—	20 15 3 0

The weight of boxes, &c., is included in above.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.	
Annaghmore,	644	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 44 7 2 6
Trew and Moy,	6	—	0 9 3 18
Total,	650	—	44 17 1 24

The weight of boxes, &c., is included in above.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Carrickfergus and Larne Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Station.	White or Coarse Fish.	
Larne,	62 boxes.	216 baskets.
Whitehead,	—	66 „

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin and Antrim Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.	
Glenavy,	225	30	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 13 11 1 23
Crumlin,	141	—	7 6 2 5
Total,	366	30	20 18 0 0

The weight of boxes, &c., is included in above

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Midland Great Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
Galway,	1,434	1,587	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 203 18 0 0	849	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 76 3 0 0
Oranmore,	15	—	1 0 0 0	—	—	—
Athlone,	280	—	23 7 0 0	—	—	—
Ballinasloe,	14	—	1 0 0 0	—	—	—
Sligo,	56	261	31 12 0 0	230	—	14 8 0 0
Ballysodare,	4	—	4 0 0 0	289	—	24 7 0 0
Ballymote,	—	—	—	5	—	0 10 0 0
Boyle,	18	—	1 6 0 0	—	—	—
Dromod,	35	—	2 7 0 0	—	—	—
Total,	1,856	1,844	268 10 0 0	1,373	—	115 8 0 0

Above weight includes ice and packages.

APPENDIX,
No. 9.

APPENDIX, No. 9—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Belfast, Hollywood, and Bangor Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Date and from what Station.	Description.	Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
1875. December 31st.—Bangor—	White or Coarse Fish,	124	511	38 3 1 14
The weight includes weight of the packages.				

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Station.	Description.	Box.	Ton cwt. qrs. lbs.
Mullafernaghan—	White or Coarse Fish,	1	0 1 1 21
The weight of boxes, &c., is included in above.			

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Kilkenny Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Station.	Description.	Baskets.	Weight.
Maryborough—	Salmon and Trout,	2	19 lbs.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Holyhead by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Dates, and from what Stations.		White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Baskets.					Boxes.	Baskets.				
1875.				Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.						Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			
January, . . .	Athlone, . . .	18	—	1 1 0 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	279	—	27 18 0 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Galway, . . .	14	—	1 8 0 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	—	—	—				1	—	0 1 3 0			
" . . .	Killarney, . . .	—	—	—				12	—	1 2 0 0			
" . . .	Sligo, . . .	—	—	—				15	3	1 2 0 0			
February, . . .	Athlone, . . .	21	—	1 11 2 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Ballina, . . .	—	—	—				6	—	0 5 1 0			
" . . .	Cork, . . .	97	—	9 11 0 0				7	—	0 10 1 0			
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	395	—	39 10 0 0				2	—	0 4 0 0			
" . . .	Galway, . . .	5	—	0 10 0 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	—	—	—				1	—	0 1 0 0			
" . . .	Killarney, . . .	—	—	—				7	—	0 12 0 0			
" . . .	Kinsale, . . .	4	—	0 8 0 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Fermoy, . . .	—	—	—				3	—	0 3 3 0			
" . . .	Wexford, . . .	5	1	0 14 1 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Youghal, . . .	—	—	—				7	—	0 13 3 0			
" . . .	Sligo, . . .	—	—	—				1	—	0 0 2 0			
March, . . .	Athlone, . . .	29	—	2 3 2 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Ballina, . . .	—	—	—				1	6	0 4 2 14			
" . . .	Cork, . . .	128	—	12 16 0 0				73	1	6 8 2 14			
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	316	—	31 12 0 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Fermoy, . . .	—	—	—				7	—	0 7 3 0			
" . . .	Galway, . . .	4	—	0 7 0 0				5	—	0 7 3 0			
" . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	—	—	—				9	—	0 7 0 14			
" . . .	Kinsale, . . .	150	—	15 0 0 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Limerick, . . .	—	—	—				15	1	1 1 0 0			
" . . .	Sligo, . . .	—	—	—				18	—	1 2 3 0			
" . . .	Wexford, . . .	20	9	3 8 0 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Youghal, . . .	—	—	—				108	—	122 1 0 0			
April, . . .	Ballina, . . .	—	—	—				4	11	0 14 1 0			
" . . .	Cork, . . .	1,060	—	106 0 0 0				58	—	5 7 1 0			
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	1,730	—	173 0 0 0				19	—	1 18 0 0			
" . . .	Galway, . . .	—	—	—				13	—	0 9 2 0			
" . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	—	—	—				3	—	0 3 3 0			
" . . .	Kinsale, . . .	68	—	6 16 0 0				—	—	—			
" . . .	Limerick, . . .	—	—	—				10	1	0 12 1 0			
" . . .	Youghal, . . .	—	—	—				126	—	13 1 2 0			
May, . . .	Ballina, . . .	—	—	—				7	—	0 9 3 0			
" . . .	Cork, . . .	2,276	—	227 12 0 0				69	—	5 0 1 0			
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	2,323	—	232 6 0 0				15	2	1 13 0 0			
" . . .	Foxford, . . .	—	—	—				47	—	4 0 3 0			
" . . .	Galway, . . .	—	—	—				28	—	2 2 0 0			
" . . .	Killarney, . . .	—	—	—				8	—	0 16 0 0			
" . . .	Limerick, . . .	—	—	—				7	1	0 10 2 0			
" . . .	Sligo, . . .	—	—	—				20	—	1 3 3 0			
" . . .	Youghal, . . .	—	—	—				224	—	25 19 3 0			
June, . . .	Ballina, . . .	—	—	—				72	—	4 11 2 0			
" . . .	Ballysodare, . . .	—	—	—				48	—	4 16 0 0			
" . . .	Cork, . . .	586	—	58 12 0 0				48	—	4 11 0 0			
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	3,936	—	393 12 0 0				34	1	3 9 2 0			
" . . .	Foxford, . . .	—	—	—				138	—	13 14 0 0			
" . . .	Galway, . . .	—	—	—				187	—	14 1 2 0			
" . . .	Killarney, . . .	—	—	—				120	—	11 19 0 0			
" . . .	Limerick, . . .	—	—	—				16	—	1 3 1 0			
" . . .	Sligo, . . .	—	—	—				17	—	1 1 0 0			
" . . .	Westport, . . .	—	—	—				53	—	5 1 0 0			
" . . .	Youghal, . . .	—	—	—				201	—	23 4 0 0			
" . . .	Arklow, . . .	258	—	25 16 0 0				—	—	—			
July, . . .	Ballina, . . .	—	—	—				78	—	5 2 1 0			
" . . .	Ballysodare, . . .	—	—	—				50	—	5 0 0 0			
" . . .	Cork, . . .	150	—	15 0 0 0				54	—	5 1 0 0			

APPENDIX No. 9—continued.

APPENDIX
No. 2

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Holyhead by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875—continued.

Dates, and from what Stations.			White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
			Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
July, . . .	Dublin, . . .	3,423	—	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 342 6 0 0	85	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 8 10 0 0
" . . .	Foxford, . . .	—	—	—	—	145	—	14 12 0 0
" . . .	Galway, . . .	—	—	—	—	140	—	13 1 0 0
" . . .	Killarney, . . .	—	—	—	—	108	—	10 14 0 0
" . . .	Limerick, . . .	—	—	—	—	14	—	1 1 0 0
" . . .	Sligo, . . .	—	—	—	—	20	—	1 5 0 0
" . . .	Westport, . . .	—	—	—	—	40	—	3 18 1 0
" . . .	Youghal, . . .	—	—	—	—	190	—	21 6 0 0
August, . . .	Ballina, . . .	—	—	—	—	17	—	1 8 1 0
" . . .	Ballysodare, . . .	—	—	—	—	17	—	1 14 0 0
" . . .	Cork, . . .	—	—	—	—	10	—	0 19 0 0
" . . .	Galway, . . .	—	—	—	—	6	—	0 9 3 0
" . . .	Sligo, . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	0 7 2 0
" . . .	Westport, . . .	—	—	—	—	63	—	6 1 0 0
" . . .	Youghal, . . .	—	—	—	—	39	—	4 3 0 0
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	2,482	—	—	248 4 0 0	15	—	1 10 0 0
September, . . .	Athlone, . . .	12	—	—	0 18 0 0	—	—	—
" . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	11	—	—	0 16 2 0	—	—	—
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	549	—	—	54 18 0 0	—	—	—
" . . .	Galway, . . .	10	—	—	0 15 0 0	1	—	0 1 0 0
" . . .	Killarney, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	0 0 3 16
" . . .	Roscommon, . . .	12	—	—	1 4 0 0	—	—	—
" . . .	Foxford, . . .	1	—	—	0 2 0 0	—	—	—
" . . .	Westport, . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	0 5 2 0
" . . .	Youghal, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	0 2 1 0
October, . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	2	—	—	0 3 0 0	—	—	—
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	657	—	—	65 14 0 0	—	—	—
" . . .	Foxford, . . .	2	—	—	0 4 0 0	—	—	—
" . . .	Galway, . . .	6	—	—	0 9 0 0	—	—	—
November, . . .	Dublin, . . .	832	—	—	83 4 0 0	—	—	—
December, . . .	" . . .	376	—	—	37 12 0 0	—	—	—
Total, . . .		22,247	10	—	2,223 1 2 0	2,990	27	395 3 2 2

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Holyhead by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Dates, and from what Station.		White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
		Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
GREENORE:				Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
January, . . .		93	—	7 2 2 0	—	—	—
February, . . .		89	—	6 7 1 0	—	—	—
March, . . .		2	—	0 2 3 0	3	1	0 2 3 13
April, . . .		—	—	—	5	5	0 12 1 9
May, . . .		—	—	—	52	5	4 11 0 0
June, . . .		2,077	—	207 14 0 0	320	1	30 13 1 1
July, . . .		3,089	—	308 19 0 16	481	—	47 11 3 18
August, . . .		3,839	—	383 14 2 0	—	—	—
September, . . .		786	1	76 2 2 6	—	—	—
October, . . .		173	—	12 3 0 0	—	—	—
November, . . .		175	—	12 10 1 19	—	—	—
December, . . .		58	—	4 7 0 0	—	—	—
Total, . . .		10,381	1	1,019 3 0 13	861	12	83 11 1 13

Gross weight.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Steamers of the Dublin and Liverpool Screw Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Dates, and from what Station.		White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
		Boxes and Barrels.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
DUBLIN:				Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
March, . . .		—	—	—	13	—	1 7 2 7
June, . . .		194	—	19 8 0 0	—	—	—
July, . . .		208	—	20 16 0 0	—	—	—
August, . . .		10	—	1 0 0 0	—	—	—
October, . . .		317	—	31 14 3 0	—	—	—
November, . . .		185	—	18 10 1 0	—	—	—
December, . . .		13	—	1 6 0 0	—	—	—
Total, . . .		927	—	92 15 0 0	13	—	1 7 2 7

Gross weight.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to England by the Steamers of the Great Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Dates, and from what Stations.		White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Baskets.					Boxes.	Baskets.				
1875.				Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.			Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
January, .	Ennis,	1	—	0	1	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Limerick,	96	—	8	17	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Waterford,	6	8	1	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
February, .	Limerick,	4	—	0	7	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Foynes,	1	—	0	2	0	0	11	—	0	19	1	0
" .	Thomastown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	1	0	0
" .	Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	1	2	0
" .	Waterford,	3	15	1	11	2	11	179	—	11	10	2	27
March, .	Thomastown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	1	3	14
" .	Ennis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	0	8	2	0
" .	Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	0	7	2	0
" .	Foynes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	—	10	14	0	0
" .	Limerick,	2	—	0	2	2	0	24	—	1	14	1	0
" .	Waterford,	3	23	3	1	2	26	382	—	24	9	1	17
April, .	Foynes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	302	—	32	11	0	0
" .	Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	7	19	0	0
" .	Clonmel,	—	1	0	1	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Thomastown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	0	2	0	0
" .	Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	0	3	0
" .	Waterford,	1	5	0	5	1	26	664	1	44	5	1	14
May, .	Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	0	6	3	0
" .	Thomastown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	0	14	3	0
" .	Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	5	5	1	0
" .	Foynes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	242	—	24	17	3	0
" .	Waterford,	4	1	0	5	2	0	569	1	55	9	1	14
June, .	Foynes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	—	32	4	1	0
" .	Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	6	11	0	0
" .	Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	1	1	0
" .	Tipperary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	0	3	0	0
" .	Thomastown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	0	7	1	0
" .	Waterford,	88	1	5	11	1	0	619	1	48	11	1	12
July, .	Foynes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	666	—	72	0	2	0
" .	Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	6	0	1	10
" .	Thomastown,	1	—	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	20
" .	Clonmel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	1	0
" .	Waterford,	107	2	5	18	0	10	720	1	56	8	1	21
August, .	Foynes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	5	9	1	0
" .	Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	2	0	0
" .	Waterford,	48	—	2	16	1	14	194	1	13	10	3	16
September, .	Limerick,	65	—	4	10	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Waterford,	119	2	7	11	2	13	1	—	0	2	0	0
October, .	Ennis,	30	—	2	1	3	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Limerick,	142	—	11	17	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Waterford,	38	—	2	13	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
November, .	Limerick,	216	—	15	19	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Ennis,	2	—	0	2	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Waterford,	12	8	1	11	2	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
December, .	Ennis,	6	—	0	8	0	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Limerick,	137	—	11	3	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" .	Waterford,	13	—	0	17	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yearly Total, .		1,145	66	89	1	1	11	5,377	7	465	2	1	25

Weight includes that of Packages, but not of Ice.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to the undermentioned Ports by the Steamships of the City of Cork Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Cork to Bristol,	1,030	—	103	0	0	0	31	—	3	2	0	0
" Liverpool,	2,480	70	255	0	0	0	502	—	50	4	0	0
" Cardiff,	—	4	0	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Newport,	—	4	0	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Milford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	0	4	0	0
" London,	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
" Plymouth,	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
" Southampton,	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	3,510	78	359	0	0	0	535	—	53	10	0	0

APPENDIX, No. 9—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 9.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Mail Steamers of the Belfast and Glasgow Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Dates, and from what Station.	Fresh Herrings.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.				
BELFAST:			Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
February,	70	—	5	15	0	0
March,	50	15	6	10	0	0
May,	10	—	1	0	0	0
June,	1,509	602	197	6	0	0
July,	1,213	1,260	219	5	0	0
August,	940	902	122	4	0	0
September,	57	300	51	2	0	0
October,	50	240	49	10	0	0
November,	—	20	2	0	0	0
Total,	3,899	3,339	654	12	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight supposed about			
	Boxes.	Baskets.				
Warrenpoint,	1,751	360	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
			150	0	0	0

Fish never weighed here, taken at 2 cwt. each package.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Dublin and Glasgow Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Dublin to Glasgow.—White or Coarse Fish—1,247 boxes and 1,000 barrels, not weighed.
 „ Salmon and Trout, . . . 1 box and 2 baskets, not weighed.

The barrels were herrings. Boxes not described; some may have been white fish, remainder herrings.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Dublin and Belfast by the Clyde Shipping Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Dates, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Baskets.				
WATERFORD:			Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
November 24,	—	7	0	14	0	0
December 5,	1	—	0	1	0	0
„ 6,	—	11	0	17	0	0
„ 11,	1	—	0	1	0	0
„ 18,	1	—	0	1	0	0
„ 29,	—	18	1	1	0	0
Gross Weight,	3	36	2	15	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Steamers of the Belfast Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
Londonderry,	220	300	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	850	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
			40 0 0 0			85 0 0 0

Above is gross weight.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 9.

APPENDIX, No. 9—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Bristol by the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	
DUBLIN :			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
February 16,	—	2	—
June 15,	—	27	—
" 29,	—	30	—
July 13,	—	24	—
" 27,	14	17	—
August 3,	—	10	—
" 10,	—	16	—
Total,	14	126	—

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Steamers of the Glasgow and Londonderry Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.	
MOVILLE :			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
January,	133	—	—
February,	93	—	—
March,	17	—	—
April,	18	—	—
May,	10	4	—
June,	4	—	—
July,	7	—	—
August,	1	—	—
September,	7	1	—
October,	23	—	—
November,	112	—	—
December,	75	—	—
Total,	500	5	—

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Belfast by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
From Donaghadee,	50	9	2	0
" Downpatrick,	1,705	16	3	4
" Dundrum,	0	0	3	0
" Newcastle, County Down,	97	8	1	20
Total,	1,853	15	1	24

NOTE.—Above includes weight of packages.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Steamers of the Sligo Steam Navigation Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
From Sligo—1,994 bags 27 casks Mussels,	199	8	0	0
" " 1,045 " 13 " Winkles,	110	10	0	0
" " 7 " 56 " Oysters,	11	2	0	0
Lifted along coast of Donegal—270 barrels, 59 boxes, 97 creels of Fish—say Lobsters, Crabs, and Fish,	50	0	0	0
Total,	371	0	0	0

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Sligo—63½ boxes Salmon,	6	7	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Whitehaven by the Steamer "South-Western" of the Ardrossan Shipping Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
BELFAST—14th January,	1 cask,	0	11	2	0
" 21st "	10 packages,	0	5	0	0
" 3rd June,	2 bundles,	0	1	2	0
Total,		0	18	0	0

APPENDIX, No. 9—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 9.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Ardrossan by the Steamer "Caledonian" of the Ardrossan Shipping Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Dates, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Dates, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.		Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
BELFAST :				BELFAST—continued.			
June 11, C. D. R.	9	—	0 14 2 0	July 30, C. D. R.	10	—	0 17 2 0
" 16, "	11	—	0 19 1 0	August 4, "	34	4 {	2 16 2 0
" 18, "	40	—	3 8 0 0	" 11, "	—	11	0 9 0 0
" 23, "	29	9 {	2 9 0 0	" 16, "	—	18	1 13 0 0
" 25, "	47	28 {	0 18 0 0	" 18, "	—	80	2 14 0 0
" 30, "	—	82 {	3 16 2 0	" 20, "	22	66 {	12 5 0 0
July 2, "	18	13 {	2 18 3 0	" 20, "	—	30	2 0 0 0
" 7, "	62	27 {	1 12 0 0	" 23, "	—	33	8 18 0 0
" 9, "	59	44 {	5 3 2 0	" 25, "	23	8 {	4 10 0 0
" 14, "	29	6 {	2 15 0 0	" 30, "	—	74	1 19 3 0
" 14, "	4	—	5 7 0 0	Sept. 8, "	11	—	11 2 0 0
" 16, "	—	7 {	4 12 0 0	" 10, "	9	—	0 19 0 0
" 23, "	21	12 {	0 13 2 0	" 13, "	—	23	0 15 1 0
" 28, "	18	9 {	0 7 0 0	" 15, "	23	2 {	3 9 0 0
			2 2 0 0	" 12, "	10	19 {	2 3 3 0
			1 18 0 0				0 6 0 0
			1 11 0 0				0 17 0 0
			0 15 0 0				2 17 0 0

KINSALE MACKEREL FISHERY, 1875.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS furnished and authenticated by the Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Kinsale, during year 1875.

DATE.	Number of Boxes of six score.	Average Price per Box of 6 score.	Total Amount Realized.	Observations.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21st February, . . .	83	3 0 0	249 0 0	States fishing very light—impossible to get quantity taken.
28th " . . .	33	3 5 0	107 5 0	
7th March, . . .	10	3 5 0	32 10 0	
14th " . . .	3	3 10 0	10 10 0	
21st " . . .	—	—	—	
28th " . . .	—	—	—	Fish sold cheap for want of boxes to pack them in, and steam vessels to take them away scarce.
4th April, . . .	500	2 10 0	1,250 0 0	
11th " . . .	5,600	1 17 0	10,360 0 0	
18th " . . .	—	—	—	
25th " . . .	11,000	0 14 0	7,700 0 0	
2nd May, . . .	18,700	0 15 0	14,025 0 0	
8th " . . .	12,191	0 12 6	7,619 7 6	
15th " . . .	15,767	0 7 3½	5,762 11 0	
22nd " . . .	4,970	0 12 6½	3,118 2 6	
29th " . . .	13,186	0 12 3½	8,065 5 0	
5th June, . . .	11,881	0 12 4½	7,355 1 6	
12th " . . .	4,200	0 15 0	3,150 0 0	
19th " . . .	1,500	0 12 0	900 0 0	
26th " . . .	1,000	0 8 0	400 0 0	
3rd July, . . .	4,640	0 3 11½	915 10 0	
10th " . . .	1,350	0 3 6	236 5 0	
17th " . . .	8,000	0 3 3	1,800 0 0	
24th " . . .	65	0 3 2½	10 10 0	
31st " . . .	5,200	0 3 3½	855 0 0	
7th August, . . .	1,700	0 1 2½	102 18 4	
14th " . . .	—	—	—	
21st " . . .	4	0 4 6	0 18 0	
Total, . . .	121,533	—	73,524 13 10	

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	1. DUBLIN.	2. WEXFORD.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. Slightly improving.	1. Rod fishing fallen off considerably since last year; net fishing on the increase.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1875 than in 1874, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. About the same.	2. Less productive. No cause can be attributed, except that once the netting begins no fish can get up the river until it ceases.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. 5s. per lb. 8d. per lb.	3. 2s. 9d. per lb. 1s. 3d. per lb. Do.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Very little exported.	4. The principal portion exported. A very small portion purchased for home consumption.
5. What is the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1875, as compared with preceding season of 1874?	5. About the same.	5. The same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1874?	6. About the same.	6. Less.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. November. The greatest spawning month is November. Spawning over about Christmas Day. Between Ballymore Eustace and Kilcullen.	7. In November, December, and January. Spawning goes on till March. In the Derreen and Derry rivers and head waters of the River Slaney.
8. Are there any streams which are suitable for spawning now unproductive in consequence of obstructions? If so, state where and nature of obstruction.	8. The River Liffey above Pollaphuca.	8. None.
9. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending this year been observably greater or less than usual?	9. January. Grilse begin to run in June. Spent fish are well out of the river in February. January and May. About the same.	9. In March. Grilse begin to run in June and July. Spent fish are well out of the river about middle of April. January and February. The same.
10. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	10. Angling under pretence of trout, perch, or pike fishing is practised throughout the year, uninterfered with by the proprietors, and considerable quantities of fry are taken or destroyed.	10. No. Carried on during these months.
11. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	11. The end of September. From the 1st February to the 31st October, is considered the proper season for angling.	11. About the beginning of November. It is the universal opinion amongst the Conservators and the anglers that the month of October, or a large part of it, ought to be opened for angling.
12. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the months of February or March, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	12. No.	12. Great quantities are destroyed by anglers in March. None in October.
13. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	13. No change.	13. No change observed.
14. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the peale. Give average weight of salmon and peale in the season 1875, as far as practicable?	14. No increase.	14. Yes, in spring salmon. Average weight of spring salmon 18 lbs.; peale 5 lbs.
15. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	15. Yes; the gas and chemical works on the North and South Quays of the tideway of the River Liffey.	15. No.
16. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	16. Fishing for salmon without licence—with rods in the rivers, and draft-nets on the sea coast, under pretence of fishing for other fish than salmon—is on the increase—particularly rod fishing.	16. Diminished.
17. Give a list of the fish passes built in your district.	17. At the weirs of Island-bridge; Newholland, Lucan; the Salmon Leap cascade; and the Temple Mills weir.	17. None.
18. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	18. Over all the obstructions in this district; but their advantage in many situations is doubtful—as they would, if not protected, act as fish-traps for the poachers.	18. At Kilcarberry, St. John's, Ardresden, Tullow, Rathvilly, and Balinglass mills.
19. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the 32 Vic., cap. 9, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail races, or both.	19. None.	19. Yes; except at Foxe's Mills, on the Derreen River.
20. What instances and nature of precautions have been adopted at mills other than that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	20. None.	20. None.
21. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1875?	21. None.	21. None.
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1875?	22. None.	22. William Wilda, fishing in annual close season; acquitted. James Nangle, same; same. James Devereux, fishing in weekly close season; same. John Cosgrave, do.; do. Philip Hendrick, do.; do. John King, illegal fishing; do. Philip Murphy, sen., do.; do. Philip Murphy, jun., do.; do. Robert Cosgrave, taking unclean salmon; convicted; appealed; conviction varied to £1, which was paid. Walter Carley, sen., searing salmon; acquitted. Richard Doyle, not having open the sluice of his mill; convicted before the Magistrates; decision reversed by the Barrister. David Bolger, neglecting to have gratings erected at his mill; convicted; fine paid. John Wright, fishing without licence; acquitted. Thomas Kelly, using a spear; convicted; fine not paid; appealed. James M'Arde, do.; do.; do. James Kavanagh, aiding in above; acquitted. William Warren (two cases), neglecting to have gratings erected at his mill; convicted; fines paid. Walter Malone, do.; do.; do. Byrnes and Smith in Co., do.; do.; do. Donohoe, do.; do.; do. Doyle (two cases), neglecting to keep open the sluice of her mill; do.; do. Walter Fox, neglecting to have gratings erected at his mill; do.; do. James Fitzgerald (two cases), using a gaff; do.; fine paid. R. Dowling, using a spear; do.; do.
23. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, stating whether by Constabulary or other persons, during 1875?	23. One by the Constabulary at Newbridge, county Kildare, for using an otter in the River Liffey. This case was conducted by the Clerk of Conservators for the police, and a fine of £4 imposed. The defendant went to gaol for a month rather than pay.	23. One by Constabulary at Ballycarny.
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	24. Yes; guns are used for killing salmon in this district—both in the rivers and in the open sea, off Wicklow Head.	24. None.
25. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	25. The Inspector of Water-bailiffs, his assistant, and three bailiffs.	25. One Inspector and nine water-bailiffs.
26. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	26. One by Mr. E. Cane, for a few months during the autumn, to prevent anglers and others from intruding on his portion of the River Liffey. Also the Swords Angling Club employ a man throughout the year for like purpose on the Swords river.	26. None.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. From three to twelve months.	27. The Inspector and two water-bailiffs during the year; seven additional bailiffs during the annual close season.
28. Are there any proprietors who contribute towards protection? if so, where and how much?	28. None.	28. None.
29. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	29. From £61 to £5 per annum, according to the length of time and nature of duty required.	29. The Inspector £1 4s.; the bailiffs 12s. each per week.
30. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of licence duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	30. The Conservators are of opinion that if all the Fishery Districts in Ireland returned to the 10s. licence duty on single salmon rods there would be no diminution of funds from such a change, as the present rate of a £1 licence duty on a salmon rod is so extensively evaded that angling without licence seems to be the rule and the payment of it the exception.	30. In the Slaney the netting is carried on to such an extent that the upper proprietors—not getting what they consider a fair share of the fishing—are apathetic about preservation. During the summer no fish can get past Enniscorthy-draft; and the Conservators would press upon the Inspectors the propriety of their passing a by-law to remove same.

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

3. WATERFORD.	4. LISMORE.	5. CORK.
<p>1. Improved. The rivers are well stocked with fish, and poaching is considerably decreased.</p> <p>2. Consequent on the dryness of the season there were a good many more salmon taken in 1874.</p> <p>3. 1s. 6d. per lb. 2s. 6d. per lb. 8d. to 10d. for peale.</p> <p>4. Cannot say.</p> <p>5. The Constabulary are rendering great assistance in the protection of the spawning rivers, but cannot give the amount of protection rendered as compared with 1874.</p> <p>6. The breeding fish are considered to be more numerous this season than in 1874, and particularly in the main rivers, as there were few floods to bring them up the tributaries.</p> <p>7. November, December, and January. Spawning, as a rule, is over in February; but in some instances they are as late as April.</p> <p>8. Not aware of any.</p> <p>9. In February. Grilse begin to run in June and July. Spent fish are well out of the river in April; but a great deal depends on floods in April and May. Greater than ever.</p> <p>10. No; and the consequence is that thousands of fry are killed by rod fishers.</p> <p>11. About the months of July and August. From 1st February to September is considered the proper season for angling.</p> <p>12. To a very great extent, in their descent, in mill-wheels. Few, if any, taken in the month of October.</p> <p>13. Salmon are in good order from March to July.</p> <p>14. A very considerable increase has been observed in spring salmon. Peale 5 to 8 lbs.</p> <p>15. Yes. At Clonmel, Ballymacarberry, Ardinnan, and Thurles.</p> <p>16. Offences greatly diminished.</p> <p>17. Two at Cahir and one at Clonmel.</p> <p>18. At Mrs. Bishop's mill, on the Aherlow river; and at Clogheen, on the River Tar.</p> <p>19. Some have been put up at tall-races, but not generally, and all at head-races.</p> <p>20. None.</p> <p>21. —</p> <p>22. About 54 convictions. Amount of fines imposed about £117.</p> <p>23. About 40. Amount of fines imposed included in reply to No. 22.</p> <p>24. No.</p> <p>25. This varies according to the season of the year. In winter there are three times the number employed during the spawning season.</p> <p>26. None.</p> <p>27. —</p> <p>28. No.</p> <p>29. £3 a month to some, £2 to others.</p> <p>30. No.</p>	<p>1. The fisheries have considerably deteriorated, owing to the drift net fishing in the tidal waters, and which does not allow the salmon up, and also from the river being poached with nets and strokehauls, which cannot be possibly prevented by bailiffs only; and unless the Constabulary in their respective districts be directed to check this growing evil, the upper portion of the river will become much deteriorated.</p> <p>2. Less productive, owing to the above causes.</p> <p>3. About 1s. 6d. a lb. 2s. 2d. a lb. 6d. a lb.</p> <p>4. About two-thirds exported, and the remainder bought for home consumption.</p> <p>5. The Conservators of this district have occasionally largely increased water-bailiffs this season.</p> <p>6. Reports from water-bailiffs speak of a large increase of "breeding" fish this year in the tributaries as compared with preceding year.</p> <p>7. Late in October. Principal spawning months are December and January.</p> <p>8. Not aware of any.</p> <p>9. New fish taken early in February. Grilse begin to run latter end of May. Spent fish are well out of river in March. Fry go to sea end of April. Observably less.</p> <p>10. Trout fishing not prohibited; very little destruction of fry.</p> <p>11. Fish begin to get discoloured about August. Get heavy in spawn about end of October. Proper season for angling from February to September.</p> <p>12. In consequence of the few cross lines now in use the destruction of spent fish is comparatively nothing.</p> <p>13. Not aware of any change.</p> <p>14. Some very weighty salmon were captured this season—48 lbs. and 36 lbs. in weight. Average size of salmon about 12 lbs., and peale 4 lbs.</p> <p>15. Not aware of any.</p> <p>16. Offences certainly increased.</p> <p>17. None.</p> <p>18. —</p> <p>19. Gratings have been attached to the mill-races at Dr. Barry's mill at Kanturk.</p> <p>20. Not aware of any.</p> <p>21. John Litton, esq., one bag net, Ballycotton; Hon. C. W. Moore Smyth, one stake net, Ballinacraig; William Hennessy and John Neill, one stake net, Scart; N. T. Foley, esq., two box nets, Lismore.</p> <p>22. —</p> <p>23. The Coast Guards at Youghal had prosecutions; the Constabulary also had some.</p> <p>24. Not aware of any.</p> <p>25. There were twelve permanent water-bailiffs employed throughout the year, and three additional men at Youghal to assist the Coast Guards during the greater part of the open season. There were also thirty-one extra water-bailiffs during the spawning season, and six more employed by private gentlemen.</p> <p>26. Six, as stated in reply to last query.</p> <p>27. Nearly all the year.</p> <p>28. Yes; Mr. Nelson T. Foley. On the tidal portion of the river. Cannot state exactly how much, but believe he expends a considerable amount annually.</p> <p>29. Average from 10s. to 12s. per week.</p> <p>30. The Conservators consider licence duty should be increased on all "fixed engines;" that efficient passes should be constructed in Gandelane and Gurtreen weirs; and that the "Queen's Gap," in the Lismore weir, should be considerably improved.</p>	<p>1. A very fair quantity of salmon in the Rivers Lee, Bandon, and Argideen during the season of 1875. In the tidal portion there was a large take—larger than for some years past. In the upper waters the take was small, although there was plenty of fish.</p> <p>2. The take in the tidal waters much more than in 1874. The take in the Bandon River by nets in 1875 has been more, and by rods less than in 1874.</p> <p>3. About 1s. 6d. a lb. 2s. 6d. a lb. 10d. a lb.</p> <p>4. Very little kept for home use; nearly all exported. Fish taken by rods are nearly all sold at home. In Bandon Division all taken by nets is exported; also a large proportion of the take by rods.</p> <p>5. The Conservators, expending their money on the rivers, and assisted well by the Cork Anglers' Club. In the Bandon River the amount of protection has been about the same as previous year.</p> <p>6. Greater than in 1874.</p> <p>7. October, November, and December; middle of January, all about Macroom. The greatest spawning months are December and January. Spawning grounds are to be found in all shallows. In the Bandon River salmon commence to spawn about the middle of November, and in the Argideen later.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. In spite of bailiffs some salmon are taken in February by poachers. About 1st June, end of February and April. Grilse begin to run about the end of May. Spent fish are not well out of the river before April. The middle of March. Greater than usual.</p> <p>10. Not prevented in any part of the district; consequently much destruction takes place.</p> <p>11. About the middle of June—from that out. The Lee is a very early river. The season which in the general opinion is best adapted for fishing in the Lee and its tributaries are the months of February, March, April, and sometimes May, according to weather; after these months it is of very little use. October should be closed. In the Bandon River the fish begin to be discoloured in October. The present season in River Lee is considered proper.</p> <p>12. Very few, hardly any; but full fish (a great many) are destroyed in October. In the Bandon River many spent fish have been destroyed in March by anglers. In latter river the number of full fish destroyed in October by anglers is not great.</p> <p>13. No change remarked.</p> <p>14. Increase in size about same as in 1874; but a few have been taken over the average size in River Lee—one weighed 39 lbs. In Bandon River no increase in 1875. A few over the average size have been taken—one, 38 lbs. in weight. Peale about same as in 1874 in Rivers Lee and Bandon.</p> <p>15. None.</p> <p>16. Offences increased—except in Bandon River, where they have diminished.</p> <p>17. No new ones built. Those built already are in Waterworks weir, and on Carrigrohan and Ballincollig weirs. In Bandon Division, on Bandon, Murragh, and Dunmanway weirs.</p> <p>18. Waterworks weir, where the present pass is perfectly useless. It would prove very advantageous if a proper one was there. The pass on Carrigrohan weir is nearly completed, having undergone alterations from the old stone ladder. In Bandon River none required.</p> <p>19. Gratings have been put up at head-race of Belmont mills, near Crookstown, since last report. Very much required at Mr. Cantillon's mills, Carrigaline, where there is a large quantity of fry destroyed.</p> <p>20. None.</p> <p>21. Sampson French, esq., stake weir, Cuskenny. Captain Samuel Hodder, bag net, Ringabella, Carrigaline.</p> <p>22, 23. —</p> <p>24. None.</p> <p>25. During the summer there were six. Since the season closed there were eighteen; and sometimes, when wanted, twenty would be employed, besides four or five under Anglers' Club. In the Bandon River, three permanently, others when required.</p> <p>26. About three. In the Bandon River none.</p> <p>27. The winter bailiffs about three months. There are six employed all the year. In Bandon River, employed when required.</p> <p>28. None, excepting Sir George C. Colthurst, Sir Augustus Warren, and Colonel Forster. A great many subscribers to the Anglers' Club and several of the riparian proprietors from £1 to £5, donations.</p> <p>29. From 15s. to 12s. per week to bailiffs in the tidal portion. In the upper waters 10s., excepting two in Macroom, who are paid 12s. per week.</p> <p>30. That the present rate of licence duty on rods, £1, should be continued. That the rate, £3, on draft and drift nets is much too low for the large quantity of fish taken by such engines. As to the drift nets, the present licence duty is far too small, taking into account the very great quantity of fish captured by them, and their mode of fishing is most injurious to the rivers. That it is impossible to protect the upper waters in the spawning season from poachers under the present system of employing local bailiffs; in many instances it is a useless waste of money. Some few, in a body, do well, otherwise it is money thrown away.*</p>

* There was a very great check to poaching during the presence of the Gunboat "Orwell" in the tidal waters; otherwise it has been looked on as a matter of impossibility to stop illegal netting altogether in the close season.

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	G ^d . SKIBBEREEN.	G ^d . BANTRY.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Rather below the average.	1. Not good.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1875 than in 1874, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Less. Cause not clearly ascertained. Some attribute it to the recent extension of the net season in this river.	2. More productive.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 5½d. a lb. 7d. a lb. 5½d. a lb.	3. 6d. per lb. 7d. per lb. 6d. per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. This depends a good deal on amount of capture—home consumption being generally the same every year; on an average, about one-half.	4. Nearly all exported.
5. What is the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1875, as compared with preceding season of 1874?	5. The same.	5. The same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1874?	6. Rather less.	6. About the same.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Salmon commence to spawn about the middle of November. The greatest spawning months are December and January. Spawning is over about the beginning of February. Spawning grounds extend over several miles of the river.	7. November and December are the greatest spawning months; and about the end of January spawning is over.
8. Are there any streams which are suitable for spawning now unproductive in consequence of obstructions? If so, state where and nature of obstruction.	8. None.	8. None.
9. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending this year been observably greater or less than usual?	9. Ilan and Rowry, latter end of June. Grilse begin to run 1st of March. In April—About the same.	9. A few in June. — Spent fish well out of the river in April and May. — Less.
10. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	10. The destruction of fry by angling is not worth speaking of.	10. Angling is not carried on during these months.
11. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	11. The present season appears to suit the requirements of the River Ilan and district generally.	11. Some in October. The 1st of November is considered the proper time to cease angling.
12. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the months of February or March, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	12. No. The season does not open until May.	12. No.
13. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	13. None.	13. None.
14. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the peale? Give average weight of salmon and peale in the season 1875, as far as practicable.	14. None. Average about 6 lbs.	14. Salmon about 7 lbs.
15. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	15. None.	15. No.
16. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	16. About the same as hitherto.	16. The same.
17. Give a list of the fish passes built in your district.	17. One on the mill-dam of the Ilan River.	17. None.
18. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	18. —	18. At Dunnamark.
19. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the §2 Vic., cap. 9, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail races, or both.	19. Yes, at tail-race of Loriga mills.	19. At Carrigboy.
20. What instances and nature of precautions have been adopted at mills other than that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	20. None.	20. None.
21. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1875?	21. None.	21. None.
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1875?	22. None.	22. John Costigan, for using a spear; acquitted. John Sullivan, ditto; convicted; fined £4; appeal lodged to the Bantry Sessions in January. Michael Shanahan, ditto; ditto; ditto.
23. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, stating whether by Constabulary or other persons, during 1875?	23. Six by the Constabulary; but cannot give particulars.	23. None.
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	24. None.	24. None.
25. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	25. One.	25. Four.
26. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	26. One on the Rowry; partly paid by private individuals.	26. Two by the Earl of Bantry.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. Three months.	27. From June to February.
28. Are there any proprietors who contribute towards protection? if so, where, and how much?	28. None, save as in No. 26.	28. No.
29. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	29. 10s. per week.	29. 6s. per week.
30. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of licence duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	30. —	30. None.

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—*continued.*

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

6 th . KENMARE.	7. KILLARNEY.	8. LIMERICK.
1. Fair.	1. In no part of the district as good as last season. On the River Maine, the worst season for many years. Some of the net-owners did not clear their expenses. This is mainly attributable to the poisoning with lime on the Brown Fleak, by which the fry are destroyed in quantities, and also killed by anglers (for trout) in March and April. Some prosecutions for poisoning were had at the suit of the Constabulary at Castleisland—not only on this river but the Smerlough (the latter is in the Limerick District). The parties convicted appealed; but the convictions were afterwards affirmed. A newly appointed bailiff had three convictions, and appeals lodged in two; one was affirmed, the other is still pending.	1. Very satisfactory.
2. More productive. Caused chiefly by the dryness of the season, which prevented the fish going to the rivers; and the sweepers and draft nets had a better season.	2. Less in 1875. Can give no particular reason, except for the River Maine; for which see answer to last query.	2. The take of spring fish was more productive—that of peale about the same.
3. 6½d. per lb. 7d. per lb. 8d. per lb.	3. 10d. per lb. 1s. 6d. per lb. 6d. per lb.	3. About 1s. 9d. per lb. for spring fish, and 8d. for peale. 2s. 8d. spring fish; 10d. peale. 1s. spring fish; 8d. peale.
4. Nineteen-twentieths exported and one-twentieth for home consumption.	4. Nearly all exported. About five per cent. kept for home consumption.	4. The greater portion is exported.
5. About the same.	5. The same. The staff of bailiffs about the same. The police have rendered most valuable services—especially at Castleisland, Beaufort, and Annecall stations. The Conservators are sorry to be obliged again to complain of the inefficiency of the police at the Farranfore Station, which is quite close to and in view of both the Rivers Maine and Brown Fleak; and the greater part of the poisoning takes place within less than a mile of the barrack, and no prosecutions instituted. Indeed lime has been seen in pools within a quarter of a mile of the station. In this district the portion of the fines coming the Conservators is, as suggested to the Board by Major Hayes, handed over to the police who prosecute, which is an inducement for efficiency; but in most cases the farmers, who are much greater poachers than the labourers, send their sons and servant boys, who, if convicted, have no goods off which to levy the fines, and they go to gaol.	5. The amount in both years was about the same.
6. In some rivers less and in others more. The decrease in some is attributable to the system of poisoning, which is very prevalent in this district.	6. Much less, but cannot assign any special cause except its being a generally bad season.	6. About the same in both years. Quantity in 1875—6 very large.
7. Salmon commence to spawn about the middle of November. The greatest spawning months are November and December. Spawning is over 1st January. The tributaries and upper parts of the rivers.	7. Salmon commence to spawn about November. The greatest spawning months are November and December. Spawning over about February. The best spawning beds are the Rivers Gidaugh, Guisten, Loe, Aulanookera, Fleak, Brown Fleak, Caragh, Begh, Inny, and Fartha—the two latter are near Waterville—and the tributaries running into the Waterville and Commaragh Lakes.	7. About the month of December. The greatest spawning months are December and January. Spawning over about the end of January. At Castleconnell, Killaloe, the Nenagh River, and Mulcaire River.
8. —	8. None.	8. Know of none.
9. May. Grilse begin to run about the 10th of June. Spent fish are well out of the river about the middle of March. The beginning of May. Less this year.	9. In the Laune, Caragh, and Waterville Rivers in November; in the Maine and Brown Fleak early in May; but the spent fish are nearly all killed by anglers. Grilse begin to run as early as May. Spent fish are well out in April all over the district. In May. Less than in 1874.	9. About the month of February. Grilse begin to run at the end of May. Spent fish are well out at the close of April. In April and May.
10. It is carried on during these months; not much destruction of fry.	10. No. Angling is carried on during these months, and much destruction must necessarily take place, especially in the Rivers Maine and Brown Fleak, in March and April.	10. No. It is carried on during these months, but very little destruction takes place.
11. The beginning of October. From 1st April to October is considered the proper season for angling.	11. This varies very much according as the rivers are early or late ones. The season as at present fixed gives general satisfaction, with the exception of that fixed for the Rivers Maine and Brown Fleak, and the rivers running into the sea between the mouth of the Maine and Dunmore Head.	11. About August. The present season is considered the proper one.
12. Yes.	12. No; but have no doubt that some are killed by anglers, especially in the Maine and Brown Fleak, as well as fry during the month of March and up to the middle of April.	12. Not many.
13. —	13. No.	13. No.
14. Salmon from 6 lbs. to 12 lbs.; peale from 3 lbs to 6 lbs.	14. The salmon of 1875 have not been as heavy as in 1874; the deficiency is about ten per cent. Salmon about ten lbs.; peale about five lbs.	14. No perceptible increase during the past few years. Average weight in 1875 of spring fish, about 22 lbs.; peale about 7 lbs.
15. No.	15. None, except the poisoning with lime in the Brown Fleak before alluded to. There is hardly any flax grown in the district, and the police are very watchful in preventing any being placed near running streams.	15. No.
16. In the Roughy River offences have increased, but have decreased in other rivers.	16. Offences about the same.	16. The number of persons prosecuted by the Conservators on reports of water-bailiffs in 1875 was 95.
17. —	17. None.	17. —
18. —	18. At the Fleak mills, near Killarney.	18. —
19. —	19. Believe that the Act of Parliament has been complied with. Our Inspector will visit all the mills as soon as the fry begin to run.	19. Know of none.
20. —	20. None.	20. None.
21. —	21. James Butler, stone weir, Waterville.	21. Lord Monteaigle, four stake-nets, Foynes. John Griffin, one do., Loughill. James Browne, one do., Glin. Knight of Glin, one do., Glin. William Blennerhassett, one do., Shannon Lower. Captain Lealie, two do., Tarbert. Thomas Sandca, two do., Sallow Glen. W. C. Hickie, one do., Killelton. Dr. Wren, two do., Litter. Thomas Boland, one do., Cappa. Synan M'Auliffe, three do., Knock. R. W. C. Reeves, five do., Burrane. Daniel Molony, four do., Bayview. Eliza Hodnett, one do., Knock. Col. Vandeleur, one do., Kilrush. Stephen Cunningham, one do., Aylroce.
22. Simon Lovett, taking poisoned fish; convicted; £5. Eugene Sweeny, do.; do.; do. Jude Sweeny, do.; do.; £4. Jude Shea, do.; do.; do.; not paid. Denis Foley, do.; do.; do.; do. Tim Foley, strokhauling; do.; do.; do. John Bell, do.; do.; do.; do. William Bell, do.; not convicted. Maurice Healy, taking poisoned fish; convicted; £5. Maurice Sullivan, do.; do.; £4. William Maybury, do.; do.; 10s. Tim Leary, do.; do.; do. Nell Shea, do.; do.; do.; not paid. Tim Shea, do.; do.; do.; do. Con Lehane, do.; do.; 10s. Jer Lehane, do.; do.; do. Dan Healy, strokhauling; do.; £4. Con Lehane, jun., taking poisoned fish; acquitted.	22. At the Petty Sessions of Killorglin, Annecall, Castleisland, and Waterville twenty-eight convictions and eleven dismissals. No returns received from the other districts.	22. Not within this space.
23. Sir Richard Orpen prosecuted a few persons; but they proved an <i>alibi</i> and were acquitted.	23. Nine convictions at the suit of the Constabulary and three by the coast-guard, as far as returns have been received. The most valuable assistance was rendered by the Constabulary at Castleisland station, as alluded to in answer to No. 5.	23. Yes, twenty-four by Constabulary, instructed by the Board of Conservators.
24. —	24. None.	24. No.
25. Thirteen.	25. Same as last year. On the Laune, Maine, Brown Fleak, and Caragh Rivers and Lakes, 24; Waterville Rivers and Lakes, 22; Killarney Rivers and Lakes, 20; total, 76.	25. About 70 between 1st of February and 1st November, and about 120 between 1st November and 1st February.
26. Nineteen.	26. Same as last year. Messrs. Power and Dodd, 18; Hon. Rowland Winn, 5; James Butler and others at Waterville, 14; Mrs. Breen and Mr. Kagar, 2; total, 39.	26. None.
27. About eight months.	27. Most of them for the entire year, and the others only for the spawning season.	27. See No. 25.
28. No.	28. Sir John Godfrey and Lord Ventry, for the Laune, £10 each; Mahoney, Minors, for the Caragh, £10; Messrs. Dodd and Co., for the district in general, £30; Mr. Butler and others also expend about £30 at Waterville. These sums are not paid to the Conservators; but the four first items are expended by Mr. Dodd for private water-bailiffs.	28. No.
29. 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week.	29. Varies from £12 to £2.	29. From 5s. to £1 per week.
30. There is a difference of opinion regarding duty paid on nets; some are for increasing the duty, others consider it high enough.	30. The Conservators again strongly urge the alteration of the close season for angling in the Rivers Maine and Brown Fleak. That the season for netting should cease on the 31st of August, and that no netting should be permitted above the tidal flow, as defined. They must also express their marked approval of the aid given by the police in carrying out the Fishery Laws all over this district, with the exception alluded to in answer to query No. 5; and they believe a police station near a river is more useful in the way of protection than any number of bailiffs.	30. No.

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	9. GALWAY.	10 ¹ . BALLINAKILL.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Not satisfactory as to the take of fish, but quite so as to the quantity of fish on the spawning grounds.	1. Not satisfactory.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1875 than in 1874, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Less productive throughout the district. Cannot tell the cause, unless from an overcrowding of fish on the spawn beds.	2. Less productive.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 1s. per lb. 2s. 4d. per lb. 9d. per lb.	3. 7d. to 8d.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. About nine-tenths exported; a tenth sold at home.	4. Almost all exported.
5. What is the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1875, as compared with preceding season of 1874?	5. About the same.	5. About the same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1874?	6. Fully greater, and bears a very favourable comparison with the decreased take of last fishing season.	6. Considerably less.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. 18th to 25th November. December and first half of January. By 20th January.	7. 20th November. The greatest spawning month is December. Spawning over about 8th January.
8. Are there any streams which are suitable for spawning now unproductive in consequence of obstructions? If so, state where and nature of obstruction.	8. Very few, excepting Lough Mask stream—the water supply between Loughs Mask and Corrib being cut off for eight months of the year.	8. —
9. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending this year been observably greater or less than usual?	9. Early in February. Grilse begin to run about 12th May. Spent fish are well out in middle of April. In May. Less, and under the average.	9. Latter end of April if fished for. Grilse begin to run in June. Spent fish are well out in April. March and April. Less.
10. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	10. Prohibited in Galway River, and little destruction to salmon fry in the district.	10. Not prohibited. No fishing carried on.
11. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	11. Middle of August. 30th September—except the rivers at Costelloe, Screev, Inver, and Ballinahinch, which are late rivers.	11. September.
12. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the months of February or March, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	12. Very few, not many. Overfull fish are returned to the river at Galway in October.	12. Very few.
13. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	13. No change.	13. —
14. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the peale? Give average weight of salmon and peale in the season 1875, as far as practicable.	14. None since last year. Average the same.	14. 12 to 14 lbs. 6 to 7 lbs.
15. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	15. None.	15. —
16. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	16. Diminished.	16. Increased.
17. Give a list of the fish passes built in your district.	17. None.	17. —
18. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	18. Between Lough Corrib and Lough Mask.	18. —
19. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the 32 Vic., cap. 9, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail races, or both.	19. Yes, all over district, as enumerated in last report.	19. —
20. What instances and nature of precautions have been adopted at mills, other than that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	20. None other necessary.	20. —
21. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1875?	21. By lessees of Galway weirs.	21. —
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1875?	22. —	22. James Gavan, chasing and disturbing fish; convicted; £3 10s.; paid. Austin Garvey, fishing with spear; do.; £6; paid. John Gannon, do.; do.; £4; not paid. Daniel Grady, do.; do.; 10s.; not paid. John Meally, William Lindsey, Patt Coyne, Michael Gallagher, using a fixed net without certificate; do.; £80 each; not paid. John Joyce, Denis Logan, snatching; do.; £4 each; not paid; one month in gaol. Maurice Durken, fishing with spear; do.; memorialled, and fine since paid. John Ready, chasing and disturbing fish; do.; 2s. 6d.; paid.
23. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, stating whether by Constabulary or other persons, during 1875?	23. —	23. —
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	24. None.	24. —
25. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	25. The same as last report.	25. Thirty-four.
26. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	26. Over 200.	26. About sixteen—not quite sure.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. Sixty to seventy throughout the year; the others in November, December, and January.	27. Four all the year; others for close season only.
28. Are there any proprietors who contribute towards protection? If so, where and how much?	28. Messrs. Miller and Co. over £600; Sir Arthur Guinness £10.	28. William Livingstone, Belclare; Lord J. Brown, Louisburgh; J. Stott, esq., Aasleagh; M. Henry, esq., M.P., Dawros; John Kendal, esq., Ardagh. Cannot say how much they contribute.
29. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	29. £3 to £20.	29. One £5, one £4; others £3, £2, £1 10s.
30. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of licence duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	30. None.	30. —

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—*continued*.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

10 th . BANGOR.	11. BALLINA.	12. SILGO.
<p>1. Much the same as the previous season.</p> <p>2. Almost the same as in 1874.</p> <p>3. About 10d. per lb. 2s. 6d. per lb. 8d. per lb.</p> <p>4. Almost all exported.</p> <p>5. Protection by water-bailiffs about the same. The continued gratuitous exertions of the Ballycroy Constabulary have the most beneficial effect in that locality, and it is much to be regretted that the Constabulary generally don't act likewise.</p> <p>6. Breeding fish have somewhat increased beyond that of 1874, except on the Owenmore River and Lake Carramore tributaries, upon which almost no protection was afforded until January, then too late in the season.</p> <p>7. The latter end of November. December. In some rivers not until the end of January. No place in particular.</p> <p>8. Not aware of any.</p> <p>9. Carramore Lake and Goolamore River, 16th February in each year. About 1st June. Generally in the district about the 1st of April. April and May. Much about the same as in 1874.</p> <p>10. Angling prohibited in most of the rivers during the descent of fry.</p> <p>11. Towards the end of September, save in Carramore Lake, where they become discoloured in June. A difference of opinion still exists as to the proper angling season.</p> <p>12. None.</p> <p>13. No change.</p> <p>14. No. About 9 lbs. Salmon peale, 5½ lbs.</p> <p>15. None.</p> <p>16. A little increased, chiefly in open season of 1875.</p> <p>17. None.</p> <p>18. None required.</p> <p>19. None since last report; all were perfect then.</p> <p>20. None.</p> <p>21. Same as previous year.</p> <p>22. Nineteen prosecutions.</p> <p>23. —</p> <p>24. None.</p> <p>25. About seventy-eight.</p> <p>26. About same as last year; cannot give number; chiefly employed for open season.</p> <p>27. Conservators' bailiffs employed for the winter season; bailiffs by upper proprietors in open season.</p> <p>28. None, beyond that contributed in open season. They give the Board no funds for protection beyond that which they pay for licence duty.</p> <p>29. The amount at the disposal of the Conservators does not meet more than one-third the bailiffs' salaries; the difference is made up by the tidal proprietors or lessees.</p> <p>30. None.</p>	<p>1. Capture less than previous year, but quantity of breeding fish as great.</p> <p>2. Not so productive. Don't know what to attribute the diminution to.</p> <p>3. Cannot say. 2s. per lb. 8d. per lb.</p> <p>4. Almost all exported.</p> <p>5. By Conservators in 1874, £390; this year, £342. The lessees of Moy Fishery paying besides some £600; Mr. Little, towards the "Rathfran" and "Ballycastle" Rivers, over £60; and Mr. Carnegy, towards the "Easky" River, £15 to £20.</p> <p>6. Quite as great.</p> <p>7. The end of October. The greatest spawning months are November and December. At Swinford, Crossmolina, Tubbercurry, Ballaghy, Curry, Turlow, Easky, and Rathfran, are the most important spawning districts.</p> <p>8. No.</p> <p>9. In the Moy in February; Easky, in June; Rathfran and Ballycastle, in September. Grilse begin to run in May. Spent fish are well out in April. April and May. Not quite so great.</p> <p>10. Angling for trout is prohibited by a by-law of the Inspectors during the months of April and May, otherwise much destruction would be done to the fry as formerly.</p> <p>11. In August in the Moy, in the other rivers in the district in September and October. The general opinion is that angling should continue, as at present, from 1st February to 15th September.</p> <p>12. A great many full fish destroyed previous to the angling season, ceasing on 15th September.</p> <p>13. No.</p> <p>14. No increase on previous year. Average weight of salmon, from 10 to 11 lbs.; peale or grilse, from 5½ to 5½ lbs.</p> <p>15. None.</p> <p>16. Much the same.</p> <p>17. There is only one, upon the Mohima River.</p> <p>18. Upon the mill weir on the Clydagh River.</p> <p>19. To all where required.</p> <p>20. None.</p> <p>21. Lessees of Moy Fishery, draft nets, tidal portion of Moy; Wingfield Stratford, do., estuary of Moy; William Little, bag nets, Enniscrone and Killeummin.</p> <p>22. Nearly all the prosecutions in this district are done by Mr. Little, manager of the Moy Fishery.</p> <p>23. There were some prosecutions at the suit of the Constabulary.</p> <p>24. Not for the last eight or ten years.</p> <p>25. One hundred and five.</p> <p>26. Over 250.</p> <p>27. November, December, and January, for the protection of salmon; April and May for fry; and some all the year.</p> <p>28. Not aware of any.</p> <p>29. From £2 to £10.</p> <p>30. Drift nets having increased so much in Killala Bay, from one in 1868 to thirty-two in 1875, and believing the number will be considerably increased during the ensuing season, we would suggest the propriety of the Fishery Inspectors holding an inquiry with reference to them as soon as they can conveniently do so, as we are of opinion that the length of each net should not exceed 200 yards, and that they should be prohibited within a line drawn from Enniscrone to Ross station, and from a line drawn from the northerly point of Patrick's Rock to Killeummin station.</p>	<p>1. Satisfactory.</p> <p>2. About the same.</p> <p>3. Various prices, from 3s. down to 8d. per lb. Cannot say.</p> <p>4. Almost all exported.</p> <p>5. Well protected during 1875.</p> <p>6. Much the same.</p> <p>7. First of November. The last fortnight in December is the time of greatest spawning. Spawning is over in January. In the upper waters.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. In the Sligo River in January; Ballisodare River in April; Drumcliff River in March. Grilse begin to run in May. Spent fish are well out in April. Bulk of fry descend in April and May. Greater.</p> <p>10. Not prohibited. Little or no fry destroyed.</p> <p>11. In the inland waters in May. The present season for angling considered fair.</p> <p>12. Not many; well protected. Angling in October stopped.</p> <p>13. No change observed.</p> <p>14. No.</p> <p>15. None.</p> <p>16. Diminished.</p> <p>17. Fish passes have been built at Ballisodare and Silgo.</p> <p>18. None required.</p> <p>19. All where required.</p> <p>20. None; all the racks put in good order.</p> <p>21. William Petrie, two draft nets, Sligo River; do., bag net, Stresda.</p> <p>22. Cannot.</p> <p>23. Cannot.</p> <p>24. None.</p> <p>25. Twenty.</p> <p>26. About sixty.</p> <p>27. Mostly during the close season, and a few in the open season.</p> <p>28. Twenty-six bailiffs employed by William Petrie for close season, in Bonnet River; twenty-five by Colonel Cooper, Ballisodare Fishery; four by Owen Wynne, Glencar Lake; and four by H. W. Gore Booth, Glencar Lake and Drumcliff River.</p> <p>29. From £15 to £3 a year.</p> <p>30. None.</p>

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	13. BALLYSHANNON.	14. LUTHERKENNY.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Great decrease.	1. Very satisfactory.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1875 than in 1874, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Less productive. Cause not known. The bays are infested to a far greater extent than ever known before with ravenous dog fish.	2. More productive. Chiefly attributable to the fine season.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 7½d. per lb. 1s. 3d. per lb. 6d. per lb.	3. 8d. per lb. 1s. per lb. 6d. per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Nearly all exported.	4. Almost all exported.
5. What is the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1875, as compared with preceding season of 1874?	5. No difference.	5. On some of the rivers extra bailiffs were appointed in 1875.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1874?	6. Less.	6. More plentiful.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. November. The greatest spawning months are November and December. Spawning over beginning of January. The Erne, Maguire's-bridge, Arney, Swanlinbar, Killeshandra, Ballyconnell, Bundrowes, Dungal, Inver and Fintra rivers, Bunduff, Tawney, Cloontagh, and Glenade.	7. In October. Spawning greater in November and December. Spawning is over end of January. Lennan and Ballydoon.
8. Are there any streams which are suitable for spawning now unproductive in consequence of obstructions? If so, state where and nature of obstruction.	8. Know of none.	8. Not aware of any.
9. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending this year been observably greater or less than usual?	9. In the Bundrowes in February and January. In Erne and Bunduff, April. Grilse begin to run in May. Spent fish are well out in March. Bulk of fry descend about April. Much the same—rather greater.	9. In Lennan River by 1st February. In other parts, April and May. Grilse begin to run in May. Spent fish are well out in April and May. Bulk of fry descend in May; but may go down earlier if floods on rivers. Greater in most places.
10. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	10. In the Erne only.	10. In most places there is no prohibition, but not much destruction of fry, as there are few anglers at this season.
11. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	11. End of August. In September. The present angling season is, we think, very fair.	11. August and September. The present season, as allowed by the Inspectors, seems to give satisfaction.
12. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the months of February or March, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	12. Yes.	12. No change observed.
13. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	13. None.	13. No; but believe in the early part of the season salmon is in best order.
14. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the peale. Give average weight of salmon and peale in the season 1875, as far as practicable?	14. No. Salmon, 12½ lbs.; peale, 6½ lbs.	14. Average weight, 10½ lbs. to 5½ lbs.
15. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	15. Flax water.	15. None, with the exception of flax water in a few instances at close of season.
16. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	16. Increased.	16. Diminished.
17. Give a list of the fish passes built in your district.	17. One on Maguire's-bridge, and several on the River of the Upper Erne in connexion with the Drainage and Navigation works executed some years ago by the Board of Works.	17. At Lennan, Gweedore, and Gweebarra.
18. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	18. On the Olley at Bruckless. Mr. Barton's weir on the Bunduff.	18. None mentioned as being advantageous, with the exception of one on the Ballina River to let the salmon more freely into Alton Lake, on Mr. Olphert's property.
19. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the 32 Vic., cap. 9, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail races, or both.	19. None.	19. None since last report.
20. What instances and nature of precautions have been adopted at mills other than that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	20. None.	20. Wire netting at Ramelton.
21. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1875?	21. Proprietors of the Erne River, one stake net and four fixed draft nets, tideway of the River Erne; Wm. Sinclair, one fixed draft net and one pole net, Inver; H. G. Murray Stewart, two fixed draft nets, Killybegs; Marques of Conyngham, one fixed draft net, Bian Rock; Ebenezer Bustard, one fixed draft net, Drimane; Right Hon. W. F. Cowper Temple, one fixed draft net, Mullaghmore.	21. A box net at Mr. Richardson's, Buncrana. A box net at Mr. Kelly's fishery, Ramelton. A box net at Lord Cloncurry's, Gweebarra River, Ducharry Bridge.
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1875?	22. One at Ballinagh; flax water; convicted; paid 5s. One at Donegal; poaching; convicted; 10s. One at Killybegs; fishing for eels without licence; convicted; 2s.	22. A man named O'Donnell, killing a salmon with a gaff; convicted; penalty 24; not paid; defendant committed to gaol for two months.
23. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, stating whether by Constabulary or other persons, during 1875?	23. One by Doctor Shell at Donegal for poaching; party convicted and fined £12. One by the Constabulary at Killybegs for flax steeping; convicted and fined 15s.	23. Prosecutions for offences against Fishery Laws in 1875 were instituted by the Constabulary at Milford, Buncrana, Carndonagh, and Ramelton; small fines in each case imposed.
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so what are they, and where used?	24. None.	24. No.
25. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	25. About 200.	25. About one hundred.
26. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	26. When employed by private individuals their warrants are signed by the Conservators.	26. Not aware of any.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. Yearly.	27. A few head bailiffs by the year, others only during the fishing season, and some extra for close season.
28. Are there any proprietors who contribute towards protection? if so, where, and how much?	28. Yes; several through the Board of Conservators.	28. None.
29. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	29. From £2 to £5.	29. Head keepers from £30 to £35 per year, others only £2 10s. and £3 per year.
30. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of licence duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	30. In the event of any Bill relating to the Salmon Fisheries being introduced into Parliament, this Board would urge the Inspectors to have a clause introduced whereby the having in possession a net, gaff, strokehaul, or other instrument on banks of rivers during close season be rendered illegal, and be liable to seizure, &c.	30. The Conservators would be glad if the Constabulary were directed to take more interest in carrying out the Fishery Laws, and not allowing persons to fish without payment of licence duty, and to prevent poachers taking unclean fish in early part of close season.

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—*continued*.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.		
15 ¹ . LONDONDERRY.	15 ² . COLERAINE.	16. BALLYCASTLE.
<p>1. Satisfactory.</p> <p>2. Less productive.</p> <p>3. 8½d. per lb. 1s. 6d. per lb. 7d. per lb.</p> <p>4. Nearly all exported.</p> <p>5. About the same.</p> <p>6. Not so great.</p> <p>7. November. December and January. February. The Derg, Stroude, Mourne, Glenelly, Finn, Roe, and Faughan Rivers.</p> <p>8. The upper part of the Faughan River, in consequence of a mill weir at Ballyarton.</p> <p>9. The Foyle is the only river in the district of consequence; first clean fish captured in April. In May. End of March. In April. About the same.</p> <p>10. Not prohibited, and considerable destruction of fry takes place.</p> <p>11. End of August. End of September. From 15th March to 15th September.</p> <p>12. Yes.</p> <p>13. No.</p> <p>14. None. The peale are smaller. Average size. Salmon, 11 lbs.; peale, 6½ lbs.</p> <p>15. Only flax water.</p> <p>16. Rather increased.</p> <p>17. At Slon Mills.</p> <p>18. At Ballyarton, on the Faughan River.</p> <p>19. No.</p> <p>20. None.</p> <p>21. The lessees of the Irish Society, three stake nets and eight fixed draft nets, in Lough Foyle and River Foyle; James Fleming, lessee of George Young, three bag nets, in Culdaff Bay; Sir H. H. Bruce, one bag net and one fixed draft net, in the sea off Magilligan; William Lorton, one fixed draft net, in the sea off Magilligan.</p> <p>22. Patrick Bonner, fishing with an unlicensed net; convicted; £1 1s.; paid. Do., fishing with a net in a mill-race in close time; convicted; £5; paid. Thomas Ross, fishing with a net in a mill-race; convicted; £1. William Sharkey, assaulting water-bailiff; convicted; 2s. 6d.; not paid. Hugh Bradley, refusing to produce licence; convicted; £3; not paid. William McLaughlin, obstructing inspector; convicted; £1; not paid. William Sharkey, do.; convicted; £1; not paid. James Bradley, do.; convicted; £1; not paid. Hugh Bradley, do.; convicted; £2; paid.</p> <p>23. A few cases by the Constabulary, and also some by the water-bailiffs of the lessees of the Irish Society's Fishery, on several rivers for infringement of close time and using illegal instruments, &c.</p> <p>24. None.</p> <p>25. About 190.</p> <p>26. About forty by the lessees of the Irish Society's Fishery in Lough Foyle.</p> <p>27. Generally from 1st November to 1st April; in a few cases for the whole year.</p> <p>28. His Grace the Duke of Abercorn supplements the salary of the Conservators' bailiffs at Slon Mills, and the lessees of the Irish Society's Fishery in the Foyle subscribe annually about £600 towards the funds of the district in addition to their licence duty and rate.</p> <p>29. From £3 to £30 per annum.</p> <p>30. That the attention of the Coast Guards, who are always on duty near the entrance of Lough Foyle, be directed to the frequent infringement of the weekly close time by persons fishing drift nets in the sea, not only in this, but in the Coleraine district. The fishermen repeatedly pass close to and are seen by the Coast Guards when going and returning from this illegal fishing. The Conservators employ an inspector, and a boat manned by four men, to prevent this illegal mode of fishing; but it is often the practice of the poachers to go out of this into the Coleraine district, where our inspector won't follow them.</p>	<p>1. Very satisfactory.</p> <p>2. In the Bann much the same, but a great falling off in the sea-coast fishery.</p> <p>3. About 1s. 2d. per lb. 2s. 6d. per lb. 10d. per lb.</p> <p>4. Fully two-thirds, and nearly one-third purchased for home consumption.</p> <p>5. Much the same.</p> <p>6. Rather less.</p> <p>7. The latter end of November. The greatest spawning month is December. Spawning is over about the middle of January. The Maine, Braid, Claudy, Agavey, Ballinderry, and Mayo Rivers.</p> <p>8. Not aware of any.</p> <p>9. About the middle of April. Grilse begin to run in May. Spent fish are well out in the beginning of April. In the months of April, May, and June. Much the same as last year.</p> <p>10. Not prohibited, and a considerable quantity of fry are destroyed in consequence.</p> <p>11. In the latter end of September. In October. From the 1st March to the 31st October.</p> <p>12. Believe that spent fish are taken occasionally in the month of February but not in March, and full fish in large numbers in the month of October by anglers.</p> <p>13. No.</p> <p>14. Do not think there is any increase in the size of the spring fish. The average weight about 10 lbs.</p> <p>15. Yes. In the Sixmillwater, at Ballyclare paper mills, and other places between Ballyclare and Antrim on the same river. The rivers in this district have been polluted with flax water to a very serious extent, and a large number of fish destroyed.</p> <p>16. Offences considerably diminished.</p> <p>17. None.</p> <p>18. On every weir at the different mills.</p> <p>19. None since last report.</p> <p>20. None.</p> <p>21. S. M. Alexander & Co., four fixed draft nets, Cranagh, on the River Bann; do., four boxes or cribs, The Cutts, Coleraine.</p> <p>22. One hundred and thirty-six prosecutions by water bailiffs. Amount of fines payable to Conservators, £70 19s. 6d.</p> <p>23. Yes. Thirteen prosecutions by Constabulary; amount of fines, £6 6s. 3d.</p> <p>24. Not aware of any.</p> <p>25. Sixty.</p> <p>26. Twelve.</p> <p>27. Those employed by Board of Conservators are by the year; those by private parties for the close season only.</p> <p>28. No, except what is paid to bailiffs as salary.</p> <p>29. From £6 to £24, and three at £40 each.</p> <p>30. Yes, a ten shilling licence on trout rods, which would be a great protection to the salmon fry in the months of March, April, and May, as a large quantity are destroyed by anglers for trout.</p>	<p>1. Satisfactory in most respects.</p> <p>2. Less, except in such fisheries as have a large quantity of fresh water flowing. Attributable to dryness of season.</p> <p>3. 11d. per lb. 2s. per lb. 9d. per lb.</p> <p>4. Eleven-twelfths exported; one-twelfth for home consumption.</p> <p>5. Same as regards number of keepers—but at an increase of 2s. per week for temporary men.</p> <p>6. Less.</p> <p>7. 12th November. The greatest spawning months are November and December. Spawning is over 20th January. River Bush.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. Always a clean fish in Bush. Grilse begin to run 12th May. Spent fish are well out of river by 20th March. 15th March to 1st May. Greater.</p> <p>10. Not totally prohibited; but great caution used in giving permission, and keepers warned to look strictly out that no fry are destroyed.</p> <p>11. This depends on the time fish are in the fresh water. They will be caught in the sea heavy in spawn from 1st August on.</p> <p>12. No. There may be a few odd fish in latter end of October.</p> <p>13. Not aware of any change.</p> <p>14. Yes. An attempt was made, and it is believed with success, by the owner of Bush, Sir E. W. Macnaghten, bart., to cross a Bann with a Bush fish. Since then the average weight of salmon is increased. Weight of salmon varies much—28 lbs. was the heaviest weight heard of.</p> <p>15. Flax culture greatly on the decrease. Managers of Ballycastle gasworks were again guilty of polluting the river there this season.</p> <p>16. Poaching much on the increase.</p> <p>17. None.</p> <p>18. None required.</p> <p>19. Yes. The principal breeding river of the district, the Bush. The proprietor himself provided gratings; and generally speaking the mill owners have been found friendly and desirous of preserving fish.</p> <p>20. None necessary. See answer to last query.</p> <p>21. John Mill, two bag nets, Portmoon; E. J. Gregg, five bag nets, Portrush; Sir E. Macnaghten, four bag nets and one draft net, Portballantrae, &c.; Sir H. Boyd, one draft net, Ballycastle; Andrew Lindsay, Wm. Lindsay, one draft net each, Belfast Lough; John Rennie, one bag net, Ballycastle; Hugh Dixon, one bag net, Ballintoy; Nicholas Black, one draft net, Cushendall; James Kelly, one bag net, Larrybane; Robert Woodside, two draft nets, Kinbane; Lord Antrim, one bag net, Glenarm; Archibald McKeighan, one draft net, Cushendall.</p> <p>22. Dan Dunne v. James Jamieson and five others, letting flax water into river; convicted; £3. Two poachers prosecuted at Ballycastle for using gaff; fined £5 each by Magistrates. Appealed against; and at Quarter Sessions the case was quashed on the ground of informality.</p> <p>23. Not aware of any.</p> <p>24. Drift or trammel nets.</p> <p>25. Owing to insufficiency of funds a certain sum was apportioned to each river, and given to the proprietor of it, as it was expected in self-interest he would see to the preservation himself. The plan seems to have worked well in 1875.</p> <p>26. See answer to last query.</p> <p>27. Permanent keepers the whole year; extra keepers from 12th November to 1st February.</p> <p>28. It is supposed that, owing to the arrangement mentioned in reply to No. 25, that every proprietor contributed something towards preservation.</p> <p>29. 8s. per week for permanent men; 14s. for occasional.</p> <p>30. None.</p>

APPENDIX, No. 10.—ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—concluded.

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	171. DROGHEDA.	172. DUNDALK.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Satisfactory.	1. Net fishing pretty fair, but angling indifferent.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1875 than in 1874, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. The capture in the tidal waters, and that part of the fresh waters adjoining, was very large up to the end of May; afterwards the take fell off and continued small till close of season. Angling was not so good as in former years, caused by excessive and continuous drought, which prevented the fish running up. The diminution in capture in the lower waters arose from the fact that "peale" did not come in so early as usual.	2. Less productive, owing to the increased number of nets used and the constant net fishing in 1874; also to the want of floods in the inland rivers in spring of 1875.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 1s. 6d. per lb. 2s. 6d. per lb. 1s. per lb.	3. 1s. 3d. per lb. 2s. per lb. 7d. per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Nine-tenths at least; very little purchased for home consumption.	4. About nine-tenths sent to Dublin and Belfast, also to England, and one-tenth purchased for home consumption.
5. What is the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1875, as compared with preceding season of 1874?	5. About the same as last year; but increased vigilance is being shown both by the employés of the Board and the Constabulary and Coast-guard.	5. The same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1874?	6. The increase of "breeding" fish continues, and the stock for the present season is very large.	6. Greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Early in September as regards the great body of fish; but there have been instances of individuals having been found on the spawning beds during the last week in August. Spawning generally over by the middle of December; but a few late fish may be found up to January. The upper waters of almost all the rivers in the district.	7. In the Glyde and Dee in November; the greatest spawning months in these rivers are November and December. In the Fane and all rivers north of it a little later, and the most important spawning grounds on the Dee are at Drumcar, Charleville, Drumgoolstown, Richardstown, and near Ardee. On the Glyde in Castlebellingham demesne, at Mansfieldstown, Drumleck, Corballis, Lerrinny, Tallanstown, Feerna, Tully, and Cooderry demesne. In the Fane at Stephenstown, Grange, Castlerting, Drumgonnelly, Dromase, Inniskeen, Moyles, Iniskish, Magoney, Drumkee, Annagad, and Colloville. In Castletown River at Castletown, Tatestra, Killen, and Knockagh. In Dungooley and Forkhill Rivers at Scotchgreen, Waterlodge, Falmore, and Dungooley. In the Flurry River at Balluragan and Ravensdale Park. In the Piedmont River at Piedmont, Spillikane, and Mountbagnal.
8. Are there any streams which are suitable for spawning now unproductive in consequence of obstructions? If so, state where and nature of obstruction.	8. None absolutely; but in seasons of excessive drought some of the tributaries are difficult of access. All the rivers in the district have very heavy gradients and rise and fall with great rapidity.	8. Yes. Dunleer River, commonly called White River, is obstructed by the Dunleer mill weir.
9. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending this year been observably greater or less than usual?	9. At the opening of the season. Grilse begin to run about the 10th of June. Spent fish are well out early in May. April and May; but much depends on the state of the rivers. Very great.	9. In the Glyde and Dee on 1st February, and in the Fane, 1st April. In all rivers north of these in July. In the Dee and Glyde in the end of June, and in the other rivers in the end of July. In March and April. In April and May. Less.
10. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries; or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	10. Not prohibited. Every exertion is made by the water-bailiffs and Constabulary to prevent the capture of fry; but nevertheless numbers of them are destroyed.	10. Not prohibited. Angling is carried on during these months, but not much destruction of fry takes place, and that only by boys.
11. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	11. In the latter end of July. The great majority are so in August, except as regards peale, which continue "clean" till the middle of September.	11. In September; in October. The proper season for angling in the Glyde and Dee from 1st February till 1st October. In all rivers north of these from 1st April until 1st November.
12. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the months of February or March, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	12. Considerable numbers are annually destroyed in the upper waters by anglers, especially with cross-lines. Not many "full" fish taken.	12. Not during the last three years.
13. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	13. The seasons have been gradually getting earlier for some years past; and fish are in best condition in the earlier part.	13. No.
14. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the peale? Give average weight of salmon and peale in the season 1875, as far as practicable?	14. Spring fish have increased very much in size of late years. This, however, was not maintained during last season—large fish being the exception. Average weight of salmon 14 lbs.; peale 4 to 7 lbs.	14. Both smaller in 1875 than in 1874. Average weight of salmon, 14 lbs., and peale, 5 lbs.
15. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	15. Chiefly flax water. Mostly confined to the borders of Meath and Cavan.	15. The only pollution of any consequence is spent wash running into the Castletown River from the Dundalk distillery, which it appears cannot be avoided.
16. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	16. Diminished to a remarkable extent.	16. Diminished.
17. Give a list of the fish passes built in your district.	17. None during the present season; one or two repaired or improved.	17. On the Dee at Willistown, Whittemills, Ardee, and Julianstown. On the Glyde at Lynna, Castlebellingham, and Braggantown.
18. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	18. On tributaries—Skeene, Trimleston, Murmod, and Devlin.	18. At Channonrock mill weir, and at Philipstown.
19. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the 32 Vic., cap. 9, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail races, or both.	19. None.	19. No.
20. What instances and nature of precautions have been adopted at mills other than that prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	20. None.	20. None.
21. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1875?	21. H. B. Coddington, stone weir, Old Bridge; C. W. Osborne, stone weir, Rosnaree.	21. John F. Jones, one bag net, in the sea at Dunaney. Arthur Newcomen, do., in the sea at Clogher Head. James M'Keown, one head weir, in the sea, at Seabank, Castlebellingham.
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1875?	22. Richard Lynch and others, fixed nets in River Boyne; convicted; £6; paid. C. W. Osborne, crib open during weekly close season; do.; £5; do. J. M'Cullagh, fishing with net in mill-dam; do.; 10s.; do. Patrick Donnelly, sale of spent fish; do.; 15s.; do. John Kirk, do.; do.; £2; do. Luke Brodigan and others, fishing with nets in fresh water; fishing with nets in work appurtenant to a mill; fishing at navigation weir; dismissed without prejudice. Andrew Tiernan and others, fishing at navigation weir; fishing with nets in fresh water; dismissed without prejudice.	22. Ambrose Holdcroft, using a gaff; dismissed. Henry Holdcroft, aiding and abetting Ambrose; do. James Brown, using a gaff; convicted; £4; fine paid. Thomas Garland, using a spear in tideway; acquitted. James Neary, aiding and abetting same; do. Anne Donaldson, flax water; do. Patrick M'Kenna, do.; do. Michael Lurgy, do.; convicted; £1 1s.; fine paid. John Conlon, using a gaff; do.; £6; sent to gaol for two months. Same, assaulting water bailiff; do.; seven days' imprisonment.
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	23. One prosecution by the Constabulary, against John Wallace, of Iron, for exposing spent fish for sale. A conviction was had, and a fine of 10s. imposed.	23. Not aware of any.
24. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. None.	24. No.
25. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	25. Fourteen.	25. Seven including inspector.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. One.	26. None.
27. Are there any proprietors who contribute towards protection? If so, where and how much?	27. Permanently.	27. Five permanent and an inspector, one eleven months, one ten do., one nine do., one six do., and one five do.
28. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	28. See reply to query 26.	28. No.
29. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of licence duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	29. £1, 30s., and £2 per month.	29. Inspector £2 10s., and water bailiffs £1 5s. per month.
	30.	30. The Conservators suggest and strongly recommend that the necessary steps be taken by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, with the least possible delay, to have an Act passed authorizing and empowering the Royal Irish Constabulary to enforce the provisions of sec. 80 of the 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 106, so as to prevent the pollution of rivers by flax water, &c.

APPENDIX, No. 11.

APPENDIX,
No. 11.

LIST of STONE WEIRS in Ireland for SALMON FISHING, with their Breadth, and the size of the Queen's Gap or share maintained therein respectively.

NAME OF			Breadth of Stream.	Size of Queen's Gap previous to passing of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114.	OBSERVATIONS.
Fishery District.	River.	Weir.			
Ballinakill, .	Bundorragha, .	Bundorragha, .	Ft. in. about 60 0	Ft. in. 10 0	Not used.
	Ass or Errive, .	Ashleagh, .	„ 60 0	No gap, .	Ditto.
Banger, .	Owenmore, .	Gaulamore, .	„ 429 0	No gap, .	Ditto.
	Munhim, .	Munhim, .	„ 34 0	No gap, .	Ditto.
	Newport, .	Newport, .	158 4	.	Gap 15 feet 10 inches Not used.
Ballina, .	Moy, .	Ballina, .	341 8	No gap, .	Do. 34 feet 2 inches.
	Ditto, .	Foxford, .	295 10	11 0	Do. 29 feet 7 inches, weir not used.
Sligo, .	Sligo, .	.	432 0	No gap, .	Not used. A fishing mill-dam.
	Bundrowes, .	Bundrowes, .	68 4	No gap, .	Gap 6 feet 10 inches.
	Erne, .	Erne, .	—	—	A fishing mill-dam.
	Inver, .	.	about 105 0	No gap, .	Not used.
Coleraine, .	Ditto, .	Rake, .	„ 82 0	No gap, .	Ditto.
	Bann, .	The Cutts of Coleraine, .	455 0	18 0	A fishing mill-dam. Pass, 30 feet in breadth, opened.
Ballycastle, .	Bush, .	.	230 0	No gap, .	Gap 12 feet 9 inches. Not used.
Drogheda, .	Boyne, .	Oldbridge, .	240 0	22 6	Do. 24 feet.
	Ditto, .	Romaree, .	300 0	13 and 35.	Do. 18 feet.
	Ditto, .	Newgrange, .	224 0	No gap, .	Do. 18 feet.
Letterkenny, .	Leenane, .	Rathmelton, .	159 0	No gap, .	Two Gaps of 6 feet each.
	Lackagh, .	Lackagh, .	211 0	No gap, .	Gap 20 feet. Not used.
	Owenea, .	Owenea, .	145 0	No gap, .	Gap 14½ feet. Not used.
Londonderry, .	Finn, .	Killygordon, .	about 198 0	No gap, .	Do. 20 feet. Not used.
	Buncrana, .	Buncrana, .	180 0	No gap, .	Do. 18 feet.
Waterford, .	Nore, .	Innistigue, .	173 0	60 0	Do. 60 feet.
	Ditto, .	Rockview, .	98 0	78 0	Do. 78 feet.
	Ditto, .	Jerpoint, .	99 0	66 0	Do. 66 feet.
	Ditto, .	Dysart, .	93 0	47 0	Do. 47 feet.
	Suir, .	Coolnamuck, .	176 0	47 0	Do. 47 feet.
	Tay, .	Woodhouse, .	55 0	No gap, .	Do. 6 feet.
Lismore, .	Blackwater, .	Lismore Weir, .	315 0	No gap, .	Do. 31 feet 6 inches.
Cork, .	Lee, .	The North Lee Fishery Weir or "Hayes Weir."	408 0	No gap, .	A fishing mill-dam. Not used.
	Ditto, .	The weir above Wellington Bridge.	780 0	No gap, .	Ditto. Not used.
	Ditto, .	"The Upper Gill Abbey Weir."	378 0	No gap, .	Ditto. Not used.
	Ditto, .	"The Sugar House Weir."	114 0	No gap, .	Gap 11 feet 5 inches.
Killarney, .	Carra, .	Carra, .	160 0	No gap, .	Gap 16 feet.
	Waterville or Curraun, .	Waterville, .	under 40 0	No gap, .	Extension of weekly close season from noon on Friday to noon on Monday ordered instead of gap, stream being under, 40 feet—26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, s. 11.
Limerick, .	Shannon, .	Lax Weir, .	840 0	21 0	Gap 50 feet.
Galway, .	Galway, .	Galway Salmon Weirs, .	205 10	16 0	Do. 20 feet 7 inches.
	Owenmore or Great River, .	Ballinahinch Trout and Salmon Weirs, .	228 0	No gap, .	Do. 22 feet. Not used.
	Spiddal, .	Spiddal Salmon Weir, .	varies greatly; 283 0 to 12 0	No gap, .	Do. 12 feet. Not used.
	Furbough, .	The Furbough Salmon Weir, .	14 0	No gap, .	Do. 3 feet. Not used.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.
1. Dublin.	Skerries to Wicklow.	From Howth to Dalkey Island, between 16th August and 31st January, both the said days inclusive. For remainder of District, between 16th September and 3rd March, both the said days inclusive.
2. Wexford.	Wicklow to Kiln Bay, East of Bannow Bay.	Between 16th September and 19th April, both days inclusive.
3. Waterford.	Kiln Bay to Helvick Head.	" 16th August and 31st January, both days inclusive.
4. Lismore.	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	" 1st September and 15th February, both days inclusive.
5. Cork.	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	" 16th August and the 14th of February, both days inclusive, save in Bandon and Argideen Rivers; 16th August and last day of February for Bandon, and 1st September and last day of February for Argideen.
6 ¹ . Skibbereen.	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	" 1st October and 30th April, both days inclusive.
6 ² . Bantry.	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	" Do. do. do.
6 ³ . Kenmare.	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	" 16th September and 31st March, both days inclusive.
7. Killarney.	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including Blaskets.	" 31st July and 16th January, save Rivers Maine, Ferta, or Valencia, Inny, and Waterville, and their Tributaries. Maine, Ferta or Valencia, Inny, and Tributaries, 15th September to 1st May. Waterville and its Tributaries, 16th July and 1st January.
8. Limerick.	Dunmore to Hags Head.	Between 1st August and 11th February, both days inclusive, save River Caheen and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points. For River Caheen down to its Mouth and Tributaries, between 1st September and 31st May, both days inclusive.
9. Galway.	Hags Head to Slyne Head.	Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into sea between those points, between 16th September and 31st March, both days inclusive.
10 ¹ . Ballinakill.	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point.	Between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points, between 16th September and 30th April, both days inclusive.
10 ² . Bangor.	Pigeon Point to Benwee Head.	Between 16th August and 31st January, both days inclusive.
11. Ballina.	Benwee to Coonamore.	Save in Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers, between the 1st of September and the 15th of February, both days inclusive. For Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries, between 16th of September and 30th June, both days inclusive.
12. Sligo.	Coonamore to Mullaghmore.	Between 1st September and 15th February, both days inclusive, save in Newport and Glenamoy, Burrischoole and Owengarve Rivers and Estuaries.
13. Ballyshannon.	Mullaghmore to Rossan.	For Newport River and Estuary, 1st September and 19th March; Glenamoy River and Estuary, 16th September and 30th April; Burrischoole and Owengarve River and Estuaries, 1st September and 15th February, all said days inclusive.
14. Letterkenny.	Rossan to Malin Head.	Between 13th August and 15th March, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 1st September and 31st May, all said days inclusive.
15 ¹ . Londonderry.	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	" 20th August and 3rd February, save tidal parts of Sligo River, which is 16th July and 31st December, all said days inclusive.
15 ² . Coleraine.	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	" 20th August and last day of February, both days inclusive; 18th September and 31st March for River Eske and tributaries.
16. Ballycastle.	Portrush to Donaghadee.	" 20th August and 3rd Feb., and one mile above Tideway, save Lennan, Crana or Buncrana, and Gweebarra Rivers.
17 ¹ . Drogheda.	Skerries to Clogher Head.	For Lennan River, 20th August and 3rd February. " Crana or Buncrana River, 15th September and 14th April; for Gweebarra, 1st October and 31st March, all said days inclusive.
17 ² . Dundalk.	Clogher Head to Donaghadee.	Between 31st August and 15th April. " 19th August and 4th February. " Do. do. do. " 20th August and 11th February, both days inclusive. " 1st September and 31st March, save in Annagassan, Glyde, Dee, and Fane Rivers and Tributaries, both days inclusive.
		In Glyde, Dee, and Annagassan Rivers, between 20th August and 11th February; in Fane River between 20th August and 31st March, all said days inclusive.

NOTE.—The 21st section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days Close Season in each Fishery.
WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON.—By the 20th section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by Single Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

No. 12.

APPENDIX,
No. 12.

TROUT in the different Districts in Ireland.

Fresh Water.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	No. and Name of District.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Nov. and last day of Jan., both days inclusive.	15th Oct. 1874.	1. Dublin.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Oct. and 14th March, both days inclusive.	26th Dec. 1873.	2. Wexford.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Oct. and 31st Jan., both days inclusive.	12th Nov. 1874.	3. Waterford.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	13th Oct. and 14th Feb., both days inclusive.	16th Dec. 1875.	4. Lismore.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	13th Oct. and 14th of Feb., both days inclusive.	20th Dec. 1875.	5. Cork.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 1st Nov. and 16th March, both days inclusive.	29th Jan. 1873.	6 ^a . Skibbereen.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Nov. and 1st day of Feb., both days inclusive.	28th Jan. 1873.	6 ^a . Bantry.
Same as Tidal.	16th October and 31st March, both days inclusive.	30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in Maine, Laune, Carra, and Tributaries.	7th Feb. 1856.	6 ^a . Kenmare.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Maine and Tributaries, 1st Oct. and 10th April.	26th April 1870.	7. Killarney.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Laune, Carra, and Tributaries, 30th Sept. and 16th Jan.	18th Dec. 1875.	
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 1st Oct. and 31st Jan., both inclusive, save Cashen and Mague Rivers and Tributaries, and save in all rivers running into the sea, between Loop Head and Hags Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head.	3rd Jan. 1876.	
Same as Tidal.*	Same as Netting.	For Cashen and Tributaries, 1st Oct. and 15th March; for Mague and Tributaries, 1st Oct. and 19th Feb.; between Loop Head and Hags Head, 16th Sept. and 30th April; and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, 16th Sept. and 31st March, all said days inclusive.	13th Oct. 1874.	8. Limerick.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 16th Oct. and 31st Jan., save in Cashla and Doohulla Rivers and their Tributaries, between 1st Nov. and 31st Jan., all said days inclusive.	26th Dec. 1871.	9. Galway.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	1st Nov. and 31st Jan., save in Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers—between 1st Nov. and 30th June, all said days inclusive.	1st June, 1872.	10 ^a . Ballinakill.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Burrischoole River, between 1st Nov. and 31st Jan.; Newport River, 1st Oct. and 30th April; and Owengarve and Glenamoy, 1st Nov. and 30th April; Owen-duff or Ballycroy, and Owenmore and Munhim Rivers, 1st Oct. and 31st January.	7th Oct. 1875.	10 ^a . Bangor.
Between 1st August and 31st January, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 1st September and 31st May, all said days inclusive.	Same as Netting in fresh water.	Between 16th Sept. and 31st Jan., Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, 1st Oct. and 31st May, all said days inclusive.	19th Dec., 1870.	11. Ballina.
Between 20th August and 3rd February, both said days inclusive.	Same as Netting in fresh water.	1st Oct. and 31st Jan., save tidal parts of Sligo River between 1st Oct. and 31st Dec., and in Drumcliffe River and Glencar Lake between 20th Oct. and 31st Jan., all said days inclusive.	24th April, 1871.	12. Sligo.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 10th Oct. and last day of Feb., save Bunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne Rivers; Bunduff River, 1st Oct. and last day of Jan.; Bundrowes, 1st Oct. and 31st Dec., and Erne River, 1st Oct. and last day Feb., all said days inclusive; River Eke, 10th of Oct. and last day of Feb.	24th Nov. 1871. 26th June, 1875.	13. Ballyshannon.
Between 20th August and last day of February. Leannan River, same as Tidal, Crana or Buncrana River, same as Tidal. Gweebarra River, same as Tidal.	Between 19th Aug. and 29th Sept. Leannan, same as Netting. Crana or Buncrana, same as Netting. Gweebarra River, same as Netting.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb., save in Leannan, 1st Nov. and 1st Feb. Crana or Buncrana, 1st Nov. and last day of Feb. Gweebarra River, 1st Nov. and 1st Feb., all said days inclusive.	2nd Sept. 1857. 28th Feb. 1874. 25th Nov. 1874. 21st Mar. 1876.	
Same as Tidal.	28th September and 15th April.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb.	27th Jan. 1862.	15 ^a . Londonderry.
19th August and 1st March. †	28th Sept. and 16th March. †	20th Oct. and 15th March, River Bann and Tributaries, 1st Nov. and last day of Feb., all said days inclusive.	15th Dec. 1856. 31st Mar. 1871. 23rd Aug. 1875. 15th Jan. 1876.	15 ^a . Coleraine.
Do. Do.	28th Sept. and 16th March.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb.	15th Dec. 1856.	16. Ballycastle.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	16th Sept. and 31st Jan., both days inclusive.	26th Dec. 1871.	17 ^a . Drogheda.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	12th Oct. and last day of Feb., save in Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers.	8th July, 1872. 15th Jan. 1876.	17 ^a . Dundalk.
		In Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers, between 1st Oct. and last day of Jan., all said days inclusive.		

* Close Season for Fixed Engines for the capture of Eels, between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is between the 31st January and 1st July, and in all other rivers in the Limerick District between 31st December and 1st July in year following.

† Close Season for Fixed Engines for the capture of Eels, between the 11th day of January and 31st May, both days inclusive.

‡ Pollen Fishing by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh, between 31st October and 1st February.

APPENDIX,
Nos. 13, 14.APPENDIX,
SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
2. Wexford,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
3. Waterford,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
4. Lismore,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
5. Cork,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
6 ¹ . Skibbereen,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6 ² . Bantry,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6 ³ . Kenmare,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
7. Killarney,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
8. Limerick,	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
9. Galway,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
10 ¹ . Ballynakill,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
10 ² . Bangor,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
11. Ballina,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
12. Sligo,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
13. Ballyshannon,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
14. Letterkenny,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15 ¹ . Londonderry,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15 ² . Coleraine,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
16. Ballycastle,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
17 ¹ . Drogheda,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0
17 ² . Dundalk,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0

APPENDIX,
SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1874.																1874. Amount of Licence Duty.	1874. Per- centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1874. Total Amount received.	1874. Ave- rage No. em- ployed.	Number		
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets, for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.					1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.
1. Dublin,	102	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. 150 0 0	198	97	-	-
2. Wexford,	102	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252 15 0	-	252 15 0	406	89	-	-
3. Waterford,	239	19	268	25	86	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	1,180 10 0	-	1,180 10 0	1,911	190	18	264
4. Lismore,	222	6	34	-	112	8	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	737 0 0	40 10 0	777 10 0	962	236	6	85
5. Cork,	281	3	-	60	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	507 0 0	-	507 0 0	655	317	3	-
6 ¹ . Skibbereen,	8	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 0 0	-	59 0 0	110	7	-	-
6 ² . Bantry,	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52 0 0	-	52 0 0	91	12	-	-
6 ³ . Kenmare,	33	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	68 10 0	4 0 0	72 10 0	109	17	-	-
7. Killarney,	104	2	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	335 0 0	-	335 0 0	525	121	4	-
8. Limerick,	223	39	30	67	127	-	18	-	-	31	1	8	131	-	-	-	2,080 15 0	-	2,080 15 0	1,901	231	39	31
9. Galway,	170	6	-	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	-	-	-	308 0 0	84 0 0	387 0 0	304	110	5	-
10 ¹ . Ballynakill,	48	-	-	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101 0 0	-	101 0 0	153	53	-	-
10 ² . Bangor,	27	-	-	19	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194 0 0	-	194 0 0	185	29	-	-
11. Ballina,	96	1	-	26	26	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	16	-	-	-	390 0 0	-	390 0 0	439	71	1	-
12. Sligo,	23	-	-	17	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	98 0 0	-	98 0 0	141	30	-	-
13. Ballyshannon,	96	6	-	41	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	32	-	-	-	337 0 0	142 19 0	479 19 0	430	98	9	-
14. Letterkenny,	66	-	-	13	14	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	201 0 0	7 0 0	208 0 0	232	65	1	-
15 ¹ . Londonderry,	77	7	-	32	30	-	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	413 0 0	95 0 0	508 0 0	470	77	6	-
15 ² . Coleraine,	112	-	-	109	2	74	-	2	-	-	-	4	10	-	67	-	653 0 0	249 0 0	902 0 0	1,021	110	1	-
16. Ballycastle,	32	-	-	12	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211 0 0	10 0 0	221 0 0	165	20	-	-
17 ¹ . Drogheda,	51	6	5	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	29	-	299 10 0	-	299 10 0	455	63	4	6
17 ² . Dundalk,	45	-	-	25	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	163 0 0	10 0 0	163 0 0	218	34	-	-
Total,	2169	95	333	700	398	84	25	46	-	42	3	44	223	5	96	4	8,776 0 0	642 9 0	9,418 9 0	11,081	2037	97	336

Salmon Rods, . . . 1 man.
Cross Lines, . . . 2 men.
Snap Nets, . . . 4 do.Draft Nets, . . . 6 men.
Drift Nets, . . . 5 do.
Trammel Nets, . . 2 do.The estimate of the average number of
Pole Nets, . . . 3 men.
Bag Nets, . . . 4 do.
Fly Nets, . . . 4 do.

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**APPENDIX,
Nos. 13, 14.**

8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
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					0 10 0	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
					1 0 0	—	—	—
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					1 0 0	—	1 0 0	0 10 0
					1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—

CONSERVATORS for the Years 1874 and 1875.

and Description of Licences sold in 1875.														1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Increase or Decrease between 1874 and 1875.*				Discrep.
4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trawl Net, for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	1875. Amount of Licence Duty.	1875. Per-centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1875. Amount received for Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Interest on Bank Account.	1875. Amount of Subscriptions received.	1875. Total Amount received.	1875. Ave- rage No. em- ployed.	Increase in Amount.	Decrease in Amount.	Increase in Number employed.	Decrease in Number employed.		
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ 145 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	198	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	-	5	1	
56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257 0 0	-	33 5 0	1 6 8	291 11 8	425	38 16 8	-	19	-	2	
29	85	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	38	-	-	-	1,168 0 0	-	83 7 4	-	1,251 7 4	1,956	70 17 4	-	45	-	3	
9	114	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	761 10 0	41 10 0	100 8 0	-	903 8 0	1,023	125 18 0	-	66	-	4	
63	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	570 0 0	-	61 15 1	-	631 15 1	739	124 15 1	-	84	-	5	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58 0 0	-	1 10 0	-	59 10 0	109	0 10 0	-	-	1	6 ¹	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 0 0	-	-	-	48 0 0	84	-	4 0 0	-	7	6 ³	
7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	52 10 0	7 16 8	18 5 10	-	73 12 6	96	6 2 6	-	-	16	6 ³	
66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	847 0 0	-	21 16 6	-	868 16 8	526	38 16 8	-	1	-	7	
70	119	-	18	-	-	31	1	8	136	-	-	-	2,081 5 0	-	141 10 4	-	2,223 15 4	1,902	142 0 4	-	1	-	8	
13	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	22	-	-	-	247 0 0	85 0 0	-	10 0 0	342 0 0	253	-	45 0 0	-	51	9	
15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	101 0 0	-	14 8 6	-	115 8 6	143	14 8 6	-	-	5	10 ¹	
20	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189 0 0	-	6 18 0	-	195 18 0	189	1 18 0	-	4	-	10 ²	
29	52	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	13	-	-	-	389 0 0	-	40 13 4	-	429 13 4	456	39 13 4	-	17	-	11	
16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	84 0 0	-	-	-	84 0 0	132	-	14 0 0	-	9	12	
42	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	4	32	-	-	-	350 0 0	5 0 0	16 4 9	154 14 0	525 18 9	447	45 19 9	-	17	-	13	
17	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	214 0 0	14 0 0	4 9 5	-	222 9 5	241	24 9 5	-	9	-	14	
33	23	-	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	393 0 0	95 0 0	9 5 2	606 0 0	1,102 3 2	439	594 5 2	-	-	31	15 ¹	
119	5	103	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	-	110	-	760 0 0	238 0 0	77 5 5	-	1,075 5 5	1,183	173 5 5	-	162	-	15 ²	
11	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196 0 0	27 0 0	3 13 4	118 11 0	340 4 4	147	119 4 4	-	-	18	16	
57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	34	-	323 0 0	-	7 3 8	-	335 3 8	479	35 13 8	-	24	-	17 ¹	
27	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	155 0 0	9 10 0	3 6 11	2 0 0	169 16 11	232	6 16 11	-	14	-	17 ²	
744	397	107	26	44	-	42	3	45	255	3	144	3	8,894 5 0	522 16 8	645 6 9	886 11 8	10,949 0 1	11,401	1,598 11 1	68	0	463	143	

Stake Nets, . . . 4 men.
Head weirs, . . . 1 man.
Box, crib, &c. (every 5) 2 men.

Gap, Eye, &c.	. 2 men.
Sweepers, .	. 6 do.

Coghills, 1 man.
Loop or Frame Nets, . 1 do.

* It should be observed that two additional columns, Nos. 3 and 4, have been introduced for the first time, thereby affecting the apparent increase or decrease considerably.

APPENDIX,
No. 15.

APPENDIX, No. 15.—AMOUNT OF LICENCE DUTY received for the different Fishing Engines for the Year 1875, in each District.

District.	Single Rods.	Cross Lines.	Snap Nets.	Draft Nets.	Drift Nets.	Trammel Nets, or Draft Nets for Pollen.	Pole Nets.	Bag Nets.	Fly Nets.	Stake Nets.	Head Weirs.	Box, Crib, &c.	Gap, Eye, &c.	Sweepers.	Coghalla.	Loop Nets.
1 Dublin,	£ 97 0 0	£ -	£ -	£ 48 0 0	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
2 Wexford,	89 0 0	-	-	168 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Waterford,	190 0 0	36 0 0	396 0 0	87 0 0	255 0 0	-	-	-	-	120 0 0	6 0 0	50 0 0	28 0 0	-	-	-
4 Lismore,	236 0 0	12 0 0	52 10 0	27 0 0	342 0 0	-	2 0 0	10 0 0	-	60 0 0	-	20 0 0	-	-	-	-
5 Cork,	317 0 0	6 0 0	-	189 0 0	18 0 0	-	-	10 0 0	-	80 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ^a Skibbereen,	7 0 0	-	-	51 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ^b Bantry,	12 0 0	-	-	36 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ^c Kenmare,	17 0 0	-	-	10 10 0	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0	-	-
7 Killarney,	121 0 0	8 0 0	-	198 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 0 0	-	-	-	-
8 Limerick,	231 0 0	48 15 0	46 10 0	210 0 0	357 0 0	-	36 0 0	-	-	930 0 0	6 0 0	80 0 0	136 0 0	-	-	-
9 Galway,	110 0 0	10 0 0	-	39 0 0	-	6 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	60 0 0	22 0 0	-	-	-
10 ¹ Ballynakill,	53 0 0	-	-	45 0 0	-	-	2 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	-	-	-
10 ² Bangor,	29 0 0	-	-	60 0 0	-	-	-	100 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Ballina,	71 0 0	2 0 0	-	87 0 0	96 0 0	-	-	50 0 0	-	-	-	70 0 0	13 0 0	-	-	-
12 Sligo,	20 0 0	-	-	48 0 0	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	-	-	-	6 0 0	-	-	-
13 Ballyshannon,	98 0 0	18 0 0	-	126 0 0	-	-	6 0 0	-	-	80 0 0	-	40 0 0	32 0 0	-	-	-
14 Letterkenny,	65 0 0	2 0 0	-	51 0 0	83 0 0	-	-	30 0 0	-	-	-	30 0 0	-	-	-	8 0 0
15 ¹ Londonderry,	77 0 0	12 0 0	-	99 0 0	69 0 0	-	6 0 0	40 0 0	-	90 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 ² Coleraine,	110 0 0	2 0 0	-	337 0 0	15 0 0	103 0 0	-	20 0 0	-	-	-	40 0 0	3 0 0	-	110 0 0	-
16 Ballycastle,	20 0 0	-	-	33 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	140 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 ¹ Drogheda,	63 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	171 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0 0	3 0 0	-	34 0 0	-
17 ² Dundalk,	34 0 0	-	-	81 0 0	3 0 0	-	-	20 0 0	-	-	6 0 0	-	11 0 0	-	-	-
Total,	2,967 0 0	164 15 0	604 0 0	2,221 10 0	1,191 0 0	109 0 0	52 0 0	440 0 0	-	1,260 0 0	18 0 0	450 0 0	256 0 0	15 0 0	0 144 0 0	8 0 0

APPENDIX, No. 16.

TABLE showing the Total Amount realized and the Increase and Decrease in the Amounts received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1875, inclusive.

Years from 1863 to 1875.		Amount received for Licence Duty.		Increase over preceding year.		Decrease under preceding year.		Years from 1863 to 1875.		Amount received for Licence Duty.		Increase over preceding year.		Decrease under preceding year.	
—	1863	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	1869	1870	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1863	1864	5,892	7 6	—	—	—	—	1869	1870	7,233	3 4	788	15 0	—	—
1864	1865	6,841	5 0	948	17 6	—	—	1870	1871	8,364	5 0	1,131	1 8	—	—
1865	1866	6,537	6 8	—	—	303	18 4	1871	1872	8,369	5 0	5	0 0	—	—
1866	1867	6,828	16 8	291	10 0	—	—	1872	1873	8,515	5 0	146	0 0	—	—
1867	1868	6,947	0 0	118	3 4	—	—	1873	1874	8,776	0 0	260	15 0	—	—
1868	1869	6,667	0 0	—	—	280	0 0	1874	1875	8,894	5 0	118	5 0	—	—
		6,444	8 4	—	—	222	11 8								

Increase in Licence Duty since 1863, £3,001 17s. 6d.

APPENDIX, No. 17.

LIST of RIVERS, the MOUTHS of which have been defined, one hundred and thirty-eight in number.

Section 22 of 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, enacts "That where the breadth of the mouth or entrance into the sea of any river, the inland portion of which is frequented by Salmon, is less than half a mile, statute measure, at low water of spring tides, it shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever (save and except the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof) to place or erect any stake weir or fixed net within one statute mile, seaward, coastwards, or inwards, from or on either side of the mouth or entrance of any such river into the sea."

Section 44 of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, enacts "That it shall not be lawful for any person, save and except the owner of a several fishery within the limits thereof, at any time to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon at the mouth of any river, where the breadth of such mouth between the banks thereof shall not exceed a quarter of a mile statute measure; and that it shall not be lawful for any person, save such owner as aforesaid, within such limits as aforesaid, to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon within half a mile seaward, or half a mile inwards, or along the coast from the mouth of any river."

Section 3 of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, enacts "That no bag net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any river, or the estuary of any river, as such river or estuary has been defined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, or shall be defined by the Commissioners under this Act, or within a distance of less than three statute miles from the mouth of any river, as defined."

District.	Name of River.	District.	Name of River.
Dublin, . . .	Liffey. Dodder. Bray. Vartry.	Ballinakill, . . .	Traheen. Owennabaunogue. Culfin. Dawros. Derrychorraun. Ballinaboy.
Wexford, . . .	Slaney. Owenavarragh or Courtown. Inch. Urrin. Boro.	Baigor, . . .	Glenamoy. Owenmore. Owenduff. Owengarve. Burrischoole. Newport. Owenwee or Belclare. Bunowen or Louisburgh.
Waterford, . . .	Suir, Nore, and Barrow. Bannow. Tay.	Ballina, . . .	Kasky. Moy. Cloonaghmore or Palmerstown. Ballington or Ballycastle.
Lismore, . . .	Blackwater. Womanagh.	Sligo, . . .	Drumcliff. Sligo. Ballisodare. Dunmorran.
Cork, . . .	Tramore or Douglas. Lee. Owenacurra or Middleton. Owenboy or Carrigaline. Argideen. Bandon.	Ballyshannon, . . .	Glen or Teelin. Ballyhadoo or Kilcar. Eany-water or Inver. Eske. Erne. Drowes or Bundrewes. Duff or Bunduff. Oily. Fintragh. Bungosteen or Loughhead. Crann or Buncrana. Mill. Leanan or Rathmeltan. Swilly. Owenmarve. Gweebarra. Owenes. Owentocker. Bracky. Lackagh. Ray. Tullaghobegly. Glenna. Clady. Gweedore.
Skibbereen, . . .	Roury. Ilen.	Letterkenny, . . .	Glennahoe. Seorid. Owenmore. Galey or Geale. Brick. Corrib. Furbogh. Spiddle. Screeb. Ballinahinch. Cashla. Invermore. Owengowia. Crumlin. Carrownisky. Bundorragha. Erriff.
Bantry, . . .	Leamawaddra. Glengariffe. Coomhola or Snavé. Ouvane or Ballylickey. Mealagh or Dunnemark. Adrigole.	Londonderry, . . .	Boyne. Glyde and Dee, or Annagassen. Fane. Castletown or Dundalk. Piedmont. Quoile. Dundrum. Shimna or Tollymore. Annalong. Kilkeel. Causeway Water.
Keomare, . . .	Roughty. Sheen. Finnehy. Blackwater (Kerry). Cloonee. Owenshagh. Crownshagh. Sneem.	Coleraine, . . .	
Killarney, . . .	Currane. Inny. Carragh. Laune. Maine. Ferta or Valencia. Rosbehy. Shannon. Cashen. Deel or Askeaton. Fergus. Maigne. Bunratty. Doombeg. Feonagh. Glennahoe. Seorid. Owenmore. Galey or Geale. Brick. Corrib. Furbogh. Spiddle. Screeb. Ballinahinch. Cashla. Invermore. Owengowia. Crumlin. Carrownisky. Bundorragha. Erriff.	Ballycastle, . . .	
Limerick, . . .	Shannon. Cashen. Deel or Askeaton. Fergus. Maigne. Bunratty. Doombeg. Feonagh. Glennahoe. Seorid. Owenmore. Galey or Geale. Brick. Corrib. Furbogh. Spiddle. Screeb. Ballinahinch. Cashla. Invermore. Owengowia. Crumlin. Carrownisky. Bundorragha. Erriff.		
Galway, . . .	Corrib. Furbogh. Spiddle. Screeb. Ballinahinch. Cashla. Invermore. Owengowia. Crumlin. Carrownisky. Bundorragha. Erriff.		
Ballinakill, . . .	Erriff.		

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES, up to 31st March, 1876.

District.	Places affected.	Nature of By-law, Order, &c.	Date.
Belfast Lough, . . .	Lough of Belfast, . . .	Repealing by-law of 16th February, 1857, prohibiting trawling in certain part of.	27th November, 1869.
Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Prohibiting trawling in certain part of, . . .	27th November, 1869.
Lough Swilly, . . .	Lough Swilly, . . .	Repealing by-law of 27th June, 1844, prohibiting trawling.	8rd December, 1869.
Ballycastle, . . .	Bush River, . . .	Repealing the definition of the estuary of, . . .	28th February, 1870.
Sligo, . . .	Sligo River, . . .	Prohibiting snatching, . . .	1st March, 1870.
Killarney, . . .	Fishing weir in Waterville River.	Regulating the width between the bars or rails of the in-scales, and of the heck, or the up-stream side of the boxes or cribs in said weir.	7th March, 1870.
Bantry, . . .	Tidal portions of rivers, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1½ inches from knot to knot.	7th March, 1870.
Kenmare River, . . .	Kenmare River, . . .	Repealing by-law of 10th November, 1865, prohibiting trawling in Kenmare.	19th March, 1870.
Ballina, . . .	District, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1½ inches from knot to knot.	21st May, 1870.
Ditto, . . .	Cloomaghmore or Palmerstown River.	Re-defining the mouth and estuary of, . . .	16th June, 1870.
Waterford, . . .	River Corwek (above Wellington Bridge).	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot for capture of fish during open season for salmon and trout.	7th July, 1870.
Coleraine, . . .	District, . . .	Prohibiting snatching, . . .	17th October, 1870.
Wexford, . . .	Derrywater and River Derry, . . .	Permitting the use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	26th October, 1870.
Ditto, . . .	Potter River, . . .	Ditto, in tidal portion of said river.	26th October, 1870.
Donegal Bay, . . .	Donegal Bay, . . .	Repealing by-law of 16th February, 1857, prohibiting trawling; save so far as it relates to Inver Bay.	15th November, 1870.
Limerick, . . .	Fergus River, . . .	Prohibiting the use of drift nets in tideway of, . . .	16th December, 1870.
Ballina, . . .	Moy River, . . .	Prohibiting angling for trout in April and May, . . .	11th February, 1871.
Ballyshannon, . . .	Erne River, . . .	Permitting the use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot in tideway of.	18th February, 1871.
Killarney, . . .	Waterville River, . . .	Prohibiting netting in certain places and at certain times,	18th February, 1871.
Coleraine, . . .	Lough Neagh, . . .	Permitting pollen to be taken by trammel nets of 1 inch from 1st February to 31st October.	20th February, 1871.
Londonderry, . . .	Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River Foyle, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	28th February, 1871.
Limerick, . . .	Maigue River, . . .	Prohibiting use of nets (except landing nets), above railway bridge below Adare.	1st March, 1871.
Sligo, . . .	Lough Doon, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of ½ an inch from knot to knot.	24th March, 1871.
Cork, . . .	Lee River, . . .	Prohibiting use of nets (except landing nets), in South Channel.	21st April, 1871.
Londonderry, . . .	Baronscourt Lakes and Streams.	Permitting nets with meshes of ½ an inch from knot to knot for capture of fish.	22nd April, 1871.
Bantry, . . .	Snave, Mealagh, Ouvane, and Carrigboy Rivers.	Prohibiting use of all nets (except landing nets), in fresh water portions.	21st June, 1871.
Skibbereen, . . .	Glandore Harbour, . . .	Repealing by-law, relative to trawling, dated 11th September, 1861.	11th November, 1871.
Limerick, . . .	River Shannon, . . .	Prohibiting nets on board any cot or curragh between mouth of Shannon and Welleley Bridge, or in tidal parts of estuaries between said points, between Nine o'Clock on Saturday morning and Three o'Clock on Monday morning; also between Welleley Bridge and Navigation Weir at Killaloe, between Eight o'Clock on Saturday morning and Four o'Clock on Monday morning.	1st March, 1872.
Dundalk, . . .	Between Clogher Head and Bellaghan Point.	Limiting length of nets for salmon and trout to 500 yards,	29th April, 1872.
Ballyshannon, . . .	River Erne, . . .	Prohibiting spoon-bait, &c., in certain portions of, . . .	1st June, 1872.
Ditto, . . .	River Eany-water or Inver, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot, above mouth as defined.	25th June, 1872.
Cork, . . .	Kinsale Harbour and Bandon River.	Regulating the oyster fisheries of said harbour and river.	22nd August, 1872.
Limerick, . . .	Tralee Bay, . . .	Regulating the oyster fisheries of said bay, . . .	1st November, 1872.
Dundalk, . . .	Between Dunany Point and Soldiers Point.	Prohibiting the use of the spear, lyster, otter, strokehaul, gaff, &c.	30th June, 1873.
Drogheda and Dundalk (East Coast).	Between Ben Head and mouth of Annagassan River.	Prohibiting the use of draw or wade nets with meshes of less dimensions than 3½ inches from knot to knot.	22nd October, 1873.
Dundalk, . . .	Strangford Lough, . . .	Prohibiting the use of poke nets between last day of January and 1st day of November in each year north of a line drawn from Mullog Point to Ballyquintin Point.	1st December, 1873.
Waterford, . . .	Waterford Harbour, . . .	Repealing by-law, dated 18th June, 1860, and in lieu thereof prohibiting trawling by vessels exceeding ten tons north of a line drawn from Gaultier Cottage to Broomhill Point.	15th December, 1873.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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APPENDIX, No. 18—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 18.

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the INSPECTORS of IRISH FISHERIES, up to 31st March, 1876—con.

District.	Places affected.	Nature of By-law, Order, &c.	Date.
Letterkenny, . . .	Between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and around the shores of Inishtrahull.	Prohibiting use of draw or wade nets for capture of white sea fish.	30th January, 1874.
Skibbereen, . . .	River Ilan,	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1½ inches from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.	28th February, 1874.
Donegal Bay, . . .	Donegal Bay,	Repealing by-law of 24th February, 1860, prohibiting use of nets with meshes less than 1 inch for capture of fish on that part of the coast of the county of Donegal inside or to the north-east and north of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckross Point, all in the barony of Bannagh, and county of Donegal.	21st April, 1874.
Ballyshannon, . . .	Lower Lough Erne, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said Lough between Enniskillen and Belleek between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.	30th June, 1874.
Dublin,	Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.	15th October, 1874.
Lismore,	River Blackwater, &c. . .	Repealing by-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating drift net fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows:—1st. That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon and trout in the rivers or estuaries flowing into the sea between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between those points. 2nd. That no two or more drift nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way. 3rd. That drift nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than 50 yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of mouth of the river as at present defined, each drift net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than 50 yards from the one preceding it on the tide and already drifting.	6th November, 1874.
Limerick,	Rivers Shannon, Maigne, and Askeaton, and Clonderlaw Bay.	Regulating the use of drift nets as follows:—1st. That no drift nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the river below Askeaton, from Aughnish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the county of Clare. 2nd. That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any other tidal waters of the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay. 3rd. That no two or more drift nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay. 4th. That no drift nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughnish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the county of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary spring tides. 5th. That no drift nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknabahee, in the county of Clare. 6th. That no drift nets shall be used in the rivers Maigne or Askeaton.	10th November, 1874.]
Cork,	Bandon River and Tributaries.	Prohibiting for five years, from the 1st January, 1875, the use of all nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of said river or its tributaries, above a line drawn across the said river at right angles with the river's course, from the stream on the east side of said river dividing the townlands of Coolmoreen and Skeamogue, to the stream on the opposite shore dividing the townlands of Drumkeen and Knockroe.	10th December, 1874.
Wexford,	River Owenavorrhagh, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.	15th February, 1875.
Waterford,	River Suir,	Prohibiting use of all engines (save single rods and lines) for capture of fish between the bridges at Suir Island and a line drawn due south across the river and intersecting said island at Clonmel.	17th August, 1875.
Limerick,	River Shannon, Poul-na-sherry Bay.	Prohibiting for two years from date of order the dredging for or taking oysters in said bay, north of a line drawn from Baurahard Point to Querrin Point in the county Clare.	31st July, 1875.
*Letterkenny, . . .	Lough Swilly,	By-Laws, Rules, &c., regulating the Oyster Fisheries, . . .	15th February, 1876.
*Limerick,	River Shannon,	Ditto, ditto,	29th February, 1876.
*Ditto,	Tralee Bay,	Ditto, ditto,	29th February, 1876.
*Cork,	Cork Harbour,	Ditto, ditto, and repealing By-Laws, Rules, &c., dated 28th October, 1858.	29th February, 1876.
*Ditto,	River Lee,	Prohibiting the use of the spear, lyster, otter, &c., for capture of fish in tidal waters, &c., of said river.	31st March, 1876.

* These By-Laws have been passed by the Inspectors and are now before the Privy Council for approval.

APPENDIX,
No. 19.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

APPENDIX, No. 19.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1876, relating to the
FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	TRAWLING.		
Dublin, (10th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Bailey Light-house at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Muggilins;" thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killiney Hill.	Kenmare River Estuary, (31st Dec., 1864.)	Within the Estuary of the Kenmare River, in the County of Kerry, and eastward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Cod's Head, the use of Trammel and other Moored Nets for the capture of Sea Fish is authorized and permitted, from the hour of Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'Clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
East Coast, (14th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from the Nose of Howth, to the Eastern point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries); thence to Clogher Head; thence to Dunany Point; thence to Cranfield Point, in the County Down.		
Dundrum Bay, &c., (3rd Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hellyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.		
Donegal Bay, (16th Feb., 1857.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Bian Rock, to a place called Doorin Point.		
Galway Bay, (22nd March, 1843, and 9th Jan., 1854.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line from Barna Pier to Gleninagh Castle. Also when large shoals of Herrings shall have set in in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.	Wexford Coast, (8th April, 1862.)	OYSTERS. First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the said Wexford Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Brandon Bay, (25rd Aug., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coosane.		
Bantry Bay, (27th March, 1858.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Crowdy Point to Carrigakye Rock; and from thence to Reenavanny Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.		
Waterford Harbour, 15th Dec., 1873.	Prohibiting Trawling between sunset and sunrise. Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding ten tons measurement, within a line drawn from Gaultier Cottage, County Waterford, to Broomhill Point, County Wexford.		
Wexford Coast, (20th April, 1849.)	Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; and that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, with Drift Nets. And whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.	Cork Harbour,* (28th Oct., 1858.)	First.—That between the 1st May and 1st September, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for taking Oysters. Second.—Every fisherman shall, on the fishing ground, cull all Oysters, and shall not remove any Oyster of less dimensions than two and a-half inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall throw back into the Sea all gravel and fragments of shells as he shall raise while engaged in such fishing. Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious to the Oyster Fishery. Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within the Harbour of Cork.
Belfast Lough, (27th Nov., 1869.)	Prohibiting Trawling in that part of said Lough of Belfast comprised within a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, in the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, to Rockport, in the County of Down, between the hours of Six o'Clock in the Evening and Six o'Clock in the Morning, during the Months of December, January, and February.		
	TRAMMEL NETS.		
Dungarvan Bay, (4th July, 1849.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarvan Bay, within the limit formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the Co. Waterford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacourty Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvick Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'Clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year; and from Five o'Clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets athwart or within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting such net shall be moored, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing; and to every train of such Trammel or Moored Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District, and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.	Tralee Bay, (1st Nov., 1872.)	First.—That between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the said Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay of Tralee, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Bay of Tralee, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Inver Bay, (24th Sept., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Bunlaghy River to Doorin Point.		

* A by-law repealing this has been passed by the Inspectors, and is now before the Privy Council for approval.

APPENDIX, No. 19—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1876, relating to the FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX.
No. 19.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Achill Sound, Clew Bay, & Blacksod Bay. (15th Dec., 1860.)	<p>First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, no boat, in the said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>	<p>Coasts of Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford. (23rd April, 1869.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 29th April, 1869.</p> <p>Kinsale Harbour and Bandon River. (22nd August, 1872.)</p>	<p>Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lambay Island, in the County Dublin, to Carnsore Point, in the County Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.</p> <p>That all persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kinsale Harbour and Bandon River, in the County of Cork, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
			SALMON AND TROUT.
		River Liffey, (19th Jan., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.
		River Slaney, Co. Wexford. (25th March, 1854, and 4th March, 1862.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
			Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less size than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
		Beasborough Demesne, Co. Kilkenny. (5th May, 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Demesne of Beasborough, in the County of Kilkenny: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
		Cork District, (11th Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree Draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
			Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
		River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunkettle, on the North.
		Argideen River, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.
		River Shannon, (5th Feb., 1856.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesey Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.
		River Shannon, (22nd Nov., 1862.)	First.—Prohibiting, between the 20th day of July and 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River
Carlingford Lough. (17th April, 1860.)	<p>First.—That between the 1st day of March and 1st day of November in any year, it shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within the said Lough of Carlingford, or off or from any of the shores or rocks of said Lough, and any person offending against this By-Law shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Lough of Carlingford, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough of Carlingford, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Lough of Carlingford, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Lough of Carlingford, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>		
South-east Coast of Ireland, from Wicklow Head to Carnsore Point. (1st Sept., 1868.)	That the Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carnsore Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.		

APPENDIX, No. 19—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1876, relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 19.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
River Shannon—continued.	Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island. Second.—Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.	Sligo River, (1st March, 1870.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch, Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.
Rivers Shannon and Maigue. (5th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portumna Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.	Currane or Waterville River—Waterville Weir. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rails of the Incales, and of the Heck or upstream side of the Boxes or Cribs of the Waterville Weir to be one and a quarter inches apart.
River Shannon, (5th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tarmoharry, on the River Shannon.	Bush River, (28th Feb., 1870.)	Repealing Definition of Bush River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th February, 1864.
Lough Ree, River Shannon. (27th August, 1858.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.	Rivers in Bantry District. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurement being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mizen Head in the County Cork and CrowHead in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situate off same, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.
River Fergus, (26th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Ennis, on the River Fergus.	Ballina District, (21st May, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).
River Maigue, (17th Oct., 1864.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets between Ferry Drawbridge and the old Bridge of Adare.	Waterford District, Corrook River. (7th July, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
Killarney District, (8th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-Draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.	Coleraine District, (17th Oct., 1870.)	Prohibiting snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.
Castlemaine Estuary, (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Inch.	Wexford District, Derry Water, and River Derry. (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killaveney to Annasurragh Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballinglen, and the Tomnaskela River; and in the Greenisland, Shillelagh, and Derry River, from the bounds of the County Carlow, flowing past Tinnahely by Shillelagh to the bounds of the County Wexford, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Lough Neagh, (22nd April, 1846, and 24th Feb., 1860.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 29th September.	Wexford District, Potter River. (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Brittas Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Lough Neagh, (26th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Pollen.	Fergus River, (16th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c. (24th July, 1846.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Strokehaul or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.	Erne River, (13th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.
Galway District, (11th Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempt to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.	Waterville River, (18th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon same day in each week during Open Season.
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co. Galway. (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.	Lough Neagh, (20th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting pollen to be taken by trammel nets of one inch from knot to knot, between 1st February and 31st October.
Owenmore River, Co. Mayo. (5th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.	River Foyle, (28th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
Owenduff or Ballycrocy, Owenmore and Munhim Rivers. (11th Sept., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet) within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballycrocy, Owenmore and Munhim, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.		

APPENDIX, No. 19—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1876, relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 19.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Baronscourt Lakes and Streams. (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish, other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.	Donegal Bay, (21st April, 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 24th February, 1860, prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes less than one inch for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County Donegal inside or to the north-east and north of lines drawn from Roman Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckcross Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh and County of Donegal.
Snave or Coomhola, Mealagh, or Dun- namark, Owvane, and Carrigboy Rivers. (21st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, save Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in fresh-water portions of said Rivers.	Ballyshannon Dis- trict, Lower Lough Erne. (30th June, 1874.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said lough, between Enniskillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.
Lee River, (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV Bridge and Friar's Weir.	Dublin District, between Dalkey Island and Wick- low Head. (15th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout.
Moy River and Tri- butaries. (11th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout during April and May in each year—Loughs Conn and Cullen excepted.	Lismore District, River Blackwater, &c. (6th Nov., 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating Drift Net Fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows:— First.—That no Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Estuaries flowing into the sea between Helvieck Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between those points. Second.—That no two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way. Third.—That Drift Nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River as at present defined, each Drift Net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the one preceding it on the tide and already drifting.
Maigne River, (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rod and line, above Railway-bridge below Adare.	Rivers Shannon, Maigue, and As- keaton, and Clon- derlaw Bay. (10th Nov., 1874.)	Regulating the use of Drift Nets as follows:— First.—That no Drift Nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Askeaton, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildyart, in the County of Clare. Second.—That no Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay. Third.—That no two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay. Fourth.—That no Drift Nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildyart, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides. Fifth.—That no Drift Nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknabhahee, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—That no Drift Nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askeaton.
Lough Doon, (24th March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.		
River Shannon, (1st March, 1872.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Cot or Curragh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellesley Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.		
Dundalk District, (29th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clogher Head and Bellagham Point, in the County of Louth.		
Erne River, (1st June 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the River, from the point of Castle Caldwell demesne, by the Eastern point of the Muckinish, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.		
Eany Water, or Inver River. (25th June, 1872.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within so much of the River Eany Water, or Inver, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.		
Dundalk District, (30th June, 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water of District between Dunany Point and Soldier's Point, in the County Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.	Bandon River, (10th Dec., 1874.)	Prohibiting for five years from the 1st January, 1875, the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of said River or its Tributaries, above a line drawn across the said River at right angles with the River's course from the Stream on the east side of said River, dividing the Townlands of Coolmoreen and Skeamogue to the Stream on the opposite shore dividing the Townlands of Drumkeen and Knockroe.
Drogheda & Dundalk Districts (East Coast). (22nd Oct., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of Draw or Wade Nets with Meshes less than three and a half inches for capture of Fish between Ben Head and mouth of Annagassan River.	Wexford District, Owenavorrage River. (15th Feb., 1875.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Dundalk District, Strangford Lough. (1st Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of Poke Nets for capture of Fish inside a line drawn across said Lough, from Mullag Point on the west to Ballyquibbin Point on the east, between the last day of January and first day of November in each year.	River Suir, (17th Aug., 1875.)	Prohibiting use of all Engines (save single Rods and Lines) for capture of Fish, between the Bridges at Suir Island and a line drawn due south across the River, and intersecting said Island at Clonmel.
Sea Coast, Co. Done- gal. (30th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Draw or Wade Nets for capture of Fish between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishrothull.		
River Ilon, (28th Feb., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout.		

APPENDIX, No. 20.

A SUMMARY of CERTIFICATES for Fixed Engines issued by the late Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries and the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, up to 1st January, 1876.

CERTIFICATES.	Stake Nets.	Bag Nets.	Fly Nets.	Head Weirs.	Stone Walls or Baulks.	Fixed Draft Nets.	Total.	REMARKS.
Total issued to 1st January, 1876,	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	
Issued by Special Commissioners,	6	22	1	3	2	-	34	These 118 certificates issued up to 1st January, 1876, represent—
Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for Engines declared legal by Special Commissioners,	-	3	-	-	-	2	5	44 stake nets.
Inspectors for those declared legal by Court of Queen's Bench on appeal from decision of Special Commissioners,	24	3	-	-	-	-	27	53 bag nets.
Inspectors for Engines declared legal by Court on appeal from decision of Magistrates,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1 fly net.
Inspectors for Engines found by them to be legal,	12	8	-	-	-	31	51	8 head weirs.
Total,	42	33	1	3	2	34	118	3 baulks.
								66 fixed draft nets.
								Total, 189 fixed engines, for which certificates have been sanctioned.

APPENDIX, No. 21.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Suir, . . .	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolnamuck Weir,	16th March, 1864.
Nore, . . .	The Innistiogue Bridge,	16th March, 1864.
Barrow, . . .	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Mullins, in county Carlow, .	16th March, 1864.
Shannon, . . .	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir,	9th April, 1864.
Fergus, . . .	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Ennis,	9th April, 1864.
Liffey, . . .	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Maigue, . . .	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Adare Demesne, . . .	12th August, 1864.
Lee, . . .	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir, . . .	12th August, 1864.
Bandon, . . .	The Bridge at Innoshannon, known as the Innoshannon Bridge,	19th January, 1865.
Carragh, . . .	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir, . . .	19th January, 1865.
Laune, . . .	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool,	26th July, 1865.
Maine, . . .	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolclieve and Ballyfinnane.	26th July, 1865.
Moy, . . .	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weirs at Ballina,	26th July, 1865.
Inch, . . .	Adare Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
Slaney, . . .	Enniscorthy Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
Boyne, . . .	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge,	8th April, 1868.
Eask, . . .	Foot Bridge above Donegal Bridge,	17th July, 1868.
Shimna, . . .	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle,	25th August, 1869.
Deel or Askeaton, .	Askeaton Bridge,	26th November, 1870.
Sligo or Garvogue, .	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo,	11th February, 1871.
Fane, . . .	The Railway Bridge across said River,	16th May, 1871.
Owvane or Ballylickey, .	The Ballylickey Bridge on the High Road,	10th June, 1871.
Glengariffe, . . .	Cromwell's Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Mealagh or Dunnamark, .	Wooden Bridge at Dunnamark Mill,	10th June, 1871.
Snave or Coomhola, .	Snave Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Carrigboy, . . .	Carrigboy Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Adrigole, . . .	Adrigole Bridge,	30th June, 1871.
Glyde, . . .	Lynn's Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Dee, . . .	Willistown Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Bride, . . .	Tallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1874.
Galey or Geale, . .	The Stream called and known by the name of the Gerah-Gloss, between the townlands of Gortacrossane and Beenameelane.	4th October, 1875.
Feale, . . .	The Road leading through Killacrim from the Road leading from Listowel to Ennismore by a line drawn in continuation of said Killacrim Road.	4th October, 1875.
Bann, . . .	The Down Stream end of Fishing Weir, known as the Cutts,	12th November, 1875.

APPENDIX, No. 22.

APPENDIX,
No. 22.

LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1875.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.		
			A.	R.	P.
1846, 5th November,	W. H. Carter, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Mayo,	19	1	11
1848, 9th June,	F. H. Downing,	Off Daurus Point, county Kerry,	3	2	28
1849, 24th February,	R. T. Evanson,	Dunmanus Bay, county Cork,	19	0	10
1851, 5th February,	John Mahony, esq.	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry,	165	2	0
5th February,	Rev. Denis Mahony,	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry,	147	2	0
1852, 17th November,	Thomas White, esq.	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	132	1	26
17th November,	John C. Garvey, esq.	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	108	3	33
1853, 22nd September,	J. O. Woodhouse, esq.	Mulroy Bay, county Donegal,	63	0	26
1854, 1st July,	Burton Bindon, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	51	3	10
15th November,	Hon. David Plunket,	Killary Harbour, county Mayo,	288	0	0
15th November,	J. K. Boswell, esq.	Ballyconnelly Bay, county Galway,	283	0	0
1855, 18th July,	John Richards, esq.	Blacksod Bay, county Mayo,	90	0	0
1856, 30th July,	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton,	Bear Haven, county Cork,	45	0	0
21st August,	William Foreman, esq.	Ardbear Bay, county Galway,	90	2	0
1857, 7th August,	Thomas Eccles, esq.	Glengariffe Harbour, county Cork,	9	1	0
1858, 15th February,	Rev. A. Magee,	Streamstown and Cleggan Bays, co. Galway,	277	0	0
15th February,	A. C. Lambert, esq.	Killary Harbour, county Galway,	114	0	0
1860, 3rd February,	Rev. R. H. Wall,	Mannin and Ardbear Bays, county Galway,	348	0	0
3rd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valencia Harbour, county Kerry,	78	0	0
3rd February,	Captain W. Houston,	Killary Harbour, county Mayo,	43	0	0
18th February,	William M'Cormick, esq.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	149	0	0
11th May,	Edward Browne, esq.	Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway,	223	0	0
4th October,	M. C. Cramer, esq.	Oyster Haven, county Cork,	20	0	0
9th October,	Ebenezer Pike, esq.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, county Cork,	47	0	0
14th November,	William Pike, esq.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	1,676	0	0
1861, 10th January,	William Forbes, esq.	Meenwish Bay, county Galway,	225	0	0
1862, 14th February,	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	Clonderlaw Bay, county Clare,	112	0	0
3rd March,	James Walker, esq.	Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus,	57	0	0
6th March,	Edmund Power, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Waterford,	270	0	0
1863, 29th May,	George Clive, esq., M.P.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	489	0	0
1864, 2nd February,	Lord Fortescue,	Tramore Bay, county Waterford,	83	0	0
5th April,	Lord Wallscourt,	Galway Bay, county Galway,	1,770	0	0
10th June,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P.	Poulnasherry Bay, county Clare,	190	0	0
10th June,	A. W. Wyndham, esq.	Newport Bay, county Mayo,	80	0	0
30th September,	Captain George Austin,	Westport Bay, county Mayo,	194	0	0
31st October,	John Kendall, esq.	Ardbear and Mannin Bays, county Galway,	236	0	0
31st October,	Robert T. Atkins, esq.	Lough Hyne, county Cork,	25	0	0
31st October,	P. M. Lynch, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	320	0	0
11th November,	A. Boate, esq.	Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford,	65	0	0
11th November,	J. R. Dower, esq.	Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford,	27	0	0
31st December,	Captain W. F. Barry,	Glandore Harbour, county Cork,	68	0	0
31st December,	C. P. Archer, esq.	Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway,	48	0	0
31st December,	P. Macauley, esq.	Ballinakill and Barnaderg Bays, co. Galway,	150	0	0
31st December,	Colonel F. A. K. Gore,	Killala Bay, county Mayo,	375	0	0
1865, 13th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	190	0	0
13th April,	Sir Robert Gore Booth,	Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo,	148	3	0
12th May,	Lord Baron Ventry,	Dingle Harbour, county Kerry,	130	0	0
2nd November,	Lawn Life Assurance Society,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	118	0	0
2nd November,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	25	0	0
1st December,	Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale,	Shores of Achill Island, county Mayo,	125	0	0
1st December,	Thomas M'Carthy Collins, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	75	0	0
1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	26	0	0
1st December,	John Obins Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	54	0	0
1st December,	Richard J. Verschoyle, esq.	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	54	0	0
1st December,	Richard Mahony, esq.	Kenmare Estuary, county Kerry,	30	0	0
1866, 20th April,	William Dargan, esq.	Wexford Harbour,	70	0	0
20th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	270	0	0
21st April,	Miss Anne Fowler,	Blacksod Bay, county Mayo,	11	0	0
4th June,	John Obins Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	42	0	0
1867, 15th June,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo,	87	0	0
10th July,	Horatio H. Townsend, esq.	Skull Harbour, county Cork,	230	0	0
10th July,	Thomas Sandes, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	780	0	0

APPENDIX, No. 22—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 22.

LIST of LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1875.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.		
			A.	B.	P.
1867,	10th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson,	Blacksod Bay, county Kerry,	100	0 0
	10th July,	M. J. C. Longfield, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	310	0 0
	10th July,	Thomas Kirkwood, esq.	Saleen Harbour, county Mayo,	17	0 0
	10th July,	Richard D. Kane, esq.	Howth Strand, county Dublin,	36	0 0
	10th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury,	Lough Mahon, county Cork,	70	0 0
	10th July,	Rev. Nicholas Martin,	Trawbreaga Bay, county Donegal,	90	0 0
	15th July,	John Smyth, esq.	Midleton River, county Cork,	10	2 0
	15th July,	Stephen E. Collis, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	212	0 0
	15th July,	Thomas Hicks, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	45	0 0
	16th July,	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	River Shannon, county Clare,	30	0 0
	24th July,	Francis J. Graham, esq.	Barnaderg Bay, county Galway,	90	0 0
1868,	31st January,	William Hart, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	790	0 0
	11th February,	Richard Lyons, esq.	Midleton River, county Cork,	15	0 0
	11th February,	Charles Sandes, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	56	0 0
	13th March,	Stephen Browne, esq.	Dunmanus Bay, county Cork,	9	0 0
	13th March,	Colonel Edward Cooper,	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	190	0 0
1869,	13th February,	Henry Herbert,	Kenmare Bay,	20	0 0
	13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Adrigole Harbour,	18	0 0
	13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Glengariffa Harbour,	60	0 0
	4th March,	John P. Nolan,	Ard Bay,	290	0 0
	11th March,	Richard J. Mahony,	Kenmare Bay,	46	0 0
	11th March,	Thomas Kingston Sullivan,	Kenmare Bay,	195	0 0
	15th March,	John W. Payne,	Bantry Bay,	51	0 0
	14th June,	John W. Stratford,	Killala Bay,	31	0 0
	14th June,	Mrs. Catherine Browne,	Courtmacsherry Bay,	60	0 0
	14th June,	William Little,	Killala Bay,	190	0 0
	10th September,	Lord Clermont,	Carlingford Lough,	46	0 0
	10th September,	Henry W. Meredith,	Sligo Bay,	20	0 0
	10th September,	Owen Wynne,	Sligo Bay,	77	0 0
	10th September,	Owen Wynne,	Sligo Bay,	53	0 0
1870,	12th March,	R. J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay,	13	2 0
1871,	22nd March,	Earl of Bantry & T. J. Leahy,	Berehaven,	122	0 0
	27th March,	Earl of Bantry,	Ardgroom Harbour,	240	0 0
	27th March,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	30	0 0
	22nd April,	Agnes M. Nicholson,	Sligo Bay,	52	2 10
	24th April,	Ed. Park,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	22	0 0
	24th April,	Martin Cunnawn,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	2	2 10
	24th April,	Michael Cunnawn,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	2	1 10
	1st July,	Arthur Hamill, esq., q.c.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	144	0 0
	15th July,	Sir James Stewart, bart.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	106	2 21
	27th July,	F. Mansfield, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	25	1 0
	9th October,	Marquis of Downshire,	Dundrum Bay,	32	0 2
	26th December,	Major Scott,	Barnaderg Bay,	390	3 0
	26th December,	Colin Hugh Thomson,	Killery Bay,	201	2 0
1872,	9th February,	W. and J. St. George,	Galway Bay,	810	0 0
	25th May,	W. Pike,	Achill Sound,	308	3 20
	21st June,	Lord Bandon,	Dunmanus Bay,	132	3 31½
	3rd July,	J. Rowan,	Achill Sound,	43	3 0
	14th October,	S. R. Townsend,	Rincolisky Harbour, Roaringwater Bay,	240	3 30
	16th December,	W. O. M'Cormick,	Rathfran Bay,	95	1 32
1873,	24th February,	R. J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	114	0 20
	3rd March,	Isabella Letitia Eccles,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	29	1 3
	6th March,	Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Longfield,	Cork Harbour,	22	2 30
	6th March,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	145	0 30
	14th June,	Robert M'Cowen,	Barrow Harbour, county Kerry,	84	1 26
	1st December,	Benjamin Whitney,	Blacksod Bay, county Mayo,	81	1 17
	8th December,	Mary Fegan,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	26	2 7
	31st December,	Gillman Browne,	Ballynakill Bay, county Galway,	73	3 5
1874,	29th January,	Sir Henry W. Beecher, bart.	Lough Hyne, county Cork,	30	1 24
	10th April,	Rev. R. Gibbings, D.D.	Kingstown Bay, county Galway,	133	2 34
	14th September,	Samuel Murland, esq.,	Strangford Lough, county Down,	15	3 28
	15th October,	F. Mansfield, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	12	2 0
	27th October,	John Kendall, esq.	Dungarvan Bay, county Waterford,	240	2 32
1875,	27th January,	St. Geo. Jones Martin, esq.	Sligo Estuary or Bay, county Sligo,	77	1 33
	5th July,	Thomas Shaen Carter, esq.	Trawmore Bay, county Mayo,	502	3 22
	15th July,	Daniel Conway,	Bellacragher Bay, county Mayo,	2	0 34
	16th August,	John Kendall, esq.	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	44	0 37
			Total,	18,533	2 2½

OYSTER FISHERIES—QUERIES No. 1.

APPENDIX No. 23.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds.

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 1—5th November, 1846. Tramore Bay, County Mayo. Granted to W. H. Carter.	LICENCE No. 2—7th December, 1846. Saleem Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Luke Lyons.	LICENCE No. 16—7th August, 1857. Glengarriffe Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Eccles. Present owner—Kate E. Courtis.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your first operations? 6. Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? 7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 9. Was the spatting this year good? 10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? 11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make. 	Merged into Licence No. 136.	This is the same bed as that for which a licence was granted to John Townsend Kirkwood,—Luke Lyons being only agent.—See No. 71, Queries 2.	<p>I beg to inform you that I, in April last, sold the hotel, &c., at Glengarriffe; but in consequence of the fore-shore on which the oysters lay being owned by Lord Bantry, I relinquished my right to it. Of course every fish has been taken off the bed; but I am sure Lord Bantry intends adding it to his own, as he, last year, spent some money on the latter, and spoke of adding to them.</p> <p>FREDK. T. COURTIS.</p>
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 20—3rd February, 1860. Valentia Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Knight of Kerry.	LICENCE No. 27—10th January, 1861. Moonish Bay, County Galway. Granted to William Forbes.	LICENCE No. 29—3rd March, 1862. Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim. Granted to James Walker.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your first operations? 6. Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? 7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 9. Was the spatting this year good? 10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? 11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make. 	Abandoned.	Abandoned.	<p>We beg to inform you that Mr. James Walker is at present in Natal, South Africa, and we are without information on the subject of your Queries relative to the oyster licence granted him as above.</p> <p>W. HARTLEY & Co.</p>
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 38—10th June, 1864. Newport Bay, County Mayo. Granted to A. W. Wyndham.	LICENCE No. 39—31st October, 1864. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to R. E. L. Athy.	LICENCE No. 42—11th November, 1864. Dungarvan Harbour, County Waterford. Granted to J. R. Dower.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your first operations? 6. Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? 7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 9. Was the spatting this year good? 10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? 11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make. 	Abandoned.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence revoked.	Abandoned.

APPENDIX No. 23.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 48—18th April, 1865. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to the Most Hon. Marquess of Sligo. Lessee—Lord John Browne.	LICENCE No. 50—29th April, 1865. Sligo Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Rt. Hon. John Wynne.	LICENCE No. 52—2nd November, 1865. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Law Life Association.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? What was the result of your first operations? Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? Was the spatting this year good? If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? Any general observations or statements you wish to make. 	Abandoned.	New licence issued.—See No. 99, Queries 3.	Abandoned.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 62—20th April, 1866. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Most Hon. the Marquess of Sligo. Lessee—Lord John Browne.	LICENCE No. 73—10th July, 1867. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to William and J. St. George.	LICENCE No. 76—10th July, 1867. Trawbreaga Bay, County Donegal. Granted to Rev. Nicholas Martin.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? What was the result of your first operations? Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? Was the spatting this year good? If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? Any general observations or statements you wish to make. 	Abandoned.	Licence revoked by order, dated 26th January, 1872.	Abandoned.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 129—29th January, 1874. Lough Hyne. Granted to Sir H. W. Beecher, bart.	LICENCE No. 131—14th September, 1874. Granted to Samuel Marland.	LICENCE No. 132—15th July, 1875. Granted to Daniel Conway.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed? What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed? What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? What was the result of your first operations? Have you ever collected spat on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity? How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? Was the spatting this year good? If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success? Any general observations or statements you wish to make. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> About September, 1874. Clearing it of weeds and rubbish. 60,400—viz., 21,600 two years old, 38,800 one year old. No. There has not as yet been time to tell. No. One caretaker all the year round. 60,400. — — The oysters were laid down in December, 1875, and were obtained from Araschon, and as yet we can't say much as to the chance of success or not. 	No replies received.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> October, 1875. I employed men and cleared away large stones on a portion of it. About 100,000 large and small; but sold all the full-grown ones, except a very little—viz., 10,000—which I will sell next week. A few sticks of heath, also middle-sized stones. Could not say until next spatting season, as I had not much time last season after licence had been granted. Not much, as I had not many oysters there until last dredging season; but I placed some natural spat there and collected it in small quantities. On low water, from 1st October to 1st April, two others and myself; during close-season only myself. From 10,000 to 15,000. Not as good as either of the last two years. For the want of means—money, &c.—to carry out my business to my satisfaction. I expected to get £50 of the Fishery loan this year, but there were too many applicants, therefore I could not compete with other bidders who were able to give large prices.

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

<p>LICENCE No. 55—1st December, 1865. Boaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas M'Carthy Collins.</p> <p>No replies received.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 56—1st December, 1865. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to the Most Hon. Marquess of Sligo. Lessee—Lord John Browne.</p> <p>Abandoned.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 57—1st December, 1865. Carlingford Lough, County Louth. Granted to John O'Brien Woodhouse.</p> <p>This bed is included in that granted by licence of 4th June, 1866.—See No. 65, Queries No. 2.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 62—20th April, 1866. Wexford Harbour. Granted to William Dargan.</p> <p>Abandoned.</p>
<p>LICENCE No. 90—4th March, 1869. Ard Bay, County Galway. Granted to Captain John P. Nolan.</p> <p>No replies received.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 126—1st December, 1873. Blacksod Bay. Granted to E. Whitney.</p> <p>No replies received.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 128—31st December, 1873. Ballynakill Bay. Granted to Gillman Browne.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. April, 1875. 2. Cleaning banks and removing oysters from the deep, and placing them on new bed. I bought 1,000 oysters and put them down in 1875. 3. 5,000 French oysters, 2½-inch; 1,000 native oysters, 3-inch. About 6,000 large oysters dredged in deep water and put down on bank where there were no oysters previously. 4. Clean cullets and stones—the latter on the highest portion of the bed. 5. Scarcely any spat last summer—found a little attached to a piece of limestone; the stone was put down as mooring for a buoy. 6. Nothing worth mentioning; intend to try some additional collectors. 7. I had six men employed in two boats dredging oysters out of deep channel and putting them down on new bed. Occasionally cleansing. They were employed during March and April, whenever their agricultural pursuits would permit. 8. Cannot at present calculate the quantity of oysters; after a little more experience I may be able to do so. 9. No. 10. It is too soon to pronounce an opinion as to the result of my oyster cultivation. I think oysters will, in favourable seasons, breed on my beds; but I doubt if they will fatten. 11. I have put down oysters on other beds not referred to on this paper. The French oysters are doing well so far. 	
<p>LICENCE No. 133—15th October, 1874. Granted to Francis Mansfield.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediately after above date numbers of oysters were planted on the outside bed, and soon afterwards many were removed to the inner bed. 2. The oysters, when planted on the outer bed, were removed to the new—both beds being, in point of fact, one bed, and not separated from one another. 3. Since above date there have been planted 14,700 oysters of various sizes—some full-grown, some small—which have been distributed over all parts of the beds. 4. None were used. 5. — 6. No spat has been collected, except such as may have been deposited on the bed or bought with seed oysters. 7. From eight to twelve men. At various seasons during spring tides. Some are employed removing vermin, and others have been making an enclosure of timber round the bed to prevent the oysters getting off, and others are employed in keeping this fence free of seaweed, mud, &c., and in keeping the oysters free from weeds growing to them, &c., &c. 8. The number of oysters at present on the bed is, as near as we can calculate, 435,600, exclusive of last year's spat, which was much greater than that of 1874. 9. Pretty good. 10. It cannot as yet be said that the undertaking has been unsuccessful; but the chief cause of non-success would be the difficulty of preventing the oysters from moving off the bed, and also the difficulty of obtaining seed oysters, owing to excessive exportation. 11. — 	<p>LICENCE No. 134—27th October, 1874. Granted to John Kendal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediately. 2. To clean the ground. 3. A good proportion of the 1,000,000 oysters stated in reply to question 2, licence 41. Sizes various. 4. Cockle and mussel shells. 5. The sand shifted more than we anticipated, and caused failure. 6. No. 7. Two constantly; and sometimes at spring tides from twenty to forty. 8. On this bed and No. 41 (which are worked together) rather more than 1,000,000, but they have all been purchased. 9 and 10. We observed many oysters full of spat, but we see no results. The sand shifts too much and the currents are too strong. 11. — 	<p>LICENCE No. 135—27th January, 1875. Granted to St. George Jones Martin. Lessee—Mr. Gardiner.</p> <p>No replies received.</p>	<p>LICENCE No. 136.—5th July, 1875. Granted to Thomas Shaen Carter.</p> <p>No replies received.</p>

APPENDIX No. 23.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received
QUERIES

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 6—5th February, 1861. Estuary of Kenmare River, County Kerry. Granted to Rev. Denis Mahony.	LICENCE No. 7—17th November, 1862. Ballisodare Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Thomas White. Present owner—James Chas. Whyte Douglas.	LICENCE No. 11—14th November, 1864. Killary Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Hon. David Plunket. Present owner—T. A. MacDonnell.
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your operations?	Richard J. Mahony, Esq., rep. of Rev. Denis Mahony, is making preparations to plant a large quantity of seed oysters in this bed.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued. Only about 10 acres, out of grant, suitable for cultivation.	Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.
6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?			
7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
8. Was the spatting this year good?			
9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 12—3rd February, 1860. Mannin and Ardara Bays, County Galway. Granted to Rev. R. H. Wall. Present owner—Walter S. Wall.	LICENCE No. 21—3rd February, 1860. Killary Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Captain W. Houston. Present Owner—William Barber.	LICENCE No. 22—13th February, 1860. Achill Sound, County Mayo. Granted to William M'Cormick. Present owner—Charles Spencer S. Dickins.
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?			1. Cleaning.
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?			2. To plant with large and brood oysters and shells.
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			3. About 9,600 oysters. One-fourth large, fully grown; the remainder brood and spat.
4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description?			4. Shells.
5. What was the result of your operations?	Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed.	Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.	5. Very good.
6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?			6. Four. In April. Cleaning the bed of weeds.
7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			7. About 20,000.
8. Was the spatting this year good?			8. Pretty good.
9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			9. Oyster beds properly stocked and attended to can yield at least double the quantity in each season.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 32—2nd February, 1864. Tramore Bay, County Waterford. Granted to Earl Fortescue.	LICENCE No. 33—5th April, 1864. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to Lord Wallacourt.	LICENCE No. 37—31st October, 1864. Ardara and Mannin Bays, County Galway. Granted to John Kendall.
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?	Owing to the difficulty of procuring brood oysters no attention to the oyster bed has taken place during the past year. But about a twelvemonth since, having received an offer from a breeder of oysters near Tralee, I ordered a certain quantity to be sent here by way of experiment, and ordered one of the disused oyster parks to be repaired for the purpose of receiving them; but owing to the bad management of the railways, there are considerable difficulties in the way of transporting such perishable commodities as oysters—serious delays were interposed, and finally the oysters were never sent.		
4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description?		Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued. There are only from 80 to 100 acres of the grant in this case, out of 1,770 acres, suitable for cultivating.	Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.
5. What was the result of your operations?			
6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?			
7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
8. Was the spatting this year good?			
9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—*continued.*

No. 2.

<p>Licence No. 12—16th November, 1854. Ballyconnelly Bay, County Galway. Granted to J. K. Beeswell. Lessee—William Young.</p>	<p>Licence No. 15—21st August, 1856. Ardbear Bay, County Galway. Granted to William Foreman. Lessee—John Kendall.</p>	<p>Licence No. 17—15th February, 1858. Streamstown and Cleggan Bays, Co. Galway. Granted to Rev. Anthony Magee, D.D.</p>	<p>Licence No. 18—15th February, 1858. Killybeg Harbour, County Galway. Granted to A. C. Lambert.</p>
<p>Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Revocation under consideration.</p>	<p>Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.</p>	<p>Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed.</p>	<p>Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.</p>
<p>Licence No. 23—11th May, 1860. Ballynakill Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Edward Browne. Present Owner—Gillman Browne.</p>	<p>Licence No. 24—4th October, 1860. Oyster Haven, County Cork. Granted to M. C. Cramer.</p>	<p>Licence No. 25—9th October, 1860. Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, Co. Cork. Granted to Ebenezer Pike.</p>	<p>Licence No. 26—14th February, 1862. Clonderlaw Bay, County Clare. Granted to Robert W. C. Reeves.</p>
<p>Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.</p>	<p>No replies received.</p>	<p>The channel of the river still altering, in consequence of the railway bridge; and the difficulty of protecting the oysters from being stolen prevents my going to expense in laying down a quantity of oysters.</p>	<p>Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.</p>
<p>Licence No. 40—31st October, 1864. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to P. M. Lynch. Present Owner—Major J. W. Lynch.</p>	<p>Licence No. 43—31st December, 1864. Glandore Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Captain W. F. Barry.</p>	<p>Licence No. 44—31st December, 1864. Ballynakill Harbour, County Galway. Granted to C. P. Aroher. Present Owner—Thomas Russell.</p>	<p>Licence No. 45—31st December, 1864. Ballynakill Harbour, County Galway. Granted to T. Young Prior.</p>
<p>Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.</p>	<p>No replies received.</p>	<p>Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.</p>	<p>Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence revoked.</p>

APPENDIX No. 23.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 46—31st December, 1864. Ballynakill and Barnadarg Bays, Co. Galway. Granted to P. Macaulay. Present Owner—Mitchell Henry, M.R.	LICENCE No. 49—13th April, 1865. Drumcliffe Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	LICENCE No. 51—13th May, 1865. Dingle Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Lord Buren Ventry.
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your operations?	Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.	No steps have been taken since last report.
6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?			
7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
8. Was the spatting this year good?			
9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 68—10th July, 1867. River Shannon, County Kerry. Granted to Thomas Sandes.	LICENCE No. 70—10th July, 1867. Boaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to M. J. C. Longfield.	LICENCE No. 74—10th July, 1867. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to Christopher T. Redington.
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your operations?	Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed.	None. The person who proposed to become tenant for the bed declined to carry out his agreement, and I did not consider it advisable to enforce it by a lawsuit. SAMPSON T. A. FRENCH.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence revoked.
6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and what work?			
7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
8. Was the spatting this year good?			
9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 86—15th March, 1869. Ballysodare Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Colonel Edward Cooper.	LICENCE No. 87—13th February, 1869. Kenmare Bay, County Kerry. Granted to Henry Herbert.	LICENCE No. 92—15th March, 1869. Bantry Bay, County Cork. Granted to John W. Payne.
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your operations?	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.	No replies received.	No replies received.
6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?			
7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
8. Was the spatting this year good?			
9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Licence No. 58—1st December, 1865. Ballinakill Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Captain Asheson.	Licence No. 61—1st December, 1865. Killary Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Robert M'Keown.	Licence No. 66—14th June, 1867. Drumcliffe Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. Lessee—Owen Rice.	Licence No. 67—10th July, 1867. Skull Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Horatio Hamilton Townsend.
Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence revoked.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence revoked.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.	No replies received.
Licence No. 78—15th July, 1867. River Shannon, County Kerry. Granted to Stephen E. Collis.	Licence No. 80—16th July, 1867. River Shannon, County Clare. Granted to Robert W. C. Reeves.	Licence No. 81—24th July, 1867. Barnaderg Bay, County Galway. Granted to Francis J. Graham.	Licence No. 84—11th February, 1868. River Shannon, County Kerry. Granted to Charles Sandes.
Inquiry held by Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed.
Licence No. 96—14th June, 1869. Courtmesberry Bay, County Cork. Granted to Mrs. Catherine Bourne.	Licence No. 96—14th June, 1869. Killala Bay, County Mayo. Granted to William Little.	Licence No. 98—10th September, 1869. Sligo Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Henry W. Meredith.	Licence No. 99—10th September, 1869. Sligo Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Owen Wynne.
No replies received.	No replies received.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued. There are only about 3 acres out of the grant suitable for cultivation.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed.

APPENDIX No. 23.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 100—10th September, 1869. Sligo Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Owen Wynne.	LICENCE No. 102—22nd April, 1871. Cullenamore Strand, County Sligo. Granted to Miss Agnes Mary Nicholson.	LICENCE No. 106—24th April, 1871. Off the lands of Moneygold, County Sligo. Granted to Edward Parks.
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your operations? 6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 8. Was the spatting this year good? 9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued. There is only a small portion of ground in this case suitable for cultivation.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued. There are only about 2 acres of the ground licensed suitable for cultivation.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 115—9th February, 1872. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to Wm. and J. St. George.	LICENCE No. 116—25th May, 1872. Achill Sound, County Mayo. Granted to William Pike.	LICENCE No. 117—21st June, 1872. Dunmanus Bay, County Cork. Granted to Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bandon.
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spat; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your operations? 6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work? 7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate? 8. Was the spatting this year good? 9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.	1. Strictly preserved and distributed the oysters on it. 2. By laying oysters on it and procuring seed. 3. I cannot estimate as they were removed from one part of the bed to another. All sizes. 4. No; except that empty shells were placed on the bed where it was sandy. 5. The oysters are breeding now. 6. Two occasionally, when we can procure spat to lay down. 7. I have not dredged this portion. There is a fair quantity of seed on the parts adapted for oyster culture. 8. Very good. 9. I consider that it is most difficult as the law now stands to protect private beds. I should suggest that the coast-guard should be required to be more vigilant.	Operations were interrupted by quantities of sea-wool and other weeds which destroyed the oysters. A new bed is, however, now making, and the first supply has been put down of young oysters, and the work will go on. There is great difficulty and great expense in procuring oysters, and they have to be brought from a long distance. H. B. BERNARD.

QUERIES

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 3—9th June, 1848. Off Daurus Point, County Kerry. Granted to F. H. Dowling. Present owner—Marquess of Lansdowne.	LICENCE No. 4—24th February, 1849. Dunmanus Bay, County Cork. Granted to R. T. Evanson. Present owner—M. H. Morris.	LICENCE No. 5—6th February, 1851. Estuary of Kenmare River, County Kerry. Granted to John Mahony. Present owner—Colonel Trevor Goff.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained. 2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed? 3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1874. 4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening? 5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success? 6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	No replies received.	1. Sold none; but had a few thousand for home consumption. 2. Cannot estimate. Cannot dredge outside low-water. Bed stoney, and usually covered with weedy deposit. 3. No spat that I could see. 4. For fattening. 5. In production. Deposit of wool and growth of seaweed. 6. Proprietors who cannot afford to lay out capital should be enabled to borrow from Fishery fund.	1. None. 2. I am unable to form any estimate of the quantity. 3. I believe there was some spat deposited on the portions of the bed which are always covered with water this year, and more than for some years previous. 4. For fattening, so far as I can judge. 5. It has not proved successful hitherto, and I attribute the failure to the bed having been pillaged, and also having been left too bare of oysters by a former tenant of it. 6. —

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—*continued.*

Licence No. 107—24th April, 1871. Off the lands of Moneygold, County Sligo. Granted to Martin Cunnawn.	Licence No. 108—24th April, 1871. Off the Lands of Moneygold, County Sligo. Granted to Michael Cunnawn.	Licence No. 111—1st July, 1871. Carlingford Lough, County Louth. Granted to Arthur Hamill, q.c.	Licence No. 114—26th December, 1871. Killary Bay, Little, County Galway. Granted to Collin Hugh Thomson.
Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.	Last season I was not able to lay any oyster spat for the reasons mentioned in my letter to you of last year, nor can I well do so until the final completion of the railway being constructed along the Mullatee fore-shore, and consequent dispersion of the men, with their families, working at it. In the course of the past summer I went myself over the shore where I had previously laid oysters; and whether from the causes before indicated, or the great scour of the sea, I found scarcely a dozen of oysters—all of them small. I made an effort on that occasion to procure spat from other parts of the lough (as I was informed the flavour of an oyster produced from spat brought from any other place was easily detected and the oyster rejected), but I could not obtain any. I have been promised spat (Carlingford) in the course of the coming season, when I hope to be able (partially at least) to stock my bed. ARTHUR HAMILL.	Inquiry held by the Inspectors as to proper cultivation of bed. Licence to be continued.
Licence No. 119—14th October, 1872. Rincolisky Harbour, Roaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to S. R. Townsend.	Licence No. 120—16th December, 1872. Rathfran Bay, County Mayo. Granted to William O. M'Cormick.	Licence No. 127—8th December, 1873. Clew Bay. Granted to Mary Fegan, a Minor.	Licence No. 130—10th April, 1874. Kingstown Bay, County Galway. Granted to Rev. R. Gibbins, D.D.
1. The bed, which was hitherto imperfectly marked, has been carefully buoyed. 2. No seed oysters could be obtained last season; but they have been ordered, and are daily expected from Arcachon, France. 3. — 4. — 5. — 6. — 7. — 8. — 9. From the impossibility of obtaining seed no progress was made. Seed oysters have been ordered from France for upwards of two months and are daily expected to reach Cork.	1. Abandoned. 2. Do. 3. Do. 4. — 5. — 6. — 7. — 8. — 9. Found it impossible to procure oysters to stock the ground, or a suitable person to oversee the farming of same.	No replies received.	1. Nothing particular has been done since oysters were put down in October, 1874. 2. The place does not require very much cultivation; but a man is employed to prevent mischief. 3. About 6,000 small oysters were paid for; but I believe that some were stolen. 4. No. 5. — 6. — 7. — 8. — 9. —

No. 3.

Licence No. 8—17th November, 1852. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to John C. Garvey. Lessee—Captain George Austin.	Licence No. 9—22nd September, 1853. Mulroy Bay, County Donegal. Granted to John O. Woodhouse. Present owner—C. O. Woodhouse.	Licence No. 10—1st July, 1854. Carlingford Lough, County Louth. Granted to Burton Bindon. Present owner—Lord Clermont.	Licence No. 13—18th July, 1855. Blacksod Bay, County Mayo. Granted to John Richards.
1. About 400 barrels each, containing about 1,100 sizable oysters, at 60s. per barrel. 2. About 2,900 buds of all sizes. 3. None. 4. Neither; only fit for laying down brood, to be cultivated by dredging, &c., for two or three years, until large enough for market, when it is sent to our beds in England to be fattened. 5. It has proved very slightly successful, as the price of oysters in Clew Bay has been so high we cannot purchase sufficient stock for the bed, the small brood having been taken out of the bay. 6. We have been obliged to import oysters from France to keep our bed stocked, and try to get a spat from them, which they breed from to a very large extent.	1. None sold this year. 2. At present about 16,000. 3. The quantity of spat deposited was fair, but not above the average. 4. The greater part of the bed is rather adapted for breeding than fattening. 5. Hitherto some difficulty has been found in protecting the oysters from being destroyed by sand and mud carried over the beds by the current of the tide, which at the part of the bay where the beds are situated is very strong. 6. —	For answers, see those given to No. 97—the two oyster beds being too much connected to permit of separate statements.	1. 3,000, at 6s. per 100. 2. About 20,000. 3. Not much spat, but greater than 1874. 4. Fattening. 5. Unsuccessful, as there is too much shifting sand. 6. None.

APPENDIX No. 23.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 14—30th July, 1856. Bear Haven, County Cork. Granted to Lord C. F. P. Clinton.	LICENCE No. 26—14th November, 1860. Aeshill Sound, County Mayo. Granted to William Fike.	LICENCE No. 30—6th March, 1862. Tramore Bay, County Waterford. Granted to Edmund Power.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1874.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make?</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. I cannot form an estimate of the quantity, but I believe it is on the increase.</p> <p>3. The quantity of spat not large, but yet more than in 1874.</p> <p>4. I am not sufficiently versed in the culture of oysters to answer this question.</p> <p>5. I believe the undertaking was not successful.</p> <p>6. I had the bed carefully looked after lately—mussels, star-fish, and weeds removed; and I intend to get some breeding oysters put on the bed, which I hope will be a success.</p>	<p>1. None sold.</p> <p>2. The quantity on the beds is still disproportionate to the extent of them, from the cause assigned in No. 5 query.</p> <p>3. Yes, a great deal. Better than last year.</p> <p>4. Breeding chiefly. The oysters it produces are of excellent quality and fat also.</p> <p>5. It was very successful, but was over dredged by parties to whom I let it. It is now improving rapidly, and the oysters are of good quality.</p> <p>6. I should suggest that stealing oysters should be dealt with at Petty Sessions instead of Quarter Sessions; and that orders should be given to the Coast-guards to pay more attention than they now do to the proceedings of the dredgers on public beds; as in this district both large and small oysters have been removed, and the public beds are nearly useless from that cause.</p>	<p>1. I sold none during the last year; I have, however, used some of them myself.</p> <p>2. I estimate the quantity of all sizes now on my bed to be about 6,000 or 7,000.</p> <p>3. There was no deposit of spat in either the years 1874 or 1875.</p> <p>4. For fattening.</p> <p>5. My undertaking has been, I regret to say, unsuccessful in production, although, as stated in my former reports, I went to considerable expense and trouble. No doubt the cause of non-success is the great influx of mud and sand and great strength of the tides.</p> <p>6. I have no suggestion or statement to make.</p>
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 41—11th November, 1864. Dungarvan Harbour, County Waterford. Granted to A. Beate. Present owner—John Kendall.	LICENCE No. 47—31st December, 1864. Killala Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Col. Sir F. A. Knox Gore, Bart.	LICENCE No. 53—2nd November, 1865. Clew Bay, County Mayo. Granted to the Most Hon. Marquess of Sligo. Lessee—J. G. Baxter & Son.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1874.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.</p>	<p>1. 12,000, at 10s. per 100.</p> <p>2. 1,000,000; all purchased.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. We thought fattening; but this year the oysters have not fattened, and we are about to remove them, or most of them, in consequence.</p> <p>5. The shifting sand prevents the bed being profitable for production; and probably an excess of fresh water in the only part suitable for laying is the cause of the oysters failing to fatten.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None sold. A number dredged for private use. Finding a very great difficulty in obtaining seed I am unwilling to weaken the bed.</p> <p>2. I am unable to say with any degree of accuracy, as the best part of my beds are in deep water. Probably under 80,000 saleable oysters, and scarcely double the number of brood, for the cause noted in reply to query 4.</p> <p>3. It appeared to be a favourable season for spatting—better than the foregoing.</p> <p>4. Very answerable for growing and fattening; not so for breeding, as the places where oysters seem to do best are subject to a heavy tide, by which a large proportion of spat is washed away before it adheres to material at the bottom.</p> <p>5. Would have proved in all respects a success but for the cause stated in (4). Also a large portion of the area allotted does not suit equally well; and is in places ever fatal to all shell fish. Furthermore, the extreme difficulty and inordinate cost of brood oysters is a great drawback to a bed which does not breed well.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None sold.</p> <p>2. Only a few hundreds.</p> <p>3. None deposited.</p> <p>4. Merely a depository.</p> <p>5. By purchasing oysters at a higher price than we could sell for.</p> <p>6. We have discontinued to purchase oysters in Clew bay.</p>
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 65—4th June, 1866. Carlingford Lough, County Louth. Granted to J. O. Woodhouse. Present owner—C. O. Woodhouse.	LICENCE No. 69—10th July, 1867. Blackrod Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson. Lessee—Capt. M. W. Davies. Sub-Lessee—James Gallagher.	LICENCE No. 71—10th July, 1867. Saleen Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to John Townsend Kirkwood. Lessee—James Gallagher.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel. If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained?</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1874.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make?</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Under 10,000.</p> <p>3. Not more than usual.</p> <p>4. Better for fattening.</p> <p>5. Flax-water, the great obstacle to success.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. To the best of my opinion there is but very little.</p> <p>3. I think the spatting is about the same as in 1874.</p> <p>4. For breeding.</p> <p>5. To over dredging by the public, as they consider where this bed is public rights. The gentleman I got this bed from has left the country, I believe. Though I paid him a sum of money for this bed I never gained anything by it; as I am annoyed by the dredging men, this bed being on the navigable channel, and they consider it their own rights.</p> <p>6. About this bed I can say no more at present.</p>	<p>1. None sold this year.</p> <p>2. I think about twenty-five or thirty barrels.</p> <p>3. There was not much spat on this bed this season.</p> <p>4. For breeding.</p> <p>5. To over dredging on the public grounds.</p> <p>6. I am quite sure this bay is destroyed by over dredging.</p>

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—*continued*.

LICENCE No. 31—29th May, 1863. Achill Sound, County Mayo. Granted to George Clive, M.P.	LICENCE No. 34—10th June, 1864. Portnaherry Bay, County Clare. Granted to Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P.	LICENCE No. 36—30th September, 1864. Westport Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Captain George Austin.	LICENCE No. 38—31st October, 1864. Lough Hyne, County Cork. Granted to R. T. Atkins.
<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Very few.</p> <p>3. Very little; it's mostly carried off by the current.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. Unsuccessful—first, on account of the current, and the bed being small is not worth going to much expense for watching, and I quite believe many are stolen.</p> <p>6. I think it very advisable that all dredging on public beds should be stopped for at least two or three years in this bay, so as to let a stock get up.</p>	<p>1. Sold from 1st January to 31st December, 1875, 18,000 oysters, at 9s. per hundred.</p> <p>2. 160,000 of all sizes; 90,000 fit for market.</p> <p>3. There was a great increase of spat since 1874.</p> <p>4. It is best adapted for growing and fattening.</p> <p>5. It has proved successful.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. About 400 barrels, each containing about 1,100 sizable oysters, at 60s. per barrel.</p> <p>2. About 2,000 buds of all sizes.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. Neither; only fit for laying down brood, to be cultivated by dredging, &c., for two or three years, till large enough for markets, when it is sent to our beds, in England, to be fattened.</p> <p>5. It has proved very slightly successful, as the price of oysters in Clew Bay has been so high we cannot purchase sufficient stock for the bed, the small brood having been taken out of the bay by other parties, and is carried on now to a large extent, so that we cannot compete with them.</p> <p>6. We have been obliged to import oysters from France to keep our beds stocked and try and get a spat from them, which they breed from to a very large extent in France.</p>	<p>No replies received.</p>
LICENCE No. 34—1st December, 1865. Shores off Achill Island, County Mayo. Granted to Most Rev. J. MacHale, B.D.	LICENCE No. 59—1st December, 1865. Ballyodare Bay, County Sligo. Granted to R. J. Verschoyle.	LICENCE No. 60—1st December, 1865. Kegmure Estuary, County Kerry. Granted to Richard Mahony.	LICENCE No. 64—21st April, 1866. Blackod Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Miss Anne Fowler. Lessee—James Gallagher.
<p>No replies received.</p>	<p>See replies to Licence No. 121 (Queries No. 3) which equally refer to this bed.</p>	<p>See replies to queries, No. 52. Licence granted to Thomas K. Sullivan.</p>	<p>1. None sold off this bed this season.</p> <p>2. I should think on or about twenty barrels.</p> <p>3. I see by the stones that the spatting is about the same as 1874.</p> <p>4. For breeding.</p> <p>5. All my non-success I attribute to over dredging outside my bed, as the public grounds is over-dredged.</p> <p>6. I should think it would be a very good thing to do to put a stop to dredging on the public grounds for a few years, as I think the public grounds are destroyed by being over-dredged.</p>
LICENCE No. 72—10th July, 1867. Howth Strand, County Dublin. Granted to Richard D. Kane.	LICENCE No. 75—10th July, 1867. Lough Mahon, County Cork. Granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Barry.	LICENCE No. 77—15th July, 1867. Midleton River, County Cork. Granted to John Smyth.	LICENCE No. 79—16th July, 1867. Roaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Hicks.
<p>1. I sold none.</p> <p>2. About 7,000 or 8,000; but it's only conjecture, as the weather does not permit of close inspection.</p> <p>3. I cannot discover any; but some may have been.</p> <p>4. For fattening.</p> <p>5. I attribute its non-success to the strong currents in the channel and the difficulty of putting down collectors in the ground, which is composed of limestone rock, and sticks or poles cannot be driven into the ground.</p> <p>6. Nothing, beyond an improvement in the channel and more protection. I placed a large quantity of young oysters on the beds last year, and they have grown very well.</p>	<p>None: all having been stolen by poachers last season, notwithstanding a watchman being at all times on the spot.</p>	<p>1. Fifteen thousand four hundred and three-quarters. Price, £5 per thousand, long count—i.e., 126 to each hundred.</p> <p>2. About eighty thousand, if so many.</p> <p>3. Some spat settles on the bank every year, but in inconsiderable quantity.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. Reasonably successful. The oyster fattens well on the bed. I have no doubt but it would pay well if the spat could be taken artificially, as in the French beds. I purpose this year, D.V., laying down tiles and flags with that intent.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. As they are in deep water I have no means of judging.</p> <p>3. I think, like the preceding year, very little.</p> <p>4. I laid the oysters down with the view of breeding; and wishing (if possible) to form good beds, I've taken none up at present.</p> <p>5. I fear the water is too rough to allow of the deposit of the spat, except in very fine seasons; and the spatting, from some cause or other, has been said to have been defective for some years.</p> <p>6. —</p>

APPENDIX No. 23.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 82—31st Jan., 1868. Lough Swilly, County Donegal. Granted to William Hart. Present owners—Foyle and Bann Fishery Co.	LICENCE No. 83—11th February, 1868. Midleton River, County Cork. Granted to Richard Lyons.	LICENCE No. 85—13th March, 1868. Dunmanus Bay, County Cork. Granted to Stephen Browne.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained. 2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed? 3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1874. 4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening? 5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success? 6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	1. None. 2. 300,000. 3. None. 4. Fattening. 5. Chief failure in non-production. 6. —	1. 2,100, at 12s. per hundred of 12s. 2. Could not tell. 3. About the same quantity. Neither 1874 or 1875 were good years for spat. 4. Fattening. 5. — 6. —	1. I have not sold any amount of oysters off my bed this year (1875), nor do I consider it advisable to do so at present, to interfere with the progress of the productiveness or growth of the bed, which appears to me to be slowly improving. 2. I cannot form an estimate, as I stated in a former report. Dunmanus bay is very open to the westerly gales, which bring in great swells with gravel, sand, and weeds, which do great injury to the oyster beds. 3. There is a greater appearance of spat this year than last year. I have seen more small oysters (Ware) on deep strand this year than on any of the preceding four last years. 4. As far as I have been able to learn my bed is better suited, by its sandy and gravelly bottom, for breeding than for fattening; but the <i>out-all</i> , as it is called (the swell), is always dangerous to the life and growth of the spat. 5. Its non-success, up to the present time, I attribute to several causes:—1. To the general failure of all shell-fish in the bay for the four or five last years—even the lobsters, which in this bay used to produce in the English market £3,000 a year, have produced scarcely any amount for the last three years. 2. The <i>out-all</i> , or swell, which carries much gravel, sand, and weeds with it, and covers the beds. 3. There is a weed, called by the people here wool-weed, and which has been greatly increasing in the bay of late, which is a very fine grass weed, suffocates the oysters. 4. The difficulty of preventing poaching of late, oysters are fetching such a price. 6. I consider, in addition to the above causes of the diminution in the quantity of the oysters in the bay, that there are periods of productive years as there are periods of unproductive years in the propagation of oysters, and that the beds, natural as well as artificial, will recover by rest and care. Another branch of industry has grown up lately in the bay, which strongly illustrates the present dearth of shell-fish. Numbers of little boys and girls are now employed in gathering the periwinkles on the rocks and weeds in the bay. They are sold at 5s. a bag, and taken weekly to England, I understand, where they are used, the people here say; instead of the oysters, crabs, and lobsters, which have left the bay.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE 94—14th June, 1869. Kilala Bay, County Mayo. Granted to John W. Stratford.	LICENCE No. 97—10th September, 1869. Carlingford Lough, County Louth. Granted to Lord Clermont.	LICENCE No. 101—12th March, 1870. Ballysodare Bay, County Sligo. Granted to R. J. Verschoyle.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained. 2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed? 3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1874. 4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening? 5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success? 6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	No replies received.	1. None sold this year. 2. About 120,000 of all sizes. 3. There has been some appearance of spat deposited on this bed in the last two or three years, but cannot say as to whether the quantity in the year 1875 was greater or less than in 1874. 4. For fattening. 5. As a financial speculation, this oyster bed has not proved as yet successful, as the expenditure has much exceeded the receipts. This result is in some measure owing to the difficulty we experience in collecting the large oysters for sale. The situation of the bed being much exposed to north-westerly gales, it is necessary to keep the oysters near low-water mark, from whence they can be gathered only at low-water of spring tides; and during the lawful season for gathering oysters in Carlingford lough (from 1st Nov. to 1st March), there is not daylight at the time of low-water of spring tides. 6. If the lawful season for gathering oysters for sale were to commence in September instead of November, the difficulty mentioned above would be in a great measure removed; and if proper supervision were exercised to prevent the removal of small oysters, it is not likely that any injury would result from the change to the breeding-grounds in Carlingford lough.	See replies to Licence No. 121 (Queries No. 3) which equally refer to this bed.

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—*continued*.

LICENCE No. 88—13th February, 1869. Ardgole Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Bantry.	LICENCE No. 89—13th February, 1869. Glengarriffe Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Bantry.	LICENCE No. 91—11th March, 1869. Kenmare Bay, County Kerry. Granted to Richard J. Mahony.	LICENCE No. 92—11th March, 1869. Kenmare Bay, County Kerry. Granted to Thomas Kingston Sullivan.
No replies received.	No replies received.	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. I could not possibly say, as this bed never exposes.</p> <p>3. Not much.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. 16,000, at 11s.; delivered in Cork.</p> <p>2. Could not give a correct estimate.</p> <p>3. I think much greater than last year.</p> <p>4. Principally for fattening.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p>
LICENCE No. 103—27th March, 1871. Ardgroom Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Bantry.	LICENCE No. 104—22nd March, 1871. Berehaven, County Cork. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy.	LICENCE No. 105—27th March, 1871. Roaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Hicks.	LICENCE No. 109—15th July, 1871. Off the lands of Killydonnell, County Donegal. Granted to Sir James Stewart, Bart. Lessee—Owen Rice.
No replies received.	No replies received.	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. I have no means of judging, as they are in deep water.</p> <p>3. I think, like the preceding year, very little.</p> <p>4. I laid the oysters down with the view to breeding, and wishing, if possible, to form good beds; have not yet taken any up.</p> <p>5. I fear the water is too rough, except in very fine and exceptional seasons, to allow of the deposit of spat; and the spatting, from some cause or other, has been said to have been defective for some years.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. A small sample lot only.</p> <p>2. 2,750,000.</p> <p>3. I am not aware of any improvement in spatting, which hitherto has been exceedingly limited.</p> <p>4. I considered the bed well adapted for both breeding and fattening previous to my commencing operations; but from the small quantity of spat to be seen, as compared with the large number of oysters I have planted, I fear it is not so good for breeding as I know it is for fattening.</p> <p>5. I anticipate the undertaking will be a success.</p> <p>6. —</p>

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

OYSTER FISHERIES.

APPENDIX No. 23.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds.

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 110—27th July, 1871. Off the lands of Ardrummon, County Donegal. Granted to Francis Mansfield.	LICENCE No. 112—9th October, 1871. Dundrum Bay, County Down. Granted to the Most Hon. the Marquess of Downshire.	LICENCE No. 113—26th December, 1871. Ballynakill Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Major Henry Scott.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained?	1. 2,400 oysters, at 8s. per 100 for 1,200, sold early in the year; and 10s. per 100 for remainder.	1. There was not any sold. About 500 were taken up for use, and they were fully grown—in fair size and condition.	1. The total quantity sold last year off the beds were about 487,000, at prices from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per 100.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. 435,000 oysters.	2. 41,300 had been deposited in the enclosures during the years 1871 and 1872; but as some adhere to weeds, and are carried over the embankment, and allowing for other waste, I would suppose there is between 20,000 and 30,000 in the enclosures.	2. Cannot say, as oysters have been dredged from other beds (87,000) and laid on these beds.
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1874.	3. The amount of spat was not very considerable, but decidedly greater than in 1874.	3. There has not been any sign of spat since they were put down. Some collectors were placed, but there is a great difficulty from floating wrack and other weeds. The collectors were flat stones and bricks.	3. None.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. Fattening.	4. There are two small enclosures—one with a gravelly bottom, considered best adapted for breeding; the other, more in-shore, is mud, for growing and fattening—the latter is fairly up to expectations.	4. For fattening, but only to a limited extent.
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. —	5. Cannot be said to have succeeded, although the oysters have grown to a fair average size; and if proper collectors could be placed and the fish retained within the enclosures it might succeed.	5. It has failed from there being no spat and the fish not fattening sufficiently for the market, compelling us to sell the oysters to be laid down again on other beds before fit for market.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. The principal impediment to the cultivation of the oyster beds is the difficulty in obtaining seed oysters native to the lough (which, for many reasons, are much more desirable to obtain than foreign oysters), owing to the exportation of seed oysters from the lough, which is carried on to a great extent.	6. It is proposed to enclose part of the bed with stakes two or three inches apart, and so be able to retain the fish when covered by the tide.	6. —
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 118—3rd July, 1872. Achill Sound, County Mayo. Granted to James Rowan.	LICENCE No. 121—24th February, 1873. Ballisodare Bay, County Sligo. Granted to R. J. Verschoyle.	LICENCE No. 122—3rd March, 1872. Milk Haven, County Sligo. Granted to Mrs. J. L. Eeoles.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.	1. None.	1. About 14,000 up to present; 11s. and 12s. per hundred.	1. None.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. The quantity is very small, as I could not for last two years get any to put on.	2. There ought to be about 600,000 on bed.	2. About 10,000.
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1874.	3. Same as 1874, I think.	3. I consider less than 1874. I have not seen any.	3. Not very much. About the same as 1874.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. Breeding.	4. Fattening.	4. Fattening.
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. I could not say it has proved unsuccessful, but the oyster has very much disappeared for last two years in the Blacksod bay. Cannot prove successful until I have the bed first well stocked.	5. I consider it successful so far.	5. Though not altogether unsuccessful, still it has not progressed as rapidly as I expected, owing to shifting sands and a rapid current flowing over it.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. I very much attribute the disappearance of the oysters in Blacksod bay from the severe and constant dredging that was kept on our bay last five years, which has left it presently with very little, as I am informed.	6. — See also Nos. 59 and 101.	6. I have been nursing the bed for some time, and on that account have not taken many oysters off it this season, but hope to get a good supply next year.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE No. 123—6th March, 1873. Cork Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Lieut.-Col. W. H. Longfield.	LICENCE No. 124—6th March, 1873. Roaringwater Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Hicks.	LICENCE No. 125—14th June, 1872. Barrow Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Robert M'Cowan.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.	1. There have not been more than 100 oysters taken from the bed this year, and these for home use only.	1. None.	1. 30,000, at £5 per 1,000—say 10s. per hundred.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. About 2,000.	2. As they are in deep water I have no means of judging.	2. About 100,000.
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1874.	3. There does not appear to have been much spat deposited.	3. I think, like the preceding year, very little.	3. We have not seen any spat.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. Fattening, as far as I can tell at present.	4. I laid the oysters down with the view of breeding; and wishing, if possible, to form good beds, I've not taken any up at present.	4. For fattening. They grow very fast on my bed, and the flavour is considered very good and much liked in Liverpool, where they fetched 10s. per hundred wholesale.
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. Having only come into residence here last May, I have not been able to pay as much attention to the bed as I hope to do next season, and cannot as yet form an opinion as to the probable success of the bed.	5. I fear the water is not sufficiently calm to allow of the deposits of the spat, excepting in very fine and exceptional seasons; and the spatting from some cause or other has been said to have been defective for some years.	5. The undertaking has been successful in growth and quality, but not in production; and I think the rapid flow out of the tide is a principal cause, and am considering the advisability of enclosing the bed with a sea wall, and thereby securing the spat in dead-water.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. —	6. —	6. I have ordered 50,000 one-year oysters, 2 inches in diameter, and two-year, 2½ do., from France; and purpose ordering as much more if the first lot arrives in good condition.

APPENDIX, No. 24.

RULES for the Administration of Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, approved by His Grace the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

WHEREAS by "The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act, 1874," it is enacted that the Lord Lieutenant in Council may, from time to time, make rules with respect to the following, among other matters:—The mode in which Loans are to be made under the said Act, the amount of such Loans, the securities to be given therefor, and the conditions on which such Loans will be made; and the circulation of information as to the mode in which Loans are to be applied for and made in pursuance of said Act: Now We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in us as aforesaid, do hereby make the following rules:—

RULE 1.—The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries shall issue notices of the provisions of the Act in such form as from time to time they deem fit, and shall prepare forms of applications for Loans under the Act.

RULE 2.—On receipt by the Inspectors of Fisheries of any application for a Loan, the Inspectors shall make such inquiries as they may consider necessary into the solvency of the sureties proposed, and if satisfied as to their solvency, and the *bona fides* of the borrower or borrowers, shall make a report thereon to the Commissioners of Public Works, stating in said report the particulars required by the 5th section of the Act 37 and 38 Vic., cap. 86, and in addition thereto the mode of repayment and the number of years in which repayment to be made, and any other particulars they may consider necessary. Such report shall be signed by the three Inspectors, and shall be accompanied by the original form of application.

RULE 3.—In case the Inspectors shall require other sureties than those named in the original application, they may require the applicant to name other sureties, and may require such others as they can recommend as solvent to indorse on the original application their names as undertaking to become security for the borrower; or they may cause a new form of application to be made and signed by applicant and sureties.

RULE 4.—The maximum sum to be lent in one loan shall be £500, and the minimum £5.

RULE 5.—The general rate of interest chargeable on loans shall be at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

RULE 6.—The loans shall be repayable by half-yearly instalments, including interest, extending over such period as the Inspectors may recommend, not exceeding in any case ten years.

RULE 7.—Loans may be advanced in one sum or by instalments, as the Inspectors may recommend.

RULE 8.—The form of security to be given for such

loans, as recommended by the Inspectors, shall be a joint and several Bond or Promissory Note for the amount of loan.

RULE 9.—The borrower or his sureties may be at liberty at any time to repay the entire of the loan, or any part thereof greater than the amount of the instalment, previous to its becoming due, and shall thereupon get credit for the interest otherwise chargeable on the portion of principal so paid off in advance.

RULE 10.—The Inspectors may, at any time they consider necessary, inquire if the borrower is carrying into effect the undertaking for which the loan was made, and if satisfied that he is not, shall report the same to the Commissioners of Public Works.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 13th day of January, 1875.

Whereas by "The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act, 1874," it is enacted that The Lord Lieutenant in Council may, from time to time, make rules with respect to the following, among other matters:—

The mode in which Loans are to be made under the said Act, the amount of such Loans, the securities to be given therefor, and the conditions on which such Loans will be made; and the circulation of information as to the mode in which Loans are to be applied for and made in pursuance of said Act:

And the expression "Lord Lieutenant" is in the said Act explained as including the Lords Justices or other Chief Governors or Governor of Ireland for the time being:

And Whereas, upon the 13th day of January, 1875, The Lord Lieutenant in Council did, in pursuance of the said enactment, make certain Rules with respect to the matters therein mentioned:

And Whereas it is expedient that certain words should be added to Rule 8 of the aforesaid Rules of the 13th January, 1875:

Now We, The Lords Justices, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, under and by virtue of the powers vested in Us as aforesaid, do hereby Order and Direct that the following words shall be added to Rule 8 of the aforesaid Rules of the 13th of January, 1875, viz.:—"When the Inspectors recommend it the Commissioners of Public works may take from the borrowers and their sureties a joint bond conditional for the due application of, as well as the repayment of the loan."

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 16th day of June, 1875.

APPENDIX, No. 25.

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act during the Year 1875.

COUNTY.	Amount available in 1875.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1875.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of Persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1875.	No. of Loans actually issued.	Amount of Loans actually issued in 1875.	Loans cancelled or not perfected.	
										No.	Amount.
Cork, .	£ s. d. 1,134 16 9	196	214	7,766 0 0	64	71	1,200 0 0	59	1,060 0 0	7	185 0 0
Kerry, .	2,728 13 10	180	379	6,271 0 0	113	254	2,694 0 0	94	2,315 0 0	19	399 0 0
Leitrim, .	310 6 10	9	21	255 0 0	2	5	60 0 0	2	50 0 0	—	—
Limerick, .	559 7 8	8	10	80 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway, .	1,405 1 8	469	1,445	17,277 0 0	80	221	1,382 0 0	64	1,162 0 0	16	220 0 0
Sligo, .	521 3 11	61	72	1,754 0 0	33	41	540 0 0	30	482 0 0	3	52 0 0
Mayo, .	851 10 11	281	633	6,311 0 0	72	176	858 0 0	62	754 0 0	10	104 0 0
Clare, .	468 5 10	137	206	1,901 0 0	59	84	471 0 0	54	317 0 0	5	51 0 0
Total, .	7,979 7 5	1,341	2,980	41,615 0 0	423	852	7,205 0 0	365	6,120 0 0	60	1,011 0 0

RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS of IRISH FISHERIES into the

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
1	Barrow, otherwise Ross, otherwise Nore and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Head Weir.	Thomas Murphy.	John H. Glascott.	Dunganstown.	Whitechurch.
2	Barrow River.	Ditto.	Arthur Kavanagh.	Arthur Kavanagh.	Drummin.	St. Mullin's.
3	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Ditto.	Joseph Hunt.	W. M. Glascott.	Mountainago.	Whitechurch.
4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Walter Sweetman.	Walter Sweetman.	Annaghs.	Shanbogh.
5	Ditto.	Ditto.	Michael and D. Cody.	—	Carrickloney.	Kilmakevoe.
6	Ditto.	Ditto.	James Doody.	—	Great Island.	Kilmokee.
7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Samuel Bennett.	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	Ditto.	Ditto.	Richard Cahen.	—	Shanbogh, Upper.	Shanbogh.
9	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Sherlock.	—	Great Island.	Kilmokee.
10	Ditto.	Ditto.	P. Shanahan.	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
11	Ditto.	Ditto.	George Kent.	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
12	Suir.	Ditto.	John Lynne.	N. Power.	Faithlegg.	Faithlegg.
13	Ditto.	Ditto.	Hugh Treacey.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
14	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Walsh.	—	Cheekpoint.	Ditto.
15	Suir, Nore, and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Ditto.	John Lynch.	—	Coolbunna.	Ditto.
16	Ditto.	Stake Weir.	Michael Dobbyn.	Marquess of Waterford.	Crooke.	Crooke.
17	Ditto.	Ditto.	Eliza Coghlan.	J. J. D. Coghlan.	Dremina.	Ditto.
18	Nore.	Head Weir.	W. F. F. Tighe.	W. F. F. Tighe.	Innistiege.	Innistiege.
19	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Ditto.	Patrick Byrne.	E. W. Nunn.	Camlin.	Old Ross.
20	Barrow.	Ditto.	W. F. F. Tighe.	W. F. F. Tighe.	Kileonnelly.	The Rower.
21	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Eligot.	D. Burtchell.	Coolrainy.	Ditto.
22	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Ditto.	John Forrestal.	—	Carrickloney.	Kilmakevoe.
23	Nore River.	Ditto.	John Hunt.	Mrs. and Miss Vears.	Brownsford.	Dysertmoon.
24	Suir River.	Ditto.	Paul Anderson.	N. A. Power.	Gorteens.	Rathpatrick.
25	Ditto.	Ditto.	Cath. and P. Moroney.	N. Power.	Drumdowney, Upper.	Ditto.
26	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Ditto.	Michael Irish.	Dr. J. Mackesy.	Ballyverneen.	Ballygurrin.
27	Ditto.	Ditto.	Thomas Murphy.	Col. Chas. Kearney.	Kearney's Bay.	Kilcolumb.
28	Ditto.	Ditto.	Joseph Hunt.	Peter Strange.	Rochestown.	Ditto.
29	Ditto.	Ditto.	P. Hannebury.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
30	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Doyle.	J. Devereux.	Ringville.	Ditto.
31	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Bolger.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
32	Ditto.	Ditto.	W. Walsh.	Mrs. Bolton.	Drumdowney, Upper.	Rathpatrick.
33	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Sullivan.	P. Hannebury.	Ballinlaw.	Kilcolumb.
34	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Brien.	N. Power.	Drumdowney, Upper.	Rathpatrick.
35	Suir River.	Ditto.	David Bennett.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
36	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Ditto.	James Butler.	Samuel King.	Fisherstown.	Kilmokee.
37	Ditto.	Ditto.	Pierce Cox.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
38	Ditto.	Ditto.	James Kavanagh.	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
39	Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Scotch or Stake Weir.	A. Ryan, or Hayes.	Lord Templemore.	Duncannon.	St. James and Dunbrody.
40	Ditto.	Ditto.	M. Doyle.	Ditto.	Clonsharragh.	Ditto.
41	Ditto.	Ditto.	A. Stephens.	Ditto.	Duncannon.	Ditto.
42	Suir.	Head Weir.	N. A. Power.	N. A. Power.	Gorteens.	Rathpatrick.
43	Shannon River.	Fly-Net.	Randle Borough.	Randle Borough.	Querrin.	Moyarta.
44	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	S. M'Auliffe.	Ditto.	Shaagannagh.	Ditto.
45	Ditto.	Ditto.	William Kennedy.	John Cox.	Clarefield.	Ditto.
46	Ditto.	Ditto.	D. M'Auliffe.	Francis Keane.	Scattery Island.	Kilrush.
47	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	Francis Connell.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
48	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	S. M'Auliffe.	Benjamin Cox.	Clarefield.	Moyarta.
49	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Connell and D. M'Auliffe.	Colonel Vandeleur.	Carrownacalla, S.	Kilrush.
50	Ditto.	Ditto.	Francis Connell.	Francis Keane.	Scattery Island.	Ditto.
51	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
52	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Commins.	Colonel Vandeleur.	Inishbigor Hog Island.	Ditto.
53	Ditto.	Ditto.	James Connell.	Ditto.	Ballynote, West.	Ditto.
54	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Slattery.	Ditto.	Ballymacrinan.	Killimer.
55	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. M'Auliffe.	Ditto.	Lakyle, South.	Kilena.
56	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
57	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. M'Auliffe and T. M'Namara.	Ditto.	Mount Shannon, West.	Ditto.
58	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	Marcus Sheehy.	Ditto.	Mount Shannon Wood.	Ditto.
59	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	Denis M'Auliffe.	Ditto.	Cloorkerry, West.	Ditto.
60	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	S. M'Auliffe.	Lord Leconfield.	Erribul.	Kilfidane.
61	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. Cunningham.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
62	Ditto.	Ditto.	James O'Neill.	William Ashe.	Shannakeabeg.	Ditto.
63	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Griffin.	James Kelly.	Cahiracoon.	Kildysart.
64	Ditto (Clondarlaw Bay).	Ditto.	Daniel Molony.	Lord Annaly.	Kilkerrin.	Kilofin.
65	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
66	Ditto.	Ditto.	James Browne.	Ditto.	Lakyle, North.	Ditto.
67	Ditto.	Ditto.	D. Molony.	Ditto.	Ballina.	Ditto.
68	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Kilkerrin.	Ditto.
69	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	Thomas M'Mahon.	Richard Barclay.	Ballyartney.	Ditto.

No. 26.

APPENDIX,
No. 26.

Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
1	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	17 Oct. 1863.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
2	St. Mullin's.	Carlow.	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1862.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
3	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
4	Ida.	Kilkenny.	Ditto.	19 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
6	Shelburne.	Wexford.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
8	Ida.	Kilkenny.	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1862.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
9	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
10	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1862.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
11	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation.	20 Oct. 1863.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
12	Gualtiere.	Waterford.	Ditto, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	21 Oct. 1863.	No appeal.	—
13	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
14	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
15	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
16	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22 Oct. 1863.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
17	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	Ditto.
18	Gowran.	Kilkenny.	To be abated, as injurious to navigation.	26 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	Ditto.
19	Bantry.	Wexford.	Ditto, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
20	Ida.	Kilkenny.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
21	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
22	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
23	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	—
24	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	—
25	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10 Dec. 1863.	Ditto.	—
26	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
27	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11 Dec. 1863.	Ditto.	Ditto.
28	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
29	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
30	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
31	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
32	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
33	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12 Dec. 1863.	Ditto.	—
34	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
35	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
36	Shelburne.	Wexford.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
37	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
38	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
39	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation.	16 Dec. 1863.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
40	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated, as being erected in narrow channel.	4 April, 1865.	No appeal.	—
41	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and being illegally erected—extending beyond low-water mark.	23 Dec. 1863.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
42	Ida.	Kilkenny.	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
43	Moyarta.	Clare.	To be abated, as erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	1 Jan. 1864.	Ditto.	—
44	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
45	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
46	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
47	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
48	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 Jan. 1864.	Ditto.	—
49	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
50	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
51	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
52	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
53	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
54	Clonderlaw.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
55	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4 Jan. 1864.	No appeal.	—
56	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
57	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
58	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
59	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
60	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
61	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
62	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
63	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
64	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
65	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 Jan. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed
66	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
67	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Judgment affirmed.
68	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto, and not having been legally erected in 1862.	5 Jan. 1864.	No appeal.	—
69	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
69	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 Jan. 1864.	Ditto.	—

APPENDIX,
No. 26.

APPENDIX No. 26.—RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS of IRISH FISHERIES

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
70	River Barrow, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Head Weir.	Richard Hewitson.	M. W. Knox.	Kilmanneock.	Kilmokea.
71	River Suir.	Di.	G. Giles.	G. Giles.	Kilmurry.	Rathpatrick.
72	Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Stake Weir.	James Ryan.	Lord Ely.	Ballystraw.	Templetown.
73	Slade Bay.	Bag-Net.	W. Breen.	Ditto.	Slade.	Hook.
74	Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined.	Head Weir.	J. Hanlon and others.	Lord Templemore.	Nook.	St. James and Dunbrody.
75	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anthony Wallis.	Ditto.	Ballyhack.	Ditto.
76	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	Arthur N. O'Neill.	Lord Carew.	Woodstown, Lower.	Crooke.
77	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Kneekaveelish.	Killea.
78	Suir, King's Channel.	Ditto.	Mary O'Neill.	Mary O'Neill.	Kneekboy.	Ballygunner.
79	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
80	Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined.	Head Weir.	John Hanlon & others.	Lord Templemore.	Saltmills.	St. James and Dunbrody.
81	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ballyhack.	Ditto.
82	Shannon.	Stake-Net.	Stephen Cunningham.	Bryan O'Loughlin.	Kilroebeag.	Killidana.
83	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	R. W. C. Reeves.	R. W. C. Reeves.	Poulnadaree.	Killimor.
84	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Burrane, Lower.	Ditto.
85	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
86	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
87	Ditto.	Ditto.	Michael Colpoys.	Colonel Hickman.	Knock.	Kilmurry.
88	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. M'Cauliffe & John Brooks.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
89	Ditto.	Ditto.	Eliza Hodnett.	Ditto.	Kilmore.	Ditto.
90	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
91	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
92	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Houlehan.	Ditto.	Carrowbane.	Ditto.
93	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. Pegum.	Rev. T. Butler.	Poulnadaree.	Killimor.
94	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
95	Ditto.	Ditto.	Henry S. O'Brien.	Henry S. O'Brien.	Portdrine.	Kilfinntinan.
96	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. M'Auliffe.	T. R. Henna.	Slievedooley.	Kilofin.
97	Ditto.	Ditto.	T. Naughten & others.	R. T. Massey.	Ballycananna.	Ballysteen.
98	Ditto.	Ditto.	M. Shaughnessy and others.	Lord Guilleamore.	Courtbrown.	Askeaton.
99	Ditto.	Ditto.	S. M'Cauliffe.	Colonel Hickman.	Knock.	Kilmurry.
100	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Browne.	Lord Montecagle.	Leahya.	Robertstown.
101	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Duralah.	Shanagolden.
102	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Foynes Island.	Robertstown.
103	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
104	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mount Trenchard.	Loughill.
105	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
106	Ditto.	Ditto.	P. Sheehan.	Lord Clare.	Ballynaah (Clare).	Robertstown.
107	Ditto.	Ditto.	M. M'Namarra.	R. Bateson.	Loughill.	Loughill.
108	Ditto.	Ditto.	John Griffin.	Thomas Royce.	Carrowbanebeg.	Ditto.
109	Ditto.	Ditto.	M. M'Namarra.	Earl of Clare.	Ditto.	Ditto.
110	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Browne.	C. Minchin.	Killacolla.	Kilfergus.
111	Ditto.	Ditto.	Margaret Putland and others.	Knight of Glin.	Caheragh.	Ditto.
112	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Glin Demesne.	Ditto.
113	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Farranmiller.	Ditto.
114	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Browne.	Elizabeth Standish.	Killacolla (Barker).	Ditto.
115	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	W. B. Barrington.	W. B. Barrington.	Ballyhoolahan.	Loughill.
116	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Browne.	Rev. R. Fitzgerald.	Ballydonehoe.	Kilfergus.
117	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	P. J. Mayne.	P. J. Mayne.	East Astee.	Avahallin.
118	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	West Astee.	Ditto.
119	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Pim.	W. O. Hickey.	Cloonaman.	Ditto.
120	Ditto.	Ditto.	C. Sandes.	C. Sandes.	Carrig Island.	Ditto.
121	Ditto.	Ditto.	J. Pim.	R. Leslie.	Kilcolgan, Lower.	Kilnaughten.
122	Ditto.	Ditto.	Alicia Wren.	Lord Listowel.	Corcas and Sand Hills.	Kilconnelly.
123	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Castlequarter.	Ditto.
124	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	Ditto.	Leslie Wren.	Kylatallen.	Ditto.
125	Ditto.	Ditto.	W. Sandes.	T. Sandes.	Carhoonakinneely.	Kilnaughten.
126	Ditto.	Ditto.	Alicia Wren.	Leslie Wren.	Carrigane.	Avahallin.
127	Sea off Coast of County Cork.	Bag-Net.	C. Desmond.	Samuel Hodder.	Ringabella.	Tracton.
128	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	W. Atkinson.	Lord Ponsonby.	Redbarn.	Clonpriest.
129	Ditto.	Ditto.	N. T. Feley.	Murdeck Green.	Summerfield.	Youghal.
130	Ditto.	Stake-Net.	J. Ronayne.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
131	Ditto.	Fly-Net.	N. T. Feley.	D. L. Lewis.	Claycastle.	Ditto.

into the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—*con.*APPENDIX,
No. 26.

No.	Bareny.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
70	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	10 Mar. 1864,	Appeal, .	Sent back for further inquiry as to partial abatement.—See No. 372.
71	Ida, .	Kilkenny, .	Ditto,	14 Mar. 1864,	No appeal.	—
72	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	15 Mar. 1864,	Appeal, .	Withdrawn.
73	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
74	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected,	16 Mar. 1864.	—	—
75	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, .	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Withdrawn.
76	Gaultiere, .	Waterford, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	17 Mar. 1864,	Ditto, .	Sent back for reconsideration.—See Nos. 261 to 264 inclusive.
77	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	
78	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	18 Mar. 1864,	Ditto, .	
79	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	
80	Shelburne, .	Wexford, .	To be abated, Lord Templemore consenting, .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
81	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
82	Clonderlaw, .	Clare, .	Legally erected,	26 Mar. 1864.	—	—
83	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; not erected in 1862, .	28 Mar. 1864,	No appeal.	—
84	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106; and extending beyond low-water mark. The latter question to be tried by Commissioners when appeal on title decided.	29 Mar. 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
85	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Sent back.—See No. 266.
86	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, and as being injurious to navigation.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment affirmed.
87	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; not erected in 1862, .	30 Mar. 1864,	Ditto, .	Ditto.
88	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
89	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	31 Mar. 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
90	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment reversed.
91	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; not erected in 1862, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment affirmed.
92	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto.
93	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated by consent of Mr. Butler, .	2 April, 1864,	No appeal.	—
94	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
95	Bunratty, Lr.	Ditto, .	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and to the public right of fishing.	4 April, 1864,	Appeal, .	New trial granted upon point of form, see No. 250.
96	Clonderalaw, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
97	Kenry, .	Limerick, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
98	Lower Connello.	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
99	Clonderalaw, .	Clare, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
100	Shanid, .	Limerick, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, .	5 April, 1864,	Ditto, .	—
101	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, and injurious to public right of fishing.	6 April, 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
102	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto.
103	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto.
104	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto.
105	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated by consent; not erected in 1862, .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
106	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	7 April, 1864,	Ditto, .	—
107	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
108	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
109	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, not having been erected in 1862, .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
110	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected,	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
111	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Sent back.—See No. 265.
112	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; injurious to navigation, .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
113	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
114	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	8 April, 1864,	Appeal, .	Appeal withdrawn.
115	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected,	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
116	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, and not erected in 1862.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
117	Iraghticonnor	Kerry, .	To be abated; not legally erected in 1862, and injurious to the public right of fishing.	11 April, 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment affirmed.
118	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto.
119	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment reversed.
120	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; not erected in 1862, .	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
121	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
122	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
123	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
124	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, and not erected in 1862, .	12 April, 1864,	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
125	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment affirmed.
126	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to public rights of fishing.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment reversed; but public right of fishing preserved.
127	Kinalea, .	Cork, .	To be abated, as being within three miles of Carrigaline River mouth.	4 Aug. 1864,	Ditto, .	Judgment reversed.
128	Imokilly, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	8 Aug. 1864,	No appeal.	—
129	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
130	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—
131	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	—

APPENDIX,
No. 26.

APPENDIX No. 26.—RESULT OF INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS of IRISH FISHERIES

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
132	Sea off Coast of co. Cork;	Bag-Net,	John Walsh,	Roger Davis,	Knockadoon,	Youghal,
133	Ditto,	Ditto,	D. Sullivan,	M. Longfield,	Ballycotton,	Kilmahon,
134	Ballycotton Bay, co. Cork,	Ditto,	J. Litton,	J. Litton,	Ditto,	Ditto,
135	River Blackwater,	Stake-Net,	R. Power,	Trustees of Mrs. Osborne,	Pillpark,	Clashmore,
136	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. Kennedy and others,	Lord Stuart de Decies,	Timknock,	Ditto,
137	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. T. Dennehy,	Ditto,	Ardsallagh,	Ditto,
138	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Ronayne,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
139	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
140	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. B. Ronayne,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
141	Ditto,	Ditto,	G. Crotty,	Ditto,	Coolbagh,	Ditto,
142	Ditto,	Head Weir,	G. Dalton,	Ditto,	Dromana,	Affane,
143	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	M. G. Adams,	Hon. C. W. M. Smythe,	Rincrow,	Templemichael,
144	Ditto,	Ditto,	Hon. C. W. M. Smythe,	Ditto,	Ballynstray,	Ditto,
145	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. M'Sweeney,	—	Templemichael,	Ditto,
146	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Allen & N. T. Foley,	Samuel Allen,	D'Loughane,	Kinsalebeg,
147	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Sliney & J. Harley,	—	Newport, East,	Templemichael,
148	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Doolan,	Lord Huntingdon,	Ballynaclesh,	Clashmore,
149	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. Ronayne,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
150	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Mansfield,	J. Kiely,	Newport, East,	Kilcockan,
151	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. White & W. Murphy,	—	Strancally,	Ditto,
152	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. White,	—	Carnglass,	Ditto,
153	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Cotter,	Lord Stuart de Decies,	Tinnascart,	Aglish,
154	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. M'Sweeney,	—	Stael,	Templemichael,
155	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Neil and W. Hennessey,	Rev. G. Gumbleton,	Scart,	Kilcockan,
156	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. Browne and Michl. M'Carthy,	C. Musgrave,	Glenassy, or Clooneen,	Aglish,
157	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Fitzgerald,	C. O'Mahony,	Ballyphillip, East,	Kilcockan,
158	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Healy,	J. Hargrave,	Dromore,	Aglish,
159	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Collins,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
160	Ditto,	Ditto,	Maurice Hickey,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
161	Ditto,	Head Weir,	C. Uscher,	C. Uscher,	Camphire,	Lismore,
162	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Rice,	—	Killahaly, East,	Ditto,
163	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sir R. Musgrave,	Sir R. Musgrave,	Turin Demesne,	Ditto,
164	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Norrisland,	Ditto,
165	Bride,	Ditto,	M. Whelan,	C. Uscher,	Camphire,	Ditto,
166	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Grath,	Ditto,	O'Kyle,	Ditto,
167	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Walsh,	C. Smith,	Snugborough,	Kilwatermoy,
168	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Connell,	Duke of Devonshire,	Bridane, Lower,	Lismore,
169	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. P. Maxwell,	R. P. Maxwell,	Killanthony,	Kilwatermoy,
170	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Evans,	R. Oliver,	Ballynaraha,	Lismore,
171	Ditto,	Ditto,	T. Hannigan,	Duke of Devonshire,	Kilnacarriga,	Ditto,
172	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Barry,	Ditto,	Ballinvella,	Ditto,
173	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. P. Maxwell,	R. P. Maxwell,	Sapperton, North,	Kilwatermoy,
174	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Mangan,	Duke of Devonshire,	Ballinvella,	Lismore,
175	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Leahy,	Ditto,	Monatrim,	Ditto,
176	Ardmore Bay,	Bag-Net,	T. Geary,	E. O'Dell,	Duffcarrick,	Ardmore,
177	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dysart,	Ditto,
178	Castlemaine Harbour,	Stake-Net,	H. W. Dodd & others,	The M'Gillycuddy,	Killenagh,	Ballinvoher,
179	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. Ashe,	Reps. Lord Ventry,	Lack,	Ditto,
180	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. W. Dodd & others,	E. Mahony,	Doogha,	Killorglin,
181	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illauustook,	Ditto,
182	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. De Moleyna,	Reps. Lord Ventry,	Cromane, Lower,	Ditto,
183	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sir R. Blennerhassett,	Sir R. Blennerhassett,	Douglas,	Ditto,
184	Ballinakellig Bay,	Bag-Net,	W. Hector,	E. Reeves,	Dungeagan,	Prior,
185	Kenmare River,	Ditto,	M. O'Sullivan,	E. B. Hartopp,	Rath,	Kilreahane,
186	Sea off Coast of co. Louth,	Ditto,	T. A. Newcomen,	Smith Barry,	Glaspistol,	Clogher,
187	Ditto,	Ditto,	Arthur and Jane Newcomen,	Arthur Newcomen,	Callystown,	Ditto,
188	Ditto,	Ditto,	T. Kirk,	A. Godley,	Clogher,	Ditto,
189	Ditto,	Ditto,	Jane S. Newcomen,	Arthur Newcomen,	Callystown,	Ditto,
190	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
191	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Jones,	Sir A. Bellingham,	Dunany,	Dunany,
192	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Jones,	Ditto,	Drahanstown,	Ditto,
193	Ditto,	Ditto,	T. Kirk,	A. Godley,	Clogher,	Clogher,
194	Ditto,	Head Weir,	J. M'Keon,	Sir A. Bellingham,	Castlebellingham,	Gernonstown,
195	Sea off Coast of co. Antrim,	Bag-Net,	Charles Black,	Lord Antrim,	Portrush,	Dunluce,
196	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
197	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
198	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
199	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
200	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
201	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
202	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Reaney,	Ditto,	Torr,	Collegistritin,
203	Ditto,	Ditto,	N. D. Crommellin,	Ditto,	Ballyteerim,	Ditto,
204	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. M'Keegan,	Ditto,	Glebe,	Layd,
205	Ditto,	Ditto,	Lord Antrim,	Ditto,	Carnlough,	Ardclinnis,
206	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Townparks, Glenarm,	Tickmacrevan,
207	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Intosh,	H. H. M'Neile,	Redbay,	Layd,
208	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. M'Keegan,	Charles Black,	Moneyvert,	Ditto,

into the Legality or Illegality of Fixed nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—*con.*APPENDIX
No. 26.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
132	Imekilly, .	Cork, .	To be abated, being within three miles of mouth of Womanagh River.	8 Aug. 1864,	No appeal.	—
133	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Postponed.	—	—	—
134	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected,	29 June 1865,	No appeal.	—
135	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Waterford, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	12 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
136	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, by consent,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
137	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
138	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
139	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
140	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
141	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
142	Decies-with-out-Drum.	Ditto, .	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
143	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Ditto, .	Ditto, ditto,	13 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
144	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	15 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
145	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	16 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
146	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
147	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
148	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto, .	To be abated by consent of Lord Huntingdon, .	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
149	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
150	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
151	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
152	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated by consent,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
153	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	17 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
154	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Sent back.—See 273.
155	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated so far as it extends beyond low-water-mark; legally erected as regards the rest.	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment affirmed.—See 275.
156	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
157	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
158	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
159	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Sent back.—See 274.
160	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
161	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Ditto, .	To be abated; not erected in 1862,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
162	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
163	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
164	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
165	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
166	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
167	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
168	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
169	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
170	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
171	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
172	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
173	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
174	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
175	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
176	Decies-with-in-Drum.	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
177	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
178	Corkaguiny, .	Kerry, .	Ditto,	22 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
179	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
180	Iversagh, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
181	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
182	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	23 Aug. 1864,	Appeal, .	Appeal withdrawn.
183	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; not erected in 1862,	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
184	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, within three miles of mouth of Inny River.	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
185	Dunkerron, S.	Ditto, .	Legally erected,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
186	Ferrard, .	Louth, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	26 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
187	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
188	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
189	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
190	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
191	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
192	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
193	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	27 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
194	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
195	Lr. Dunluce, .	Antrim, .	Ditto,	29 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
196	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
197	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
198	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
199	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
200	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
201	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; injurious to navigation,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
202	Carey, .	Ditto, .	Legally erected,	30 Aug. 1864,	Ditto.	—
203	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	To be abated; within 3 miles of mouth of Cushendun River.	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
204	Lr. Glenarm, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—
205	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto, ditto,	Ditto, .	Appeal, .	Judgment reversed.
206	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto; in Estuary of Glenarm River,	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Judgment affirmed.
207	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto; within 5 miles of mouths of Cushendall and Glenarriffe Rivers.	Ditto, .	No appeal.	—
208	Ditto, .	Ditto, .	Ditto,	Ditto, .	Ditto.	—

APPENDIX
No. 26.

APPENDIX No. 26.—RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS of IRISH FISHERIES.

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
209	Sea off coast of co. Antrim,	Bag-Net,	Thomas Tait,	A. Boyd,	Ballycastle,	Ramoon,
210	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
211	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Gildowney,	J. M'Gildowney,	Clarepark,	Ditto,
212	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. M'Quilkin,	J. K. Tenant,	Cregganboy,	Ditto,
213	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Woodside,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
214	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. Dickson,	G. E. Fullerton,	Carriack-a-rede Island,	Ballintoy,
215	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. Kelly,	Ditto,	Larrybane,	Ditto,
216	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. Stewart,	Sir E. M'Naughten,	Portbradden,	Ditto,
217	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. E. Leslie,	Templastragh,	Ditto,
218	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Alister,	E. M'Neile,	Carrysharkin,	Ditto,
219	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. Mills,	J. C. Anderson,	Portmoon - Feigh Mountain,	Dunseverick,
220	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
221	Ditto,	Ditto,	W. Gregg,	Sir E. M'Naughten,	Ardihannon,	Billy,
222	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Bushfoot,	Dunluce,
223	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry,	Ditto,	H. O'Neill,	A. Shuldham and Hon. Mrs. Campbell,	East Ballygeelagh,	Ballyaghnan,
224	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Keenan,	Sir H. H. Bruce,	Freehall,	Dunbegh,
225	Sea off coast of co. Donegal,	Ditto,	C. M'Kinney,	Rev. S. Montgomery,	Glenagivney,	Lower Movilla,
226	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. S. Nicholson,	Mossy Glen,	Ditto,
227	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Anne Kean,	Ballynagaragh,	Ditto,
228	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. M'Clelland,	Ballycherry,	Ditto,
229	Ditto,	Ditto,	B. Sheffry,	J. S. Nicholson,	Tirmacronagh,	Caldaff,
230	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. Maddison,	R. C. Stewart,	Hora Head,	Clondahorky,
231	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry,	Ditto,	R. Stewart,	Sir H. H. Bruce,	Ballymacary,	Magilligan,
232	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Doaghs,	Ditto,
233	Lough Foyle,	Stake-Net,	R. Allen,	Irish Society,	Granaba,	Glendarmott,
234	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
235	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
236	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ballynashallogh,	Templemore,
237	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
238	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Culmore,	Ditto,
239	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Culmore Level,	Ditto,
240	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Lower Campsey,	Faughanvale,
241	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Coolkeeragh,	Glendarmott,
242	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
243	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Culmore,	Culmore,
244	River Erne,	Ditto,	Alicia Sheil,	Thomas Connolly,	Fenner,	Innamacaint,
245	Sea off Coast of co. Sligo,	Bag-Net,	William Petrie,	Ormsby Jones,	Streedagh,	Ahamlish,
246	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Little,	R. Orme,	Carrowhubback,	Kilglass,
247	Sea off Coast of co. Mayo,	Ditto,	M. Flynn,	Colonel Knox,	Castletown or Lackan,	Lackan,
248	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Little,	Rev. J. M'Naughten,	Ballinlena,	Kilcummin,
249	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Rev. C. L. Thomas,	Ballygarry,	Ditto,
250	Shannon River,	Stake-Net,	H. S. O'Brien,	H. S. O'Brien,	Portdrine,	Kilfintinan,
251	Bantry Bay, Glengariffe Har.,	Bag-Net,	Lord Bantry,	Lord Bantry,	Moonteensudder,	Kileakin,
252	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
253	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
254	Bantry Bay, Adrigole Harbour,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Adrigole,	Ditto,
255	Sea off co. Mayo,	Ditto,	Alexander Hector,	William Pike,	Achillbeg,	Achill,
256	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
257	Sea off Achill Island,	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. M. Blacker,	Keem-Net,	Ditto,
258	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	C. Baycott,	Guprahean,	Achill,
259	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	West Net,	Ditto,
260	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Trustees Achill Mission,	Keel,	Ditto,
261	Waterford Harbour,	Stake-Net,	A. N. O'Neill,	A. N. O'Neill,	Woodstown,	Crooke,
262	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Knockavealish,	Ditto,
263	River Suir, King's Channel,	Ditto,	A. N. O'Neill and Mary O'Neill,	A. N. O'Neill and Mary O'Neill,	Knockboy,	Ballygower,
264	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
265	River Shannon,	Ditto,	Jn. Jameson & others,	Knight of Glin,	Caheragh,	Kilfergus,
266	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	R. W. C. Reeves,	Burrane, Lower,	Killimor,
267	Lower Bunratty,	Head Weir,	Thomas Studdart,	Thomas Studdart,	Bunratty,	Bunratty,
268	Sea off the Coast of co. Sligo,	Bag-Net,	William Petrie,	Lady Palmerston and Hon. W. Cowper,	Mullaghmore,	Ahamlish,
269	Killala Bay,	3 Bag-Nets,	William Little,	R. Orme,	Carrowhubback,	Kilglass,
270	Sea off Coast of co. Sligo,	Bag-Net,	William Petrie,	O. Jones,	Streedagh,	Ahamlish,
271	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry,	Ditto,	Sir H. Bruce,	Sir H. Bruce,	Ballymacary,	Magilligan,
272	Sea off co. Sligo,	Ditto,	Lady Palmerston and Hon. W. Cowper,	—	Mullaghmore,	Ahamlish,
273	River Blackwater,	Stake-Net,	E. M'Sweeney,	—	Stael,	Templemichael,
274	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Collins,	J. Hargrave,	Dromore,	Aglish,
275	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Neil and W. Hennessey,	Rev. G. Gumbleton,	Scart,	Kilcockan,
276	River Barrow, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Head Weir,	M. W. Knox,	M. W. Knox,	Kilmannock,	Kilmocka,
277	Sea off co. Donegal,	Bag-Net,	George Young,	—	Carthage,	Caldaff,
278	Slannon,	Stake-Net,	Daniel Moloney,	Lord Annaly,	Lakyle, North,	Kilofin,
279	Ditto,	Ditto,	Synan M'Auliffe,	Thomas Rice Henn,	Slieveadooley,	Ditto,
280	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	R. W. C. Reeves,	Burrane, Lower,	Killimor,
281	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
282	Ditto,	Ditto,	Robert Leslie,	Robert Leslie,	Tarbert,	Kilnaughten,
283	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Sandes,	William Sandes,	Ralappane,	Ditto,
284	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,

into the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—con.

APPENDIX
No. 26.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
209	Carey.	Antrim.	To be abated; within 3 miles of Ballycastle River.	30 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
210	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
211	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
212	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
213	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
214	Ditto.	Ditto.	Legally erected.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
215	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
216	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
217	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
218	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
219	Ditto.	Ditto.	Legally erected.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
220	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
221	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated; within Estuary of Bush River.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
222	Lr. Dunlough.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
223	Coleraine.	Londonderry.	Legally erected.	31 Aug. 1864.	No Appeal.	—
224	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated; within three miles of mouth of Bann River.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
225	Inishowen.	Donegal.	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	3 Sept. 1864.	Ditto.	—
226	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
227	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
228	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
229	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
230	Keshoreman.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
231	Keenaght.	Londonderry.	Ditto.	5 Sept. 1864.	Appeal.	Sent back on motion before hearing of appeal, to enable the owner to make a case abandoned at first trial.—See No. 271.
232	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated; within Estuary of Foyle River.	Ditto.	No Appeal.	—
233	Tirkeeran.	Ditto.	Legally erected.	—	Ditto.	—
234	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	Ditto.	—
235	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	Ditto.	—
236	City & Liberties.	Ditto.	To be abated; injurious to navigation.	—	Ditto.	—
237	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	Ditto.	—
238	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	Ditto.	—
239	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	Ditto.	—
240	Tirkeeran.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	Ditto.	—
241	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	Ditto.	—
242	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	Ditto.	—
243	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	Ditto.	—
244	Tyrhugh.	Donegal.	Legally erected.	8 Sept. 1864.	Ditto.	—
245	Carbury.	Sligo.	See No. 270.	—	—	—
246	Tireragh.	Ditto.	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	10 Sept. 1864.	Appeal.	Sent back in consequence of the evidence at first trial being defective.—See No. 269.
247	Tyrarley.	Mayo.	Ditto.	12 Sept. 1864.	No Appeal.	—
248	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
249	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Judgment affirmed.
250	Lr. Bunratty.	Clare.	To be abated, as injurious to navigation and public rights of fishing, and as erected on the site of a weir previously condemned. <i>Vide</i> sec. 17 of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88.	17 Sept. 1864.	Ditto.	Ditto.
251	Bere.	Cork.	To be abated; within Estuary of River.	8 May, 1867.	—	—
252	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
253	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
254	Ditto.	Ditto.	Abandoned.	Ditto.	—	—
255	Burishoole.	Mayo.	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	12 July, 1865.	No Appeal.	—
256	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
257	Ditto.	Ditto.	Postponed for further evidence.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
258	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
259	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
260	Ditto.	Ditto.	Legally erected.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
261	Gualtiere.	Waterford.	(See 75 to 78 inclusive.) Report made to Court of second trial.	No Judgment.	Set down on report.	—
262	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	Ditto.	—
263	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	Ditto.	Judgment reversed.
264	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.	Ditto.	—
265	Shanid.	Limerick.	Report made to Court.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
266	Clonderalaw.	Clare.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
267	Lr. Bunratty.	Ditto.	Legally erected.	10 Nov. 1866.	No appeal.	—
268	Carbury.	Sligo.	Ditto.	14 Nov. 1866.	Ditto.	—
269	Tireragh.	Ditto.	Report made to Court. (See 355).	—	—	—
270	Carbury.	Ditto.	Legally erected.	14 Nov. 1866.	No appeal.	—
271	Keenaght.	Londonderry.	Report made to Court.	20 Nov. 1866.	Set down on report.	Judgment reversed.
272	Carbury.	Sligo.	Illegal. Within 3 miles of mouth of Duff River.	15 June, 1867.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
273	Decies-within-Drum.	Waterford.	Report made to Court.	No Judgment.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
274	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal withdrawn.
275	Ditto.	Ditto.	Legal.	4 Jan. 1868.	No appeal.	—
276	Shelburne.	Wexford.	Report to Court—That it is injurious to navigation—25th February, 1868.	No Judgment.	Set down on report.	Judgment affirmed.
277	Innishowen.	Donegal.	Legal.	6 Mar. 1868.	No appeal.	—
278	Clonderalaw.	Clare.	To be abated.	12 Nov. 1868.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
279	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No Appeal.	—
280	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
281	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
282	Inaghicconner.	Kerry.	—	17 Nov. 1868.	—	—
283	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be abated.	Ditto.	—	—
284	Ditto.	Ditto.	Given up by Mr. Nelligan. Not erected or used either as Bag or Stake Net in 1862.	Ditto.	—	—

APPENDIX,
No. 26.

APPENDIX No. 26.—RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the INSPECTORS of IRISH FISHERIES into

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
285	Sea off Coast co. Antrim,	Fixed Draft Net	Denis Black,	Denis Black,	Moneyvart,	Layd,
286	Ditto,	Ditto,	Archibald M'Keegan,	Earl of Antrim,	Glebe,	Layd,
287	Sea off Coast co. Cork,	Stake-Net,	Sampson French,	Sampson French,	Cuakinney,	Templerobin,
288	Coomhola River (estuary),	Fixed Draft,	R. Vickery,	Earl of Bantry,	Dromkeal,	Kilmackmege,
289	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. Warner,	Ditto,	Reenadesert,	Ditto,
290	Ouvane River,	Ditto,	William Sullivan,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
291	Sea off Coast co. Cork,	Ditto,	Michael Murphy,	Ditto,	Reendonegan,	Kilmacologue,
292	Donemmark River (estuary),	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	Gurteenroe and New-town.	Ditto,
293	Shannon,	Stake-Net,	Thomas Sandes,	Thomas Sandes,	Coolnanoonagh,	Kilnaughten,
294	Sea off Coast co. Antrim,	Fixed Draft Net	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Townparks,	Ramoon,
295	Ditto,	Ditto,	Archibald M'Keegan,	Earl of Antrim,	Glebe,	Layd,
296	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Finlay,	John Finlay,	Ballyteerim,	Cullaightrin,
297	Ditto,	Ditto,	Henry H. M'Neill,	H. H. M'Neill,	Redbay,	Layd,
298	Ditto,	Ditto,	Edmund M'Neill,	Edmund M'Neill,	Currysheekin,	Ballintoy,
299	Ditto,	Ditto,	Denis Black,	Denis Black,	Moneyvart,	Layd,
300	Ditto,	Ditto,	John M'Gildowny,	John M'Gildowny,	Clare,	Ramoon,
301	Ditto,	Ditto,	Robert Stewart,	James Lealie,	Templastragh,	Ballintoy,
302	Ditto,	Fixed Draft Net	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	Gregganboy,	Ditto,
303	Sea off Coast co. Londonderry,	Ditto,	John Cromie,	John Cromie,	North Mullaghacall,	Ballyaghan,
304	Ditto,	4 Ditto,	Henry O'Neill,	Arnold White and John P. Broughton.	East & West Tullagh-murray & Crossreagh.	Ditto,
305	Ditto,	Fixed Draft Net	Sir H. H. Bruce, bt.	Sir H. H. Bruce, bt.	Ballymacclary,	Tamlaghtard,
306	Estuary of Inver River,	2 Ditto,	William Sinclair,	William Sinclair,	Inver Estuary,	Inver,
307	Eake River,	Fixed Draft Net	Earl of Arran,	Earl of Arran,	Eake River,	Donegal, and Inver.
308	Sea off Coast co. Donegal,	Ditto,	Marquis Conyngham,	Marquis Conyngham,	Ballyederlan,	Killaghtee,
309	Ditto,	Bag-Net,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
310	Estuary of Leannan River,	2 Fixed Draft Nets.	E. Kelly,	Sir Jas. Stewart, bt.	Leannan River,	Aughniah,
311	Sea off Coast co. Donegal,	1 Ditto,	W. R. Tredennick,	W. R. Tredennick,	Killulton,	Killaghtee,
312	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ballycroo,	Ditto,
313	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Shell,	S. Shell,	Magherasear,	Innishmacsaint,
314	Ditto,	Ditto,	Mrs. S. M'Donnell,	Mrs. S. M'Donnell,	Ballysagart,	Killaghtee,
315	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. Hamilton,	A. Hamilton,	Coolmore,	Kilbarron,
316	Ditto,	Ditto,	Murray Stewart,	Murray Stewart,	Gortalia,	Kilcar,
317	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Mucroes,	Ditto,
318	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ebenezer Bustard,	Ebenezer Bustard,	Dramanoo,	Killybegs,
319	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Hawkins,	—	Ballybodonell, &c.,	Killaghtee,
320	River Moy,	6 Ditto,	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clarke.	Mary Anne Little and A. Clarke.	—	—
321	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	William Petrie,	John Wingfield Stratford.	Scurmore,	Castleconor,
322	Sea off Coast of Sligo,	1 Ditto,	J. Carnegy,	Richard G. Brinkley,	Sraheens,	Eakey,
323	River Owenmore,	3 Ditto,	William Petrie,	—	—	—
324	Tullaghan Bay,	7 Ditto,	Helen Little,	—	Tullaghan Bay,	Kilmore, &c.,
325	Blackwater,	Stake-Weir,	Hon. C. Wm. Moore-Smyth.	Hon. C. Wm. Moore-Smyth.	Ballynatray,	Templemichael
326	Shannon,	Ditto,	Capt. R. Leslie,	Capt. R. Leslie,	Tarbert,	Kilnaughten,
327	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Kilpadogue,	Ditto,
328	Ditto,	Ditto,	Thomas Sandes,	Thomas Sandes,	Rallapane,	Ditto,
329	Sea off Coast co. Sligo,	1 Fixed Draft Net.	James Hale,	James Hale,	Killeenduff,	Eakey,
330	Sligo River,	2 Ditto,	William Petrie,	Captain Martin,	Ballincarrand Carron,	Kilmore,
331	Erne River,	3 Ditto,	Ballyshannon Fishery Company.	—	Carrickboy and Townparks.	Kilbannon and Innishmacsaint
332	Teelin Estuary,	2 Ditto,	Mrs. Anne Hamilton,	Mrs. Anne Hamilton,	Kilcar and Glencolumbkil.	Glencolumbkil and Kilcar.
333	Sea off Coast co. Donegal,	1 Ditto,	Charles Stewart,	Charles Stewart,	Layatroany,	Clondahorty,
334	Sea off Coast co. Londonderry,	Ditto,	C. M'Kinney,	Mary Ross and E. Deane.	Doaghs,	Magilligan,
335	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. M'Gowney,	—	Lower and Middle Doaghs.	Ditto,
336	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Lorton,	William Lorton,	Ditto,	Ditto,
337	River Foyle,	8 Ditto,	The Irish Society,	The Irish Society,	Claughboy, Montgavillen, Ballydonaghy, Glenfad, Porthall, Culmore and Coolkeeragh.	Donaghedy, Taughboyne, Leckpatrick, Clonleigh, Templemore, and Glanderrott.
338	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Campsie & Coolattee,	Cappagh and Clonleigh.
339	River Bann,	4 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ballysally, E. & W. Crossreagh.	Coleraine, Killowen, Dumloe, & Ballyaghan.
340	Sea off Coast co. Derry,	1 Ditto,	Earl of Antrim,	Earl of Antrim,	Portrush,	Ballywillin,
341	River Blackwater,	Stake-Weir,	Hon. C. W. Moore Smyth.	Hon. C. W. Moore Smyth.	Ballynatray,	Templemichael
342	Sea off Coast co. Antrim,	1 Fixed Draft Net.	R. Hector,	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Ballycastle, Townparks, Portbrittas.	Ramoon,
343	Ditto,	Stake-Weir,	Denis Black,	Denis Black,	Moneyvart,	Layd,
344	Shannon,	Stake-Net,	Stephen Colles,	Stephen Colles,	Lower Kilcolgan,	Kilnaughten,
345	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Lord Annally,	Lord Annally,	Lakyle, North,	Kilofin,
346	Ditto,	Ditto,	Colonel Vandeleur,	Colonel Vandeleur,	Ballynote, West,	Kilrush,
347	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Carridotia, South,	Kilimor,
348	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Colemanstown,	Kilofin,
349	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Lakyle, South,	Ditto,
350	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Carridotia, West,	Kilimor,
351	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. H. Borough,	R. H. Borough,	Querin,	Kilofin,
352	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	R. W. C. Reeves,	Foulmadree,	Kilimor,
353	Ditto,	Ditto,	B. Cox,	B. Cox,	Clarefield,	Moyarta,
354	Ditto,	Ditto,	N. S. O'Gorman,	N. S. O'Gorman,	Ballynote, West,	Kilrush,

the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—*con.*APPENDIX
No. 26.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Inspectors.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspectors Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
285	Lr. Glenarm.	Antrim.	See No. 299.	—	—	—
286	Ditto.	Ditto.	See No. 295.	—	—	—
287	Imokilly.	Cork.	Legal.	16 Feb. 1870.	—	—
288	Bantry.	Ditto.	Illegal, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	21 Feb. "	—	—
289	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
290	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
291	Ditto.	Ditto.	Withdrawn.	Ditto.	—	—
292	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
293	Iraghticonnor.	Kerry.	Legal.	11 Mar. "	—	—
294	Cary.	Antrim.	Ditto.	10 May, "	—	—
295	Lr. Glenarm.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10 May, "	—	—
296	Cary.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
297	Lr. Glenarm.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
298	Cary.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
299	Lr. Glenarm.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
300	Cary.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
301	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
302	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
303	N.E. Liberties of Coleraine.	Londonderry.	Ditto.	11 May, "	—	—
304	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
305	Kenaght.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
306	Banagh.	Donegal.	Ditto.	13 May, "	—	—
307	Ditto.	Ditto.	Withdrawn.	Ditto.	—	—
308	Ditto.	Ditto.	Legal.	Ditto.	—	—
309	Ditto.	Ditto.	Illegal. Injurious to navigation.	Ditto.	—	—
310	Kilmacrennan.	Ditto.	Legal.	Ditto.	—	—
311	Banagh.	Ditto.	Withdrawn.	Ditto.	—	—
312	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
313	Tirhugh.	Ditto.	Illegal, as not having the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	—	—
314	Banagh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
315	Tirhugh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
316	Banagh.	Ditto.	Legal.	Ditto.	—	—
317	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
318	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
319	Ditto.	Ditto.	Illegal, as not having the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	—	—
320	—	Mayo and Sligo.	Legal.	17 May, "	Appeal pending.	—
321	Tireragh.	Sligo.	Ditto.	18 May, "	Ditto.	—
322	Ditto.	Ditto.	Withdrawn.	—	—	—
323	Erris.	Mayo.	Legal.	18 May, "	—	—
324	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
325	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Waterford.	No power to grant Certificate (see No. 341).	11 Jan. 1871.	Appeal.	Order against weir to be no bar to granting a certificate.
326	Iraghticonnor.	Kerry.	Legal.	16 Jan. "	—	—
327	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
328	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
329	Tireragh.	Sligo.	Illegal, as not having the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	4 Feb. "	—	—
330	Erris.	Ditto.	Legal.	4 Feb. "	—	—
331	Tirhugh.	Donegal.	Ditto.	7 Feb. "	—	—
332	Banagh.	Ditto.	Illegal, as not having the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.	—	—
333	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
334	Keenagh.	Londonderry.	Ditto.	14 Feb. "	Appeal.	Judgment Affirmed.
335	Ditto.	Ditto.	Legal.	Ditto.	—	—
336	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
337	Raphoe, Strabane, Lower Liberties of Londonderry, and Tirkeeran.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15 Feb. "	—	—
338	Omagh, East, and Raphoe.	Londonderry.	Illegal, not fished in 1862.	Ditto.	—	—
339	Ditto.	Londonderry.	Legal.	Ditto.	—	—
340	Lr. Dunluce.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
341	Coshmore & Coshbride.	Waterford.	Not injurious to navigation.	24 May, "	—	Certificate granted.
342	Carey.	Antrim.	Adjourned (see No. 378).	19 July, "	—	—
343	Lr. Glenarm.	Ditto.	Legal.	Ditto.	—	—
344	Kilcolgan, Lr.	Kerry.	Adjourned.	9 Nov. "	—	—
345	Clonderlaw.	Clare.	Legal.	10 Nov. "	—	—
346	Moyarta.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
347	Clonderlaw.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
348	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
349	Ditto.	Ditto.	Withdrawn.	11 Nov. "	—	—
350	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
351	Ditto.	Ditto.	Withdrawn.	Ditto.	—	—
352	Ditto.	Ditto.	Legal.	Ditto.	—	—
353	Moyarta.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	—
354	Ditto.	Ditto.	Illegal, not fished in 1862.	Ditto.	—	—

APPENDIX,
No. 26.

APPENDIX NO. 26.—RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the INSPECTORS of IRISH FISHERIES into

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.
355	Sea off Coast co. Sligo,	3 Bag Nets,	W. Little,	R. Orme,	Carrowhubback, 8th.,	Kilglas,
356	Estuary of Drumcliffe River,	Fixed Draft Net	William Petrie,	J. Obins Jones,	Court and Drumcliffe,	Drumcliffe,
357	Sea off Coast co. Mayo,	2 Bag Nets,	W. Pike,	W. Pike,	Dooga,	Achill,
358	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Achill Beg,	Ditto,
359	Ditto,	4 Ditto,	Alexander Hector,	Trustees Athill Mission.	Slievemore,	Ditto,
360	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Keel, East,	Ditto,
361	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Doogort, West,	Ditto,
362	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Doogort, East,	Ditto,
363	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Ditto,	Sir F. A. Knox Gore, bart.	Cushlecks,	Ditto,
364	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dooghbeg,	Ditto,
365	Kenmare Estuary,	Bag Net,	R. Mahony,	R. Mahony,	Doon,	Kilcrohane,
366	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Derreenafoyle,	Ditto,
367	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dromore,	Templencoe,
368	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. G. Bland,	F. C. Bland,	Derryquin,	Kilcrohane,
369	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
370	Ditto,	Ditto,	Marq. of Lansdowne,	Marq. of Lansdowne,	Camphis,	Tuasist,
371	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Clones,	Ditto,
372	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ardea,	Ditto,
373	Sea off Coast co. Louth,	Ditto,	A. Newcomen,	A. Newcomen,	Clogher,	Termonfeckin,
374	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
375	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
376	Sea off Coast co. Antrim,	Fixed Draft Net	J. Finlay,	J. Finlay,	Sleena,	Layd,
377	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. Woodside,	R. Woodside,	Gregganboy,	Ramosan,
378	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	Ballycastle, Town-parks, Port Brittas.	Ditto,
379	Sea off Coast co. Donegal,	4 Bag Nets,	Chas. F. Stewart,	Chas. F. Stewart,	Largatreeny and Muntermellan.	Clondahorkey,
380	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Largatreeny,	Ditto,
381	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
382	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Muntermellan,	Ditto,
383	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
384	Sea off Coast co. Louth,	Ditto,	A. Newcomen,	A. Newcomen,	Clogher,	Termonfeckin,
385	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
386	Cork Harbour,	Stake Net,	J. C. Bennett,	J. G. Bennett,	Ballymore,	Templerobin,

APPENDIX,
No. 27.Certificates
for Fixed
Engines.

APPENDIX,

CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1875, for Fixed

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	District in which Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.
1	Sea off co. Londonderry,	Henry O'Neill,	31 August, 1865,	Coleraine,	1 Bag Net,
2	Ditto, Antrim,	A. G. Fullerton,	5 September, 1865,	Ballycastle,	1 Ditto,
3	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
4	Kenmare River,	E. B. Martopp,	16 January, 1866,	Kenmare,	1 Ditto,
5	Sea off co. Antrim,	Thomas Black,	2 October, 1865,	Ballycastle,	1 Ditto,
6	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
7	Ditto,	Sir E. MacNaghten,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
8	Ditto,	Thomas Black,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
9	Ditto,	Earl of Antrim,	22 November,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
10	Ditto,	Thomas Black,	2 October,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
11	Ditto,	Ditto,	21 October,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
12	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Coleraine,	1 Ditto,
13	Ditto, Louth,	Sir Alan E. Bellingham,	28 October,	Dundalk,	1 Head Weir,
14	Ditto, Antrim,	J. C. Anderson,	Ditto,	Ballycastle,	1 Bag Net,
15	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
16	Ballycotton Bay,	John Litton,	31 October,	Lismore,	1 Ditto,
17	River Shannon,	William B. Barrington,	7 November,	Limerick,	1 Fly Net,
18	Sea off co. Louth,	John F. Jones,	16 November,	Dundalk,	1 Bag Net,
19	Barrow, otherwise Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined.	Lord Templemore,	4 December, 1866,	Waterford,	1 Head Weir,
20	Lough Foyle,	The Irish Society,	2 January,	Londonderry,	1 Stake Net,
21	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
22	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
23	River Erne,	Alicia Shell,	20 January,	Ballyshannon,	1 Ditto,
24	River Shannon,	S. Cunningham,	16 March,	Limerick,	1 Ditto,
25	River Bunratty,	Thomas Studdert,	11 February,	Limerick,	1 Head Weir,
26	Ringabella Bay,	Samuel Hodder,	7 March,	Cork,	1 Bag Net,
27	Sea off co. Sligo,	Ormsby Jones,	4 November,	Sligo,	1 Ditto,
28	River Blackwater,	John Neil and William Hennessey,	14 January,	Lismore,	1 Stake Net,
29	Sea off co. Sligo,	Lady Palmerston and Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple.	20 January,	Sligo,	1 Bag Net,
30	Sea off co. Donegal,	George Young,	27 April,	Londonderry,	1 Ditto,
31	Doonmore Strand,	John Scott,	19 May,	Limerick,	1 Salmon Weir or Wall.
32	Doonbeg Strand,	W. Staapool,	19 May,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
33	Sea off co. Donegal,	George Young,	6 October,	Londonderry,	1 Bag Net,
34	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
35	Shannon,	William Creagh Hickie,	8 February,	Limerick,	1 Stake net,
36	Ditto,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
37	Clonderalaw Bay,	Lord Annaly,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,

the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—con.

APPENDIX,
No. 28.

No.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Inspectors.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspectors Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
355	Tireragh,	Sligo,	Report made to Court,	—	—	Judgment of Commissioners reversed.
356	Carbury,	Ditto,	Legal,	22 Mar. 1872.	—	—
357	Burishoole,	Mayo,	Ditto,	16 Mar. 1872.	—	—
358	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illegal,	Ditto.	—	—
359	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
360	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
361	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	17 May, 1872.	—	—
362	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
363	Ditto,	Ditto,	One illegal, not fished in 1862, and one legal,	Ditto.	—	—
364	Ditto,	Ditto,	Two illegal, not fished in 1862, and one legal,	Ditto.	—	—
365	Dunkerron, South.	Kerry,	Withdrawn,	15 June, 1872.	—	—
366	Ditto,	Ditto,	Postponed;	Ditto.	—	—
367	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
368	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
369	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
370	Glenardough,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
371	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
372	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
373	Ferrard,	Louth,	Legal,	29 June, and 1st July, 1872.	—	—
374	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illegal,	Ditto,	Appeal pending.	—
375	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
376	Lr. Glenarm,	Antrim,	Legal,	9 July, 1872.	—	—
377	Carey,	Ditto,	Ditto,	10 July, 1872.	—	—
378	Ditto,	Ditto,	Illegal—injurious to navigation,	Ditto,	Appeal pending.	—
379	Kilmacrennan.	Donegal,	Adjourned,	14 May, 1873.	—	—
380	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legal,	19 June, "	—	—
381	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—	—
382	Ditto,	Ditto,	Withdrawn,	Ditto.	—	—
383	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legal,	Ditto.	—	—
384	Ferrard,	Louth,	Report made to Court,	—	Appeal pending.	—
385	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	Ditto.	—
386	Barrymore,	Cork,	Illegal,	9 Mar., 1874.	Ditto.	—

No. 27.

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout.

APPENDIX,
No. 27.Certificates
for fixed
Engines.

Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
Net, 138 yards—first pole from shore, 12 yards; last do., 150 yards, Leader, 72 yards; net, 20 yards, Leader, 50 yards; net, 20 yards, Leader, 240 feet; net, 54 feet, Leader, 600 feet; net, 66 feet, Leader, 330 feet; net, 66 feet, Leader, 246 feet; net, 84 feet, Leader, 330 feet; net, 66 feet, Leader, 150 feet; net, 48 feet, Leader, 240 feet; net, 66 feet, Leader, 288 feet; net, 66 feet, Leader, 320 feet; net, 66 feet, South side, 627 feet; east side, 204½ feet; Fish Pass south side, 3½ feet; open at end in river, 4½ feet, Net, 316 feet; head, 63 feet, Ditto, ditto, 271 feet, Weir, 190 feet; H. W. M. to in-pole, 90 feet, Leader, 360 feet; bag, 42 feet; first pole, 300 feet from fixed point on shore, Shore wing, 225 feet; channel wing, 94 feet; space between shore wing and rock, 45 feet,	Ballygalagh net. Lerrybane net. Carrickaraide net. Rath. Curran net. Big Duncan net. Portbradden net. Skerryvan net. Torr net. Little Duncan net. Portneen net. Flagstaff net. Castleballingham weir. Portfad net. Portmoon net. Ballycotton net. Shannon Lawn weir. Draghenstown net. Buttermilk Castle weir.
In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 153 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Ebb Leader, 82 feet; out-pole of chambers of net channelwards, 17 feet. In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 196 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 112 feet; out-pole of chambers of net channelwards, 22 feet. In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 262 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 152 feet, Land arm, 210 yards flood, Wing, 42 yards; ebb wing, 44 yards,	The Crook weir. The Shell Rock weir. The Chapel Brook weir. Erne weir. Ayleroebeg weir.
138 feet; 18 feet eye, Leader, 240 feet; length of net, 22 feet, Leader, 110 yards; length of net, 20 yards,	Bunratty weir. Kingabilla net. Streedagh net.
185 feet, Leader, 366 feet, inner to outer pole,	Scart weir. Mullaghmore net.
348 feet, inner to outer pole, 660 feet,	Claggan net. Doonmore weir.
1,254 feet, Leader, 270 feet; bag, 78 feet, Ditto, ditto,	Doonbeg weir. Bunnafoe net. Carrickafual net.
306 yards long, The leader, 274 feet long; and head, 50 feet long and 19 feet wide, The first or shore leader 167 yards long; the head 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second leader 136 yards long; and the second head 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.	Cloonaman weir. Mount Shannon weir. Millpark weir.

CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1875, for Fixed

APPENDIX,
No. 27.Certificates
for Fixed
Engines.

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	District in which Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.
38	Clondarlaw Bay, . . .	Lord Annaly, . . .	8 February,	Limerick, .	1 Stake net, .
39	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
40	Ditto, . . .	R. W. C. Reeves, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
41	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
42	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
43	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
44	Shannon, . . .	Knight of Glin, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
45	Ditto, . . .	C. H. Minchin, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
46	Waterford Harbour, . . .	A. N. O'Neill, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Waterford, .	1 Ditto, . . .
47	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
48	Clondarlaw Bay, . . .	Col. H. Hickman, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Limerick, .	1 Ditto, . . .
49	Shannon, . . .	John Griffin, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
50	Carnlough Bay, . . .	Earl of Antrim, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ballycastle, .	1 Bag net, . . .
51	King's Channel, . . .	A. N. O'Neill, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Waterford, .	2 Stake nets, .
52	Shannon, . . .	Leslie Wren, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Limerick, .	1 Ditto, . . .
53	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
54	Ditto, . . .	Baron Monteagle, . . .	11 February,	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
55	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
56	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
57	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
58	Ditto, . . .	Thomas Sandes, . . .	12 March, .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
59	Off coast, co. Antrim, .	Sir E. W. Macnaghten, bart.,	2 May, . . .	Ballycastle, .	1 Bag net, . . .
60	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
61	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Fixed draft net, .
62	Island of Achill, . . .	Alexander Hector, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Bangor, . . .	1 Bag net, . . .
63	Magilligan Strand, . . .	Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.,	Ditto, . . .	Londonderry, .	1 Ditto, . . .
64	Sea off Coast of Sligo, .	Rt. Hon. W. Cowper Temple, .	Ditto, . . .	Ballyshannon, .	1 Fixed draft net, .
65	River Moy, . . .	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clarke, .	Ditto, . . .	Ballina, . . .	6 Ditto, . . .
66	Ballycastle Bay, . . .	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart., .	Ditto, . . .	Ballycastle, .	1 Ditto, . . .
67	Moy River, . . .	J. W. Stratford, . . .	18 May, . . .	Ballina, . . .	3 Ditto, . . .
68	Owenmore River, . . .	William Petrie, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Bangor, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
69	Owenmore and Ballycrov Rivers, .	Helen Little, . . .	19 May, . . .	Ditto, . . .	7 Ditto, . . .
*70	Sea off coast, co. Antrim, .	Denis Black, . . .	11 May, . . .	Ballycastle, .	1 Ditto, . . .
71	Ditto, . . .	John Flintay, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
72	Ditto, . . .	John M'Gildowney, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
73	Ditto, . . .	Edmund M'Neill, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
74	Red Bay, . . .	H. H. M'Neill, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
75	Sea off coast, co. Antrim, .	Earl of Antrim, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
76	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry, .	Alexander Shuldham, A. W. White, and R. J. Broughton, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Londonderry, .	4 Ditto, . . .
77	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry, .	John Cromie, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	3 Ditto, . . .
78	Sea off coast, co. Donegal, .	H. G. Murray Stewart, . . .	13 May, . . .	Ballyshannon, .	2 Ditto, . . .
79	Inver Bay, . . .	William Sinclair, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	2 Ditto, . . .
80	Sea off coast, co. Donegal, .	Marquis Conyngham, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
81	River Lennane (Estuary), .	Sir J. Stewart, bart., .	Ditto, . . .	Letterkenny, .	1 Ditto, . . .
82	Sea off coast, co. Antrim, .	Lady Boyd, on behalf of Sir H. H. Boyd, bart., . . .	11 May, . . .	Ballycastle, .	1 Ditto, . . .
1870.					
83	Sea off coast, co. Donegal, .	Ebenezer Bustard, . . .	13 May, . . .	Ballyshannon, .	1 Fixed draft net, .
84	Sea off coast, co. Antrim, .	J. E. Leslie, . . .	11 May, . . .	Ballycastle, .	1 Ditto, . . .
85	Sea off coast, co. Mayo, .	William Little, . . .	8 June, . . .	Ballina, . . .	2 Bag nets, . . .
86	Cork Harbour, . . .	Sampson French, . . .	22 September, .	Cork, . . .	1 Stake net, . . .
1871.					
87	Shannon, . . .	Rob t Leslie, . . .	16 January, .	Limerick, . .	1 Stake net, . .
88	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
89	Ditto, . . .	Thomas Sandes, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
90	River Erne, . . .	R. L. Moore and others, . . .	7 February, .	Ballyshannon, .	3 Fixed draft nets, .
91	Sligo River, . . .	Abraham Martin, . . .	20 February, .	Sligo, . . .	2 Fixed draft nets, .
92	Magilligan Strand, . . .	Sir H. Bruce, bart., .	22 April, . . .	Londonderry, .	1 Fixed draft net, .
93	Bann River, . . .	The Irish Society, . . .	15 February, .	Coleraine, . .	4 Fixed draft nets, .
94	Magilligan Strand, . . .	James M'Gowery, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Londonderry, .	1 Fixed draft net, .
95	Ditto, . . .	William Lorton, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
96	River Foyle, . . .	The Irish Society, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	8 Fixed draft nets, .
97	Sea off coast, co. Antrim, .	Earl of Antrim, . . .	29 April, . . .	Ballycastle, .	1 Fixed draft net, .
98	River Blackwater, . . .	Trustees, Provincial Bank, . . .	15 February, 1872,	Liamore, . . .	1 Stake Weir, . .
99	Ditto, . . .	Hon. C. W. Moore Smyth, . . .	21 June, 1871, .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
100	Sea off coast, co. Antrim, .	Denis Black, . . .	19 July, . . .	Ballycastle, .	1 Fixed draft net, .
101	Shannon, . . .	Lord Annaly, . . .	10 November, .	Limerick, . .	1 Stake net, . .
102	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
103	Ditto, . . .	R. W. C. Reeves, . . .	11 November, .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
104	Ditto, . . .	Colonel Vandeleur, . . .	10 November, .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
105	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	11 November, .	Ditto, . . .	2 Stake Nets, . .
106	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	10 November, .	Ditto, . . .	1 Stake Net, . .
107	Ditto, . . .	Benjamin Cox, . . .	11 November, .	Ditto, . . .	1 Ditto, . . .
1872.					
108	Drumcliffe River, . . .	William Petrie, . . .	12 April, . . .	Sligo, . . .	1 Fixed draft net, .
109	Sea off coast, co. Sligo, .	William Little, . . .	16 May, . . .	Ballina, . . .	3 Bag nets, . . .
110	Sea off coast, co. Mayo, .	Sir F. A. K. Gore, bart., .	25 May, . . .	Bangor, . . .	2 Ditto, . . .
111	Ditto, . . .	William Pike, . . .	1 July, . . .	Ditto, . . .	2 Ditto, . . .
112	Ditto, . . .	Trustees Achill Mission, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	4 Ditto, . . .
113	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	5 Ditto, . . .
114	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	3 Ditto, . . .
115	Sea off coast, co. Louth, .	Arthur Newcomen, . . .	10 July, . . .	Dundalk, . . .	1 Bag net, . . .
116	Sea off coast, co. Antrim, .	John Finlay, . . .	9 July, . . .	Ballycastle, .	1 Fixed draft net, .
117	Ditto, . . .	Robert Woodside, . . .	10 July, . . .	Ditto, . . .	1 Bag net, . . .
1873.					
118	Sea off coast, co. Donegal, .	Charles F. Stewart, . . .	19 June, . . .	Letterkenny, .	3 Ditto, . . .

* This certificate was withdrawn, and certificate 100 issued to Denis Black, instead of the one withdrawn.

No. 27—*continued*.Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout—*continued*.APPENDIX,
No. 27Certificate
for Fixed
Engines.

Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
The first or shore leader, 154 yards long; first head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second leader, 130 yards long; second head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.	Lacknabeg weir.
The leader 120 yards long, and the head 20 yards long by 14½ yards wide,	Lakyle weir.
The leader 60 yards long, and the head 26 yards long and 7 yards wide,	Lynch's Point weir.
The leader 115 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 12 yards wide,	Park Ruagh weir.
The leader 78 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 9 yards wide,	Poulnagully weir.
The leader 80 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 11 yards wide,	Woodpoint weir.
The first leader 492 feet long; first head 45½ feet. Second leader, 224 feet long; second head, 73½ feet.	Long Rock weir.
Third leader, 242 feet long; third head, 72 feet; and the fourth leader, 272½ feet long; fourth head, 73 feet.	
Leader, 49½ yards long; and head, 32 yards long,	Killacolla weir.
The first leader, 383 yards long; and the second leader, 436 yards 1 foot long,	Knockavellish weir.
The first leader, 552 yards long; second leader, 398 yards 1 foot long,	Woodstown weir.
The first leader, 169 yards long; first head, 14 yards long. Second leader, 111 yards long; second head, 3½ yards long.	Kilmore Point weir.
The first leader, 332 feet long; first head, 39 feet long and 15 feet wide. Second leader, 233 feet long; second head, 73 feet long and 16½ feet wide. Third leader, 183 feet long; head, 97 feet long and 17 feet wide.	Carrowbanebeg weir.
Leader, 115 yards long; head 43 feet long,	Carnlough net.
Lower weir—leader, 88 yards long; upper weir—leader, 33 yards long. The head or pocket of the former extending from west to east 34 yards in breadth, and the latter extending from west to east 52 yards.	King's Channel weirs (2).
Entire length, 324 yards,	Carrigane weir.
Entire length, 167 yards,	Kylattalin weir.
Leader, 200 feet long; head, 84 feet long,	Foyne's Island (south) weir.
Leader, 187 feet long; head, 80 feet long, and 18 feet 6 inches wide,	Foyne's Island (north) weir.
The first leader, 398 feet long; first head 103 feet long and 14 feet wide. Second leader, 235 feet long; second head, 96 feet long and 19 feet wide.	Durnish weir.
The first leader, 300 feet long; first head, 40 feet long and 33 feet wide. Second leader, 210 feet long; second head, 93 feet long, 18 feet wide.	Mount Trenchard weir.
Size—327 feet from high-water mark,	Coolinacoonagh weir.
Leader, 95 yards long; head, 21 yards long,	Blackrock bag net.
Leader, 74 yards long; head, 21 yards long,	Glashan Island bag net.
Length, 100 yards,	Cregganagh net.
Leader, 150 yards long; head, 18 yards long,	Keel net.
Leader, 315 yards long; head, 17 yards long,	Ballymaclary net.
Length, 120 yards long,	Mullaghmore net.
6 nets, from 150 to 250 yards in length,	
Length, 100 yards,	Ballycastle net.
3 nets, not exceeding 80 yards in length,	Scurmore fixed nets.
Ditto, 120 ditto,	Owenmore nets.
Ditto, 300 ditto,	Tullaghan nets.
Length, 300 feet,	Moneyvart fixed draft net.
Length, 80 yards,	Ballyteerim fixed net.
Length, 104 yards,	Clarepark fixed net.
Length, 90 yards,	Currysheekin fixed net.
Length, 116 yards,	Red Bay fixed draft net.
Length, 100 yards,	Layd fixed draft net.
2—320 yards in length; and 2—140 yards in length,	Crosreagh and Tullaghurney nets.
2 nets, 150 yards long; and 1—122 yards long,	Mullaghacall nets.
2 nets, not exceeding 250 yards in length,	Muckross & Gortalia nets.
2 nets, 140 yards long,	Inver nets.
Length, 130 yards,	Ballyederlane net.
Length, 120 yards,	Leenane net.
Length, 90 yards,	Kinbane net.
Length, 90 yards,	Drumbanan net.
Length, 75 yards,	Templastragh net.
Leaders, 50 fathoms long each; and each bag about 7 feet wide,	Kilcummin bag nets.
Length, 60 yards,	Cuskinny net.
Length, 117 yards,	Tarbert net.
Length, 67 yards,	Kilpadogue net.
Length, 32 yards 2 feet,	Ralapane net.
Each 200 yards long,	—
Each not exceeding 135 yards length,	—
Not exceeding 240 yards length,	—
Not exceeding 240 yards length,	—
160 yards long,	—
150 yards long,	—
From 100 to 200 yards long,	—
120 yards long,	Pier net.
Length of Shore-arm, 70 feet; body of Weir, 83 feet; Flood-arm, 15 feet; large yard, width, 18 feet; Fish pocket, width, 17 feet.	Steel weir.
Leader, 94 feet long; head, 108 feet—Ballinatroy Weir,	Ballynatray weir.
Length, 100 yards,	Moneyvart, otherwise Portvinegar, draft net.
Leader, 110 yards long,	River weir.
Leader, 70 yards long,	Bally weir.
Leader, 103 yards long; head, 26 yards, and 8 wide,	Poulnadarree weir.
Leader, 69 yards long; head, 7 yards long,	Ayelvarroo or Ballynote west weir.
E. Weir, leader, 78 yards long; head, 17 yards—W. Weir leader, 95 yards long; 3 heads each, 17 yards long.	Carrowdotia eastern and western weirs.
Leader, 90 yards long; head, 17 yards long,	Colmanstown weir.
5 leaders, each 120 yards, and 5 heads, each 17 yards long,	Clarefield weir.
150 yards in length,	Drumcliffe net.
Leaders, each 50 fathoms long; heads, 6 fathoms each,	Ennisicrone nets.
Leaders, 40 fathoms long; heads, 5 fathoms long,	Cushlecks and Dooghbeg nets.
Leaders, 40 fathoms long, and heads 5 fathoms long,	Dooga nets.
Leaders, 40 fathoms; heads, 5 fathoms long,	Slievemore nets.
Leaders, 40 fathoms long; head, 5 fathoms long,	Doogort nets.
Ditto, ditto,	Keel nets.
Leader, 50 fathoms long; head, 9 fathoms,	St. Dennis's Well net.
43 fathoms long,	Sleams net.
Leader, 74 yards long; head, 76 yards,	Cregganboy net.
Leaders not exceeding 80 yards each in length, and the heads 24 yards in length and 10 yards in width.	Horn Head nets.

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PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE FISHERY BOARD: SCOTLAND:

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

BEING FOR FISHING 1875.

Presented in pursuance of the Acts 48 Geo. III. c. 110, sect. 7, and 55 Geo. III. c. 94, sect. 4.

THE Herring Fishery of 1875 yielded the following Returns :—

Barrels Cured.	Barrels Exported.	Barrels Branded.	Brand Fees.
942,980.	660,970½	523,789½	£8,729 16s. 6d.

The Fishing proved abundant ; indeed it was more abundant than that of any previous year, with the single exception of the fishing immediately preceding, viz., that of 1874. In no year have so many barrels of herrings been branded as in 1875, which makes this part of the returns and the year's collection of brand fees the largest on record.

The number of Barrels Branded year by year since the institution of brand fees in 1859, and the relative collection of fees, have been as follows, the total sum collected being £88,055, 2s. 10d. :—

Year.	Barrels Branded.	Fees Collected.
1859	158,676 .	£2,644 12 0
1860	231,913½	3,865 4 6
1861	265,347	4,422 9 0
1862	346,712	5,778 10 8
1863	276,880½	4,614 13 6
1864	217,392	3,623 4 0
1865	216,785	3,613 1 8
1866	249,510	4,158 10 0
1867	317,421	5,290 7 0
1868	209,462½	3,491 0 10
1869	244,522½	4,075 7 6
1870	299,381½	4,989 13 10
1871	346,633½	5,777 4 6
1872	422,731½	7,045 10 6
1873	435,274½	7,254 11 6
1874	517,558½	8,625 19 6
1875	523,789½	8,729 16 6
	<u>5,279,991</u>	<u>£87,999 17 0</u>
Bank Interest upon the 17 years' collections,		55 5 10
	<u>TOTAL,</u>	<u>£88,055 2 10</u>

The herrings of the year were a good deal mixed as there were several maties among them, i.e. herrings of comparatively small size not fully developed, yet these were not so numerous in 1875 as they had been in 1874. With respect to the export trade the markets on the Continent were for a part of the season of 1875 very dull. In dull markets such disputes are apt to arise between buyers and sellers as seldom take place when markets are brisk. Some of these took the form of complaint that the herrings were too small and that they had not attained to full fish, the question what constitutes a *full* herring being one much mooted and often brought under discussion. It happened

that the Board had an opportunity of examining a parcel of herrings branded *full* for the Continent which had not given satisfaction to the purchasers, who courteously supplied every facility for the parcel being examined. By order of the Board a rigid examination was made and the herrings proved to be perfectly entitled to the brand they had received. It is right that it be understood that while the Board are, as they have always been, strict and vigilant in their efforts to uphold the reputation of the brand and the high quality of fish and cure it represents, they must decline to recognise any obligation to introduce such over-refinement of selection as would exclude herrings from ranking as first class when they are up to that standard, merely because other herrings may chance to surpass them and be in some points superior. It is not pretended that all ships classed A1 are of equal excellence either in material or workmanship, neither can all herrings branded be classed as equally good, but it is the study of the Board to secure that both as respects selection and cure, herrings in order to be branded should reach a high standard, although, as in the instance referred to, the standard may not altogether come up to the anticipation of the purchaser; and when complaints have been received the branding officers have been informed of them and put in communication with the curers so as still further to strengthen the precautions taken in the process of cure and insure the removal of every reasonable ground for remonstrance. The standard size of barrel has also been an object of very careful attention on the part of the Board, and has generally been maintained without having recourse to the power vested in the Board of making seizures and imposing fines; but in the course of this year it became necessary to resort both to seizure and fine in a case of a considerable number of barrels of herrings found of under-size.

The fishing began, as usual, in the district of Stornoway upon the west coast. This district comprises from Butt of Lewis on the north to Barra Head on the south, the southern portion being known as Loch Boisdale section, where during the time of the fishing a separate fishery officer is stationed. The fishing throughout the district of Stornoway proved very unsuccessful, and in Loch Boisdale section was nearly a failure. The chief cause to which this is attributed was the very unfavourable weather which prevailed. As this fishing lasts but a short time, favourable weather is of essential consequence to its success; but in 1875 adverse weather wholly prevented the boats from going out on several nights, and often when they were out they were obliged, after setting their nets, to haul them again and run to the land for shelter, so heavy and continuous were the gales of wind. In the northern portion of the district, about Stornoway and its vicinity, another drawback to the fishing was, that dog-fish ravaged the shoals of herrings, and did so much damage to nets that at many of the stations the fishermen were compelled to remain on shore for several nights in succession. This did not occur in Loch Boisdale section of the district, and hence it is supposed that the herrings never settled down upon the fishing grounds about Loch Boisdale as they had done in some former years, which is further confirmed by the fact that even when the weather was favourable the catch was scanty. The general result in the district of Stornoway has been a decrease of 23,761 barrels of herrings in the cure of 1875 from that of the preceding year. Soon after the Stornoway fishing had set in, the fishing for the season began to be prosecuted in earnest in the districts of Campbeltown and Inverary. In Campbeltown district it proved an inferior fishing to that of 1873 and of 1874, both of which, however, were in this district extraordinary fishings; but it yielded considerably above the average of the ten years preceding 1873. Here, as in Stornoway district, unfavourable weather marred the prospects of the fishermen and kept down the returns of catch. The fishing for most of the season was prosecuted pretty equally with drift nets and seine or trawl nets, but in the months of November and December seine nets were used exclusively, and were even used successfully in deep water at a distance of from five to eight miles off the shore: of the catch, a larger proportion was taken by the seine than by the drift net. In Inverary district the catch of the year exceeded that of 1874, the returns of this district for 1875 showing an increase in cure of 7662 barrels of herrings over the returns of 1874, or a cure in 1875 more than double that of 1874. The herrings failed to pass up to the higher parts of Loch Fyne although about the end of July there was great abundance of small-sized herrings between Otter and Minard, and nowhere above Ardrishaig was there anything but a poor and irregular fishing, the upper parts of the loch being almost blank. But about Tarbert, at the entrance of the loch, the case was different; here there was an excellent fishing, especially with the seine net, and the herrings thus caught were of fine quality and large size, and, being larger than those in the drift nets, brought a better price: in the month of June eight seining fishermen from Tarbert earned in one week £325, in July another seining party enclosed nearly 300 crans of herrings in their net, and on the 13th and 27th of July the take at Tarbert was so abundant that more herrings were landed on those two days

than have been remembered to have been landed there on any two days in any former year. During the month of August the fishing was still successfully carried on, it declined very much in September, revived a little in October, then fell away and closed about the middle of December. Towards the end of July and throughout August and September the drift nets did better than the seines, and it was considered by those on the spot that about Tarbert there was not much difference in the earnings of the year between the drift net fishermen and the seiners. In Fort William district the catch, although not great, showed a better fishing than has occurred since the year 1869 and was more equally distributed, for in 1869 it was confined to one or two lochs and it has seldom been general in this district; but in 1875 the herrings were well spread and were found in lochs which had not been visited by them for the last thirty years, a great advantage to the local fishermen. In Loch Carron district the fishing in Loch Hourn, which for two or three previous years had been abundant and had collected a large number of boats to it, fell this year to an ordinary fishing, causing much disappointment as many fishermen from a distance had come to it from both coasts of Scotland; still some were fortunate enough to get a few good takes. In Loch Broom district there was no revival at any period of the year of that great herring fishery which has occasionally been seen there; and in the other districts of the west coast such variations as took place call for no special comment. The total decrease of the year upon the west coast was 32,768 barrels of herrings.

In further relation to the west coast herring fishery, it was stated in last year's Report—

that the fishing in Loch Fyne having been for some years very unproductive, the Marquis of Lorne, M.P. for the county of Argyll, Charles Dalrymple, Esq., M.P. for the county of Bute, and Sir William J. M. Cuninghame, Bart., M.P. for the Ayr Burghs, had undertaken an inquiry with a view to ascertain, if possible, what had occasioned the falling off of this fishing, and that, having visited the different localities and collected the opinions of fishermen and others, it was understood that they had made a report to the Government upon this question, which is one of much interest but of great difficulty.

Their report, thus referred to, was addressed to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and was as follows:—

May 10th, 1875.

MY LORD,—Having attended during last autumn many meetings of the fishermen of Loch Fyne district to inquire into the causes of the failure of the Herring Fishery, we beg to lay before you the opinions we have been able to form, and some recommendations we wish to make.

It appears that the fishing has been much less productive than formerly, and the prevailing opinion amongst those who use the drift net is that the system of trawling is the cause of the failure; on the other hand, the counter-statement is made with equal confidence that the drift net causes as much disturbance of the shoals as the trawl net, and that the failure of the fishery, which is not denied, must be attributed to other causes.

We examined these antagonistic opinions with great care, and by the light of all the information we could collect, and we are not satisfied that the trawl net, though possibly in some cases a destructive and wasteful engine of fishing, is the cause of the evil. The fact cannot be explained away that the fish seem to be at present disinclined to enter other narrow waters where trawling is unknown.

Other theories have been suggested to us,—such as, that the temperature of the air or water or the amount of rainfall may have affected the fish injuriously, or that the natural food of the herrings may have failed from natural causes,—for which theories, however, the evidence is very slight.

On the whole, we are inclined to the opinion that the fishing has been carried on to too great an extent in the narrow waters, and we recommend that steps be taken to restrict it to a certain extent.

There is evidence to show that the law which prescribes an annual close-time from 1st February to 1st June has not always been observed, and we recommend that the attention of the officer commanding Her Majesty's Fishery vessel be officially called to this point. Further, although it is the usual custom of the fishermen to keep the weekly close-time of twenty-four hours, it seems to us desirable that it should be extended, and we recommend that *north of a line drawn from the Mull of Galloway to the Mull of Kintyre*, it begin at Six P.M. Saturday, to last till Twelve midnight Sunday. The enforcement of such a regulation would be in accordance with the feelings and practice of the fishermen.

We recommend attention to the size of the mesh of the herring nets, which are often, we are informed, below the legal size, so as to cause the capture of immature fish.

We also recommend that the old regulation against daylight fishing be renewed and enforced.

We have the honour to be, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) { LORNE.
CHARLES DALRYMPLE.
W. J. M. CUNINGHAME.

The Right Hon. the LORD ADVOCATE.

This report his Lordship remitted to the Fishery Board by the following letter :—

1 NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS,
LONDON, 5th June 1875.

SIR,—I send you herewith a report which I have received from the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Charles Dalrymple, and Sir William J. M. Cuninghame in regard to the Herring Fishery in Loch Fyne, which I have to request that you will lay before the Fishery Board for their consideration.

I am also to request that they will favour me with any observations which they may have to make on the subject.—I am, etc.

(Signed) EDWARD S. GORDON.

The Honble. BOUVERIE PRIMROSE,
Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh.

The Fishery Board, having taken the report into consideration, transmitted to his Lordship the following remarks upon it :—

LOCHFYNE HERRING FISHERY AND ITS COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

REMARKS BY THE FISHERY BOARD : SCOTLAND : ON THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

I.—Herring Close Time.

A Close Time for Herrings was first established by the Act 23 and 24 Vict. cap. 92 (1860), which Act fixed not merely the limits and period of Close Time but the mode by which offences against it were to be repressed and proceedings taken for their repression. The provisions of this Act were rendered still more stringent and effective by a subsequent Act, the 24 and 25 Vict. cap. 72 (1861).

But these two Acts have been repealed directly and indirectly. The Close Time established by the 23d and 24th Vict. cap. 92 (1860) was repealed directly by the 28th and 29th Vict. cap. 22 (1865), and indirectly by the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868 (31st and 32d Vict. cap. 45). The Act 28th and 29th Vict. cap. 22 (1865) (an Act not brought in by the Fishery Board), in repealing the Herring Close Time of 1860, fixed new limits and a different period for the Close Time, but by its mode of repeal it abolished the proceedings by which offences against Close Time could be repressed, and substituted no others in their stead. With this repeal, the provisions of the 24th and 25th Vict. (1861), by which Close Time had been made really effective, also lapsed; hence there are no means now left for proceeding against offences, as through the omissions of the repealing Act the Superintendents at Sea cannot seize nets found in use during Close Time, nor can offenders be prosecuted for penalties. Suspension of compulsory observance of the Act has therefore become unavoidable.

The indirect repeal of Herring Close Time by the Sea Fisheries Act (1868) arises from that provision of the Act which declares that 'Herring fishing is free all the year round.' It was understood by the Board of Trade, which framed this Act, that Herring Close Time was abolished by it, and it was certainly the desire and intention of the Board of Trade that Herring Close Time should be abolished; but the fact of its complete abolition by the Act is disputed. There is no doubt, however, that whatever remains of Herring Close Time is restricted by the Act of 1868 to the limits within the three mile boundary from the shore, and thus another difficulty is created as to touching nets with a view to seizure, or in taking steps to proceed against offences, viz., that the intention of the fishermen may be to fish outside the three mile boundary which is legal, and that, to constitute an offence, proof must be adduced that they were fishing within the boundary. There is no longer the simple position of the original Close Time, that no Herring fishing whatever was permitted within its limits and period.

When Herring Close Time was kept so stringently as it was under the Acts of 1860 and 1861, it was found oppressive upon fishermen and injurious to other fishings. Great complaints were made that it interfered with the capture of herrings for bait for cod and other white fish; in some places it reduced the fishing population to starvation, and produced urgent appeals to the Board for relaxation. The Royal Commission of 1862 upon Herring Trawling on the coasts of Scotland had Herring Close Time under examination, and condemned it in principle. With reluctance they left it around the Firth of Clyde, reporting upon it in these words :—

"Although we have been unable to satisfy ourselves that a Close Time is of any advantage for the protection of the herring, still, as it is universally approved of in the district around the Firth of Clyde, we do not take upon ourselves to recommend, against the wish of those who are practically concerned in the fisheries, any alteration as regards this district. It is true that Close Time presses heavily on the long-line fishermen, who are unable to obtain herring for bait to catch white fish during the Close Time, from the 1st January to the 31st May; but it would be possible in this locality to allow licensed boats to catch fish for bait; and the general desire of all witnesses examined by us is, that the Board of Fishery should be allowed to license such boats under proper regulations. We make this suggestion, however, purely in deference to the state of public feeling

“ in the district in question. The establishment of any system of licensing boats for the capture of bait would, in the long-run, involve the taxation of the community for the support of the officers by whom this fishery is superintended, and a further tax on the long-line fishermen, who could obtain their bait more cheaply if they were allowed to procure it for themselves. We do not pretend that it is strictly justifiable to tax the community in general, or one particular branch of industry to foster another; but in the prevalent state of public feeling about the Firth of Clyde, the method proposed is the only practicable means of alleviating the injustice of Close Time, as regards the persons engaged in the long-line fisheries.

“ We are of opinion that there is not the slightest necessity for retaining a Close Time in any part of the Coast north-west of the Mull of Cantyre.”

The Royal Commission of 1863 upon the Sea Fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland entered into a wider examination of the subject, which they discuss at page 66 of their Report, where they condemn it in all its bearings; and at page 103 they summarize their opinion by stating that they regard Herring Close Time “to be as useless for its professed object as it has been oppressive in its practical working.”

By existing Acts Herring Close Time cannot be enforced, and it would be in the face of such opinions as these that, if it is to be re-established, Parliament must be invited to legislate for it.

II.—Weekly Close Time.

The Committee recommend that there should be no Herring Fishing between Six o'clock of Saturday night and midnight of Sunday. There is at present no Herring Fishing between midnight of Saturday and midnight of Sunday, but the recommendation proposes six hours of additional restriction on Saturday night, when, as there are no markets on Sunday morning, there is now scarcely any Herring Fishing, the fishermen generally using Saturday to dry and repair their nets and overhaul their fishing gear. It is difficult to see that Legislation is called for to prohibit a practice which scarcely exists, nor that it is requisite to introduce a restriction which might, under exceptional circumstances, prove a great hardship. Thus, for instance, if the fishermen had been kept idle at home during the week by bad weather and a succession of gales, and if these obstacles to fishing happened to cease at the end of the week, and shoals of herrings were seen close at hand on the Saturday night, it would be cruel to stop the fishermen from fishing, and the sentiments of public opinion are roused against the law: in such a state of matters its enforcement becomes impracticable, as was the case with Herring Close Time in 1864, when the Home Office were appealed to in order to alleviate the distress which Close Time was producing. Tested thus by a really abundant catch which has to be permitted while petty insignificant takes are suppressed, the law emerges in a failure if not an absurdity.

III.—Small Mesh Nets.

The Committee draw attention to the Mesh of the Herring Nets being often below the legal size, so as to cause the capture of immature fish. What is thus called the legal size is one inch from knot to knot; but by the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, the obligation for this mesh is confined to fishing for herrings within the three-mile boundary; therefore, any fisherman may ship in his boat nets of any size of mesh without being liable to be interfered with, as it is not compulsory upon him to declare beforehand where he is going to fish. The repression of small-meshed nets within the boundary becomes in consequence very difficult, and the difficulty is increased by the necessity under which the fishermen are placed of seeking the herrings where they are to be found, and of following them wherever they go. For fishermen to be obliged to keep in stock an immense quantity of netting of different size of mesh according as they fish inside or outside of the boundary, is to subject them to a heavy expense and a teasing complexity in their preparations for fishing; but that they should be obliged besides this to stop fishing if they should come within the boundary with nets of the wrong size of mesh in their boats, or else proceed home, land the nets, and ship others of the proper size in their stead, is to hamper the Herring Fishery with such artificial and embarrassing restraints as are more likely to crush the industry of those engaged in it than keep alive in them the spirit of enterprise and adventure.

IV.—Daylight Fishing.

The last recommendation of the Committee is, that the old regulation against daylight fishing may be renewed and enforced.

This was not a regulation, but rather a custom. It was recognised as a custom in the 87th Article of the 6th and 7th Vict. cap. 79, which was the Act of 1843 for a fishery convention with France, and appears to have been introduced there to prevent French or English fishermen from bringing on brawls by disregarding a custom of fishing observed in certain localities. This Act of Parliament, being one of convention with a foreign Power, was not a general Act for the fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland; but even if it had been, it has been repealed by the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, in which no such provision or recognition of the custom exists. Daylight fishing in general takes place only when herrings are on fishing grounds not far from the shore, and sometimes makes a considerable and valuable addition to the catch of the season. Before daylight fishing can be interfered with, a point on which different opinions are entertained, authority must be obtained from Parliament for the interference.

As a general remark upon the recommendations proposed by the Committee, the Board of Trade, which undertook the passing of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, and obtained a large control

over the Fisheries of the United Kingdom by that Act, would have to consider and give their assent to the recommendations before they were presented to Parliament for legislation, inasmuch as they appear to be opposed to the principles of the Act, and to the evidence and arguments of the Sea Fisheries Commission which produced it. The Commission state, with reference to regulations which interfere with modes and times of fishing, "that they are frequently impracticable, and would be "injurious if put in practice;" and they emphatically advise—"that all Acts of Parliament which "profess to regulate or restrict the modes of fishing pursued in the open sea be repealed, and that "unrestricted freedom of fishing be permitted hereafter."

With respect to restrictive measures, it has further to be observed that they can only be carried into effect at great increase of expense. Admiralty cruisers cannot carry them out without the co-operation on shore of police in special pay of the Government, and with considerable outlay in legal proceedings and prosecutions.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary*.

FISHERY BOARD: SCOTLAND:
EDINBURGH, 16th June 1875.

These Remarks were issued to the Committee for publication, under the following instructions from the Lord Advocate:—

AHERNACH, GRANTOWN, 16th Sept. 1875.

SIR,—I have to request that the Fishery Board will furnish a copy of their Remarks on the Report of the Loch Fyne Herring Fishery Committee to Sir William Cuninghame, Bart., M.P., Glenmoor, Maybole, with permission to publish the same in such newspapers as may be selected by Lord Lorne, Sir William Cuninghame, and Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M.P., the members of the Committee.—I am, etc.,

(Signed)

EDWARD S. GORDON.

Hon. B. F. PRIMROSE,
Secretary, Fishery Board for Scotland.

and upon this authority the Remarks were published by the Committee accordingly.

Upon the east coast, Fraserburgh and Peterhead were again the best fished districts of the year and showed fishings of great magnitude and importance. In Fraserburgh district, although the increase had in the preceding year been to the large amount of 36,653 barrels of herrings, there was a further increase in 1875 of no less than 31,154 barrels, the fishing having risen from 253,130 barrels in 1874 to 284,284 barrels in 1875. Peterhead district did not maintain the increase it had in 1874, as its returns for 1875 show a decrease of 14,553 barrels, the returns being 205,305 barrels in 1875 against 219,858 barrels in 1874; and Montrose district shows a decrease of 9,869 barrels: but Buckie district an increase of 2,093 barrels and Findhorn district an increase of 2,371 barrels; Wick district shows the somewhat larger increase of 2,512 barrels and Shetland an increase of 1,716 barrels: all the other east coast districts show more or less of a decrease, the decrease in some being considerable, as in Eyemouth district where the decrease amounted to 9,316 barrels and in Orkney to 10,061 barrels. The total decrease of the year upon the east coast was 24,812 barrels.

The fluctuations thus referred to, occurring alike in the open sea as within lochs and upon the east coast as well as upon the west coast, show the uncertainty which prevails in the herring fishery of Scotland. In this there is nothing extraordinary, as equal uncertainty is experienced in the herring fisheries of England and Ireland and elsewhere: in Newfoundland, herrings are found to desert the bays where at one time they abounded and to take to others which they had been scarcely known to enter before; and upon the herring fishery of Norway the following remarks appeared in the *Nautical Magazine*.

"The coasts of Norway have long been famous for their fisheries, which have always proved a "source of wealth to the Norwegians, who derive from this pursuit one of the main branches of their "commerce. The number of persons and vessels engaged show that it is a profitable and important "maritime occupation. To Vice-Consul Crowe we are indebted for a lengthened account, both comparative and otherwise, of the fisheries for the year 1874, with an interesting description of the novel "uses to which certain portions of the food thus obtained have been applied. The spring herring "fishery, with the exception of that in 1871, when there was an extraordinary rich catch, especially "in the Søndmøre district, has in the course of the last five years steadily decreased, so much so, "that the produce of 1874 did not reach to one-thirtieth of the average quantity for the years 1851 "to 1865, from which it is to be presumed that the present herring period, which began in 1808, "is at an end, or, at all events, very nearly so. The real cause of this decline has yet to be discovered; probably it will be found to be connected with some submarine agency, such as the abundance or scarcity of food, or the storms or currents affecting the temperature of the ocean. This is, "however, not the first time that the spring herring fishery has been known to desert the coast even for "long periods. The details respecting this fishery in early times are naturally most uncertain and "insufficient but within the three last centuries the records have been more accurate, and from these "we find that this fishery totally disappeared during the first half of the seventeenth century, and "that, in the years 1650 to 1654, only 8,000 barrels were annually exported. In 1661 and 1662 the

“ fishery seems to have been good, but not extraordinary ; and so it continued for the latter half of the century. From 1700 to 1784 the spring herrings visited the coast regularly, especially between Stavanger and Bergen, and during the last ten years of the period they were unusually plentiful near Stavanger. From 1736 to 1756 the fishery continued good in the Romsdal districts, but in Søndmøre it ceased altogether in the year 1758, but was replaced by a most profitable cod fishery. From 1785 the spring herring is said to have entirely deserted the coast, not making its appearance again till 1808.”

The Meteorological Society of Scotland have for two or three years had this capriciousness in the movements of the Herring under special investigation, and in the past year the deep-sea thermometers provided to the Society by the Marquis of Tweeddale, its President, for testing the temperature of the sea, were again sent out by the Fishery Board to their officers and the temperature obtained at different periods of the herring fishery. Daily registers of the weather were kept and other particulars furnished to the Society, both by the district Fishery Officers and by Samuel M'Donald, Esq., commander of the “Vigilant,” fishery cruiser. From the registers and the information thus supplied the following conclusions have in the meantime been drawn by the Committee of the Society :—

“ From the observations of the catch of herrings and of the temperature of the sea, off the east coast of Scotland, during the two seasons 1874 and 1875, it is seen—(1.) That the temperature of the sea from the middle of August to the close of the fishing season was continuously and considerably higher in 1875 than in 1874 ; and (2.) That the catch of herrings was continuously and considerably lower during 1875 than during the same period of 1874.

“ Another result is this :—If there be a district where, from any cause, the temperature of the sea is lower than in surrounding districts, in that district the catch of herrings is heavier ; and conversely, if there be a district where, from any cause, the temperature of the sea is higher than in surrounding districts, in that district the catch of herrings is less. Among the causes which bring about a local increase or decrease of sea temperature, the chief are clouded or clear skies in respective districts, according as these occur during the day or during the night. These local variations in the temperature of the sea in their bearings on the catch of herrings have been shown by the observations both of 1874 and 1875.

“ Another important point is the relations of surface temperature to bottom temperature, and the relations of the deepest parts of the sea to the positions of the fishing grounds. It is found, for instance, that when the surface temperature is high—higher than lower down—the fish, if any be caught, strike the nets far down in such a way as to lead to the supposition that a good deal of failure may often arise from the nets not going deep enough. The fish prefer apparently, so far as the inquiry has gone, the lower to the higher temperature. The Herring Committee are most desirous of carrying out this line of inquiry into greater detail, if some of the fishermen could be induced to take the trouble of observing the temperature of the sea at the surface and also at the depth at which the fish strike the nets.

“ The influence of thunderstorms was equally seen as in former years. If there is a thunderstorm of some magnitude extending over a large portion of the east of Scotland, good takes may be made on that day, but on the following day few if any fish are caught over that part of the coast, *unless at the extreme verge of a deep part of the sea*, as if the fish were retreating thither.

“ Owing to the shortness of the time over which the inquiry has extended, the Committee wish these results to be considered only as provisional. The results are, however, of the greatest value, not merely as indicating the lines of inquiry to be followed in further carrying on this large investigation, but also as indicating, in some cases not obscurely, the nature of the results which will ultimately be established,—results which, since they lead directly to a knowledge of the localisation of the herring, will serve as a guide to the fishermen where to set their nets with the highest probability of success.”

The *Shipping Gazette* states that Herr von Freedom of Hamburg, Director of the German See Warte, has been giving attention to the same points in relation to the herring fishery as those which have occupied the Meteorological Society of Scotland, and that by analysis of the log-books of the luggers engaged in the fishery, he has furnished the Fishery Company of Embden with elaborate reports upon the influences which affect the fishery, especially upon the influence of winds and the temperature of the sea. Herr von Freedom has come to the conclusion that north-west winds are the best for large catches, and northerly winds better than southerly, westerly better than easterly ; also, that moderately strong winds, sufficient to ruffle the surface of the sea, are better than

calm weather, and light winds almost as unfavourable as stiff breezes ; a ruffling of the sea being, in his opinion, of considerable importance to success of fishing. For the temperature of the sea he regards a temperature from 53 to 57 degrees of Fahrenheit as the most favourable, and that the chances of success diminish with higher or lower temperatures.

The winter herring fishery of 1875-76 was better than that of 1874-75, but not everywhere, as the catch at Anstruther proved the smallest on record at that station since the year 1856. In the upper part of the Firth of Forth it was better than in 1874, as it also was upon the coast of Caithness. At Wick some of the winter herrings produced the very high price of 84s. per cran, a price never before known to have been paid there. At Lybster, a little to the south of Wick, 75s. per cran was realised. The average price paid in both places for herrings during the winter fishing was from 58s. to 60s. per cran, a very high figure. At Anstruther, although from the scarcity of herrings some had been sold as high as 90s. per cran, the average price was not more than 52s. per cran ; but there, this was unprecedentedly high as an average price. The fish of this winter were better and larger than those of previous winters, and were sold fresh or made into bloaters and despatched to London and other large cities. The winter herring fishery upon the outer coasts can never be on a large scale, as at that time of year herrings do not appear there in abundance as they sometimes do in the firths ; but it is satisfactory to perceive that the rich markets of the south having been opened by lines of railway, fishermen and curers in the north have been alert to take advantage of this, and have been rewarded for their enterprise by realizing high prices for all the herrings caught.

The Cod and Ling Fishery of 1875 yielded larger returns than that of the previous year, the return for 1875 being 187,788½ cwts. cured dried against 143,466½ cwts. in 1874 ; and 8,503½ barrels cured in pickle against 6,754 barrels in 1874. These figures give an increase for 1875 of 44,322½ cwts. cured dried, and 1,749½ barrels cured in pickle, which led to an export in 1875 of nearly 21,000 more cwts. of cod cured dried than in 1874, the increase of export being alike to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe. Of the increase in the number of cwts. cured dried, the larger portion is due this year to boats fishing upon the home coast, and not to vessels fitted out for the deep sea and Faroe fishing. The vessels that proceed to the deep sea and Faroe fishing are in general fitted out from Shetland ; of these there were nine fewer fitted out in 1875 than in the year preceding, but nevertheless there was very little falling off in the catch, which reached within 180 cwts. of what was taken in 1874.

The number of applications to register fishing boats made to the Board's officers in 1875 by their owners or masters was 736, of registers issued 726, and of registers examined and indorsed 6474, an increase upon each head over the return of the previous year. The number of boats detained for non-compliance with the Order in Council regulations for fishing boats was 139, of boats boarded and warned to carry lights 45 : these returns prove the good working of the Sea Fisheries Act 1868 and the advance of the fishermen in their observance of its requirements, the registers showing increase and the detentions very marked decrease upon those of previous years. In the performance of the additional duties imposed by this Act, and in watchful care over the cure and branding of herrings and all that relates to the interests of the trade, the fishery officers have been unfailingly assiduous, and the Board feel it due to Laurence Lamb, Esq., the General Inspector, to George Reiach, Esq., the assistant Inspector, and the rest of the staff of officers, thus to recognise their zeal and the valuable services they have rendered in their several departments and stations.

As respects barometers, the kind interest taken by Robert H. Scott, Esq., Director of the Meteorological Department, London, in the distribution of these useful instruments to fishing towns and creeks, was evinced this year in the issue of a barometer on loan to Stonehaven and to Dunbeath, and also one between the creeks of Inverallochy and Cairnbulg ; places where they were much wanted and gladly welcomed by the fishermen. The Board's cruiser "Vigilant" and the local fishery officers proved of much use in getting them conveyed to their destinations and properly set up there, a point of great consequence for their permanent utility and preservation.

Two Gun Boats, the "Tyrian" and the "Netley" from H.M.S. "Favourite," Guardship in the Firth of Forth, and one, the "Pheasant" from H.M.S. "Endymion," Guardship in the Humber, were as usual put by the Admiralty in communication with the Board, on behalf of the herring fishery of the east coast of Scotland and north-east coast of England during the period that foreign fishing vessels, with their superintending cruisers, frequent that fishery ; and for the same period H.M.S. "Jackal" was withdrawn by the Admiralty from the west coast and placed upon the east coast ; these vessels, with the "Vigilant" cruiser belonging to the Board, were stationed so as to occupy the coast from the Fern Islands to Duncansby Head. While the "Jackal" was upon her station off Wick, the course taken

by Lieut. H. T. Clanchy, her commander, towards certain fishing boats in stress of weather from a heavy gale on the 29th and 30th of July, gave rise to so much public comment that it had to be brought under consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who disposed of it accordingly; all officers in command of H.M. ships being, in respect to their proceedings at sea, responsible alone to naval authorities. The presence of the Gun Boats was effective in preventing the intrusion of foreigners, and the "Vigilant" also co-operated in this duty. When stationed off Peterhead she was instrumental in obtaining from the "Mira," steam-ship, compensation for the master and crew of the fishing boat "Iona" of Fraserburgh, PD. 708, which the "Mira" had run down; and the manner in which Messrs. Rathbone Brothers, Liverpool, the owners of the "Mira," met the claim deserves all commendation. The "Vigilant" likewise in the course of the year rendered great assistance to the crews of the fishing boats she was engaged in superintending, especially in cases where the boats had been disabled by coming foul of each other or were in distress from gales of wind; and when cruising between Fraserburgh and Peterhead during the summer herring fishery, from the large number of boats congregated there and the broken weather, she had several opportunities for such service and the aid she gave was much appreciated by the fishermen.

The Pier and Quay Grant for 1875 having, as stated in last year's Report, been appropriated by Parliament towards the works of Anstruther Union Harbour has been so applied, but the removal of the debris lying at the mouth of the harbour, which was referred to in the Report as occupying much time and as unavoidably tedious from its dependence upon weather and tides, has proved much slower and more difficult than was anticipated. It has however been proceeded with in so far as it could be by divers, but the nature of the work has rendered necessary the opening of communications with the Treasury for bringing it to a more rapid conclusion, and for finishing what remains to be done to the harbour. The masonry has been exposed to very severe storms with high tides during the year, but has withstood them without injury.

The Report of the Engineers, and the Accounts of the year's Expenditure of the annual Pier or Quay Grant, and of the Special Parliamentary Grant for Anstruther Union Harbour, will be found in the Appendix, along with the Returns and Statistics of the Fisheries for the year, in the following order:—

HERRING FISHERY.

- No. 1.—Account of Vessels fitted out in Scotland for the Herring Fishery, with the Herrings Salted or Cured on board;
- No. 2.—Account of Herrings Cured or Salted on Shore in Scotland;
- No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings Cured in Scotland;
- No. 4.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings in Scotland Branded, with the amount of Fees collected thereon;
- No. 5.—Account of the Export of Herrings from Scotland; with a Supplementary Note showing, for the Export to the Continent, the Ports to which the Herrings have been Shipped;
- No. 6.—Account of the Number of Cran Measures in Scotland adjusted and Branded;
- Abstract of the Total Quantity of White Herrings Cured, Branded, and Exported, from 1st June 1809 to 31st December 1875; showing also the Countries to which they have been Exported.

COD AND LING FISHERY.

- No. 1.—Account of Vessels fitted out in Scotland for the Cod and Ling Fishery, with the quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake they Cured;
- No. 2.—Account of Cod, Ling, and Hake, taken by Open Boats at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland, and Cured;
- No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake taken both by Vessels and Open Boats at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland, and Cured;
- No. 4.—Account of the Export of Cod, Ling, and Hake from Scotland;
- Abstract of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured and Exported, from 10th October 1820 to 31st December 1875.

FISHERY STATISTICS.

- No. 1.—Account of Boats, Men, &c., employed at the Herring Fishery in Scotland, in one selected week for each District;
- No. 2.—Account of Boats, Fishermen, &c., with the estimated Value of Boats, Nets, and Lines employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland;

No. 3.—Account of the Tonnage of Shipping, and Number of Seamen employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland;

No. 4.—Abstract of Tonnage of Vessels and Boats; and of the Number of Seamen, Fishermen, and Persons employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland.

Report by the Engineers upon the Harbour Works in progress under the Fishery Board: Scotland.

General Account of the Expenditure on Harbours, Piers, or Quays.

Abstract showing the Expenditure on each Work.

SUMMARY.

Upon comparing the Accounts of 1875 with those of 1874, it will be seen,—That in the Herring Fishery the total quantity of Herrings cured in 1875 was 942,980 Barrels; the total quantity branded, 523,789½ Barrels; and the total quantity exported 660,970½ Barrels; being a decrease from the preceding year of 57,581 Barrels in the quantity cured, and 76,344½ Barrels in the quantity exported; but an increase of 6,231 Barrels in the quantity branded.

That in the Cod and Ling Fishery 187,788½ cwts. were cured dried, and 8,503½ Barrels cured in pickle; and that the quantity exported was 81,880½ cwts. cured dried; being an increase over the preceding year of 44,322½ cwts. in the quantity cured dried, and 1,749½ Barrels in the quantity cured in pickle, and of 20,967½ cwts. in the quantity exported.

That the number of Fishing-Boats in Scotland was 14,656, and of Fishermen and Boys 45,082; and that the estimated value of the Boats, Nets, and Lines employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries was £1,092,275, being a decrease of 191 Boats, and of 144 Fishermen; but an increase of £19,498 in the estimated value of Boats, Nets, and Lines.

CAITHNESS.

JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG.

ELCHO.

JAMES MATHESON.

GEORGE LOCH.

LYON PLAYFAIR.

ANDREW COVENTRY.

ALEX^R S. FINLAY.

GEORGE J. ALLMAN.

GEORGE YOUNG.

FRANCIS ABBOTT.

JOHN DE COURCY AGNEW.

EDWARD S. GORDON.

WILLIAM WATSON.

Fishery Board: Scotland: }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS fitted out in SCOTLAND for the HERRING FISHERY, in the Year ended 31st December 1875; the Districts from which fitted out; the Tonnage and Number of Men; the Netting, Salt, and Barrels Shipped; and the Barrels of Herrings Cured.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Netting.	Salt.	Barrels.	Herrings Cured				Total Cured in Vessels.
							Gutted.		Ungutted.		
							Gutted and Packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and Packed but not within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Square Yds.	Bushels.	Number.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Number.	Number.	Barrels.
Stornoway, .	6	655	59	...	6,544	...	...	...	...	3253½	3,253½
Loch Broom, .	2	27	10	10,000	180	95	50	...	...	...	50
Loch Carron and Skye,	28	576	91	73,000	7,722	3,858	3,093½	...	6	...	3,099½
Fort William, .	10	200	39	74,000	1,760	890	764½	...	...	130	894½
Campbeltown, .	9	124	37	71,400	890	580	147	...	...	...	147
Inverary, . .	22	473¾	92	84,000	4,814	2,452	1,098	...	...	...	1,098
Rothsay, . .	15	225	47	102,000	1,591	1,161	610	63	...	...	673
Greenock, . .	6	149	24	14,000	1,878	1,016	3,242	...	...	...	3,242
Ballantrae, .	5	97	15	...	856	494	564	205	35	125	929
Total,	103	2,526¾	414	428,400	26,235	10,546	9,569	268	41	3,508½	13,386½

Note.—The above 103 Fishing Vessels made 127 Voyages.

Fishery Board : Scotland :
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS Cured or Salted in SCOTLAND by Fish-Curers on Shore, in the Year ended 31st December 1875; and the Districts in which Cured, distinguishing the Herrings Cured Gutted from those Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		Total Cured on Shore.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, but not within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Number.	Number.	Barrels.
Eyemouth, .	23,976	46	7,221	11,501	42,744
Leith, .	...	...	...	610	610
Anstruther, .	25	...	25	3,900	3,950
Montrose, .	19,753	677	10,551	5,504	36,485
Aberdeen, .	60,116	240	4,699½	11,657½	76,713
Peterhead, .	191,684	8,433	4,323	865	205,305
Fraserburgh, .	280,975	756	1,049	1,504	284,284
Banff, .	42,837	92	583	20	43,532
Buckie, .	9,873	10	656	...	10,539
Findhorn, .	5,239	...	1,464	...	6,703
Cromarty, .	1,754	...	75	...	1,829
Helmsdale, .	7,306	50	577	...	7,933
Lybster, .	16,994	46	264	...	17,304
Wick, .	82,388½	3,547	680	...	86,815½
Orkney Isles, .	14,180	400	...	...	14,580
Shetland Isles, .	2,896	...	...	...	2,896
Stornoway, .	45,820	...	...	2,636	48,456
Loch Broom, .	724	...	...	50	774
Loch Carron and Skye, .	1,577	...	...	1,035	2,612
Fort William, .	1,714	...	155	...	1,869
Campbeltown, .	130	...	...	6,150	6,280
Inverary, .	570	...	...	12,687	13,257
Rothsay, .	82	...	...	3,675	3,757
Greenock, .	...	75	...	844	919
Ballantrae, .	...	...	...	9,647	9,647
Total, .	810,613½	14,372	32,322½	72,285½	929,593½

Fishery Board : Scotland :
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS Cured or Salted in SCOTLAND in the Year ended 31st December 1875 ; distinguishing the Herrings Cured Guttled from those Cured Unguttled.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Guttled.		Herrings Cured Unguttled.		TOTAL HERRINGS CURED.
	Guttled and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Guttled and packed ; but not within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Eyemouth,	23,976	46	7,221	11,501	42,744
Leith, . . . . .	...	...	...	610	610
Anstruther,	25	...	25	3,900	3,950
Montrose,	19,753	677	10,551	5,504	36,485
Aberdeen,	60,116	240	4,699½	11,657½	76,713
Peterhead,	191,684	8,433	4,323	865	205,305
Fraserburgh,	280,975	756	1,049	1,504	284,284
Banff,	42,837	92	583	20	43,532
Buckie,	9,873	10	656	...	10,539
Findhorn,	5,239	...	1,464	...	6,703
Cromarty,	1,754	...	75	...	1,829
Helmsdale,	7,306	50	577	...	7,933
Lybster,	16,994	46	264	...	17,304
Wick,	82,388½	3,547	680	...	86,615½
Orkney Isles,	14,180	400	...	...	14,580
Shetland Isles,	2,896	...	...	...	2,896
Stornoway,	45,820	...	...	5,889½	51,709½
Loch Broom,	774	...	...	50	824
Loch Carron and Skye,	4,670½	...	6	1035	5,711½
Fort William,	2,478½	...	155	130	2,763½
Campbeltown,	277	...	...	6,150	6,427
Inverary,	1,668	...	...	12,687	14,355
Rothsay,	692	63	...	3,675	4,430
Greenock,	3,242	75	...	844	4,161
Ballantrae,	564	205	35	9,772	10,576
Total,	820,182½	14,640	32,363½	75,794	942,980

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE

Showing the NUMBER of BARRELS of HERRINGS Cured or Salted on the West Coast of Scotland, in the year ended 31st December 1875 ; stated by the Districts where the Herrings were caught.

DISTRICTS.	BARRELS.
Stornoway,	51,709½
Loch Broom,	824
Loch Carron and Skye,	9,992½
Fort William,	2,726½
Campbeltown,	6,660
Inverary,	14,097
Rothsay,	4,362
Greenock,	919
Ballantrae,	9,667
Total,	100,957½

Fishery Board : Scotland :
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND Branded in the Year ended 31st December 1875; and of the Brandings in each District, distinguishing Herrings Bung-packed from Herrings Re-packed; with Return of the Fees collected thereon under the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 69.

DISTRICTS.	Description of Barrels Branded.		
	Bung-Packed.	Re-packed.	TOTAL BRANDED.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Eyemouth,	5,597½	...	5,597½
Leith,	132	...	132
Montrose,	14,059½	102	14,161½
Aberdeen,	45,546½	...	45,546½
Peterhead,	138,099	...	138,099
Fraserburgh,	200,000	...	200,000
Banff,	30,016½	...	30,016½
Buckie,	7,079½	...	7,079½
Findhorn,	4,145	...	4,145
Cromarty,	435½	...	435½
Helmsdale,	5,767	...	5,767
Lybster,	13,911	...	13,911
Wick,	54,007½	...	54,007½
Orkney Isles,	4,189½	...	4,189½
Shetland Isles,	701½	...	701½
Total,	523,687½	102	523,789½*

* Of this number 281,449½ Barrels were Branded Crown "FULL."
 " 156,007 " were Branded Crown "MATIES."
 " 54,835½ " were Branded Crown "SPENT."
 " 31,395½ " were Branded Crown "MIXED."
 " 102 " were Branded Crown "RE-PACKED."

523,789½ Barrels. The Fees thereon amounted to £8,729 16 6
 Bank Interest, 0 14 11

Total Receipts, £8,730 11 5

NOTE showing the Total Number of Barrels in the foregoing Account Branded "FULL,"
 "MATIES," or "SPENT."

DISTRICTS.	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded Crown Full.	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded Maties.	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded Spent.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Eyemouth,	3,281½	719	654
Leith,	9	10	113
Montrose,	6,805½	5,537	1,622
Aberdeen,	26,374½	10,005½	2,206½
Peterhead,	74,251½	49,890½	12,860½
Fraserburgh,	95,771	57,449	28,255½
Banff,	11,854	15,073	2,095
Buckie,	3,733½	2,975	371
Findhorn,	2,306	1,137	646
Cromarty,	262	87½	26
Helmsdale,	4,362½	1,236	168½
Lybster,	8,820½	2,878½	2,103
Wick,	40,513	8,237	2,737½
Orkney Isles,	2,669½	772	711
Shetland Isles,	435½	...	266
Total,	281,449½	156,007	54,835½

Fishery Board: Scotland: }
 Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. V.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND Exported in the Year ended 31st December 1875 ; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe ; distinguishing also Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted ; and Herrings Bung-Packed from Herrings Re-packed.

DISTRICTS.	BARRELS OF HERRINGS EXPORTED.							
	To Ireland.			To the Continent.		To Places out of Europe.		TOTAL EXPORTED.
	Bung-Packed.		Barrels of Bulk.	Bung-Packed.		Bung-packed.	Re-packed.	
	Gutted.	Ungutted.		Gutted.	Ungutted.	Gutted.	Gutted.	
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Eyemouth, . . .	3,106	...	...	4,391	...	...	...	7,497
Leith, . . .	...	...	...	14,526	...	...	...	14,526
Montrose, . . .	924	231	...	11,832½	...	...	...	12,987½
Aberdeen, . . .	...	...	...	46,841	...	...	...	46,841
Peterhead, . . .	1,323	...	...	154,875	...	...	...	156,198
Fraserburgh, . . .	...	...	170	225,544½	606	...	...	226,320½
Banff, . . .	643½	...	...	33,455½	...	...	...	34,099
Buckie, . . .	...	...	...	8,225½	...	...	...	8,225½
Findhorn, . . .	...	...	...	4,128½	...	...	...	4,128½
Cromarty, . . .	1,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,286
Helmsdale, . . .	...	...	...	4,105	...	...	...	4,105
Lybster, . . .	...	...	...	13,660½	...	...	...	13,660½
Wick, . . .	17,835½	98	...	57,550	...	...	...	75,483½
Orkney Isles, . . .	5,106½	...	...	6,446½	...	...	...	11,553
Shetland Isles, . . .	45	...	...	1,840½	...	...	...	1,885½
Greenock, . . .	2,665½	...	...	...	...	...	1,350½	4,016
Sent from Scotland to England, and thence Exported, }	...	...	...	3,157½	...	60°	1,988½	5,206
Total,	32,935	329	170	623,531½	606	60	3,339	660,970½

Fishery Board : Scotland :
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE showing the Ports or Places to which the Herrings Exported to the Continent were Shipped.

BARRELS OF HERRINGS EXPORTED.																		
DISTRICTS.	RUSSIA.				GERMAN EMPIRE								HOLLAND.		BELGIUM.		Total Exported to the Continent	
	Odessa.	Peters- burg.	Riga.	Libau.	Memel.	Königs- berg.	Elbing.	Danzig.	Sölpe- münde.	Stettin.	Altona.	Hamburg.	Harburg.	Bremen.	Rotterdam.	Ghent.		Other Places on the Conti- nent.
Eyemouth,	Barrels.	...	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Leith, . . . . .	...	985½	...	...	...	367	...	...	...	4,255½	...	7,146½	8,781	...	228	1,588½	...	117
Montrose, . . . . .	...	...	...	875	...	1,842½	...	5,518	...	2,855½	...	24½	717	...	...	...	...	14,688
Aberdeen,	1,250	...	...	4,899	...	8,440½	...	8,148½	...	24,229	...	8,675	7,794½	...	...	...	...	11,882½
Peterhead,	1,450	1,880	...	...	1,469½	20,888	...	85,758	...	62,505	1,791½	16,618½	14,165½	...	...	...	404	48,486½
Fraserburgh, . . . . .	...	880	1,006	15,808	...	50,466½	680	20,045	1,285	80,478½	...	28,890	23,998½	2,889	724	...	...	158,825
Banff, . . . . .	...	1,482	...	1,097½	...	9,861½	...	2,112½	...	15,080	...	2,280	2,062	...	...	...	...	228,160½
Buckie, . . . . .	...	...	...	1,000½	...	1,627½	...	755	...	2,824	...	...	2,518½	...	...	...	...	38,455½
Findhorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	...	8,188½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,225½
Helmsdale, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	662½	...	284	...	1,292½	...	656	1,210	...	...	...	...	4,128½
Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	4,578½	...	4,784½	...	3,186½	688	...	...	...	...	4,105
Wick, . . . . .	...	...	...	1,021	...	5,878	...	12,297½	...	27,805	...	7,292½	1,820	948	...	498	...	18,660½
Orkney Isles, . . . . .	...	...	886	...	...	...	...	1,894½	...	2,868½	...	1,412½	435	...	...	...	...	57,550
Shetland Isles, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,840½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,446½
Stornoway, . . . . .	...	20,189½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,219	...	4,598½	...	...	...	...	...	1,840½
Total,	2,700	25,266½	1,842	24,201	1,469½	94,412	680	87,821½	1,285	241,228	1,791½	76,415½	59,185	8,560	2,812½	902	117	624,187½

Fishery Board : Scotland :
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }
B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. VI.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Crans and Half Crans, adjusted as Measures for the Purchase and Sale of Fresh Herrings and Branded in SCOTLAND, in the Year ended 31st December 1875.

DISTRICTS.	ADJUSTED AND BRANDED.	
	CRANS.	Half Crans.
Leith,	2	...
Montrose,	30	...
Peterhead,	2	...
Greenock,	4	...
Total,	38	...

Fishery Board : Scotland : }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT showing the Total Quantity of WHITE HERRINGS Cured, Branded, and Exported, year by year, in so far as brought under cognizance of Fishery Officers, from the 1st of June 1809 to the 31st of December 1875; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Herrings Cured.			Total Quantity of Herrings Branded.	Total Quantity of Herrings Exported.			Grand Total Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted including Bulk.	Total Cured.		To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	
Period extending from 1st June 1809 to 5th April 1810, }	<i>Barrels.</i> 42,548	<i>Bls. or Crans.</i> 47,637½	<i>Barrels.</i> 90,185½	<i>Barrels.</i> 34,701	<i>Bls. or Crans.</i> 28,014	...	<i>Barrels.</i> 7,834	<i>Barrels.</i> 35,848
Year ended 5th April 1811,	65,430	26,397½	91,827½	55,662½	28,212	...	9,921	38,133
Year ended 5th April 1812,	72,515½	39,004	111,519½	58,430	30,417½	4,730	27,672½	62,820
Year ended 5th April 1813,	89,900½	63,587½	153,488½	70,027½	57,980	11,046½	40,699	109,725½
Year ended 5th April 1814,	52,931½	57,611	110,542½	38,184½	43,061½	23,943	51,399	118,403½
Year ended 5th April 1815,	105,372½	54,767	160,139½	83,376	49,635½	35,891	55,778½	141,305½
Year ended 5th April 1816,	135,981	26,670½	162,651½	116,436	29,456½	15,563	62,668½	107,688
Year ended 5th April 1817,	155,776	36,567½	192,343½	140,018½	36,341	44,432½	57,855	138,628½
Year ended 5th April 1818,	204,270½	23,420½	227,691	183,089½	53,386½	43,896	65,057	162,339½
Year ended 5th April 1819,	303,777½	37,116½	340,894	270,022½	89,704	52,333	85,125	227,162
Year ended 5th April 1820,	347,190½	35,301	382,491½	309,700½	101,109½	64,302½	88,104	253,516
Year ended 5th April 1821,	413,308	28,887½	442,195½	363,872	125,445	89,524	79,836½	294,805½
Year ended 5th April 1822,	291,626½	24,897½	316,524½	263,205½	102,719	34,752	77,485	214,956
Year ended 5th April 1823,	225,037	23,832	248,869	203,110	56,528	38,002½	75,914½	170,445
Year ended 5th April 1824,	335,450	56,740½	392,190½	299,631	116,747½	40,231	82,652	239,630½
Year ended 5th April 1825,	303,397	44,268½	347,665½	270,844½	96,409½	35,029½	70,577½	202,016½
Year ended 5th April 1826,	340,118	39,115½	379,233½	294,422½	121,386½	28,167½	67,519	217,073½
Year ended 5th April 1827,	259,171½	29,324	288,495½	223,606	78,735	16,701	70,970	166,406
Year ended 5th April 1828,	339,360	60,418	399,778	279,317½	109,108½	24,489½	78,061	211,659
Year ended 5th April 1829,	300,242½	55,737	355,979½	234,827	107,651	28,280½	69,944	205,875½
Year ended 5th April 1830,	280,933½	48,623½	329,557	218,418½	89,680½	24,302	67,672	181,654½
Year ended 5th April 1831,	371,096	68,274½	439,370½	237,085	130,300½	61,655½	72,947	264,903
Year ended 5th April 1832,	313,113½	49,547	362,660½	157,839½	128,458	31,100½	57,941½	217,499½
Year ended 5th April 1833,	353,684½	63,279½	416,964½	168,259½	114,137	47,556½	58,991	220,684½
Year ended 5th April 1834,	382,677½	68,853½	451,531½	178,000½	149,254	55,852	66,987½	272,093½
Year ended 5th April 1835,	217,242½	60,074½	277,317	85,079½	73,960	34,050	50,795½	158,805½
Year ended 5th April 1836,	399,334	98,280½	497,614½	192,317	168,960	48,451½	55,982	273,393½
Year ended 5th April 1837,	290,169	107,660½	397,829½	114,192	102,968½	46,777	39,520	189,265½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	382,400	125,374½	507,774½	141,552	139,095	57,388½	38,674½	235,158
Year ended 5th April 1839,	382,229	173,330½	555,559½	153,659½	149,926	64,870	24,934½	239,730½
Year ended 5th April 1840,	405,379½	138,565½	543,945	152,231	157,359	82,515½	12,647½	252,522
Year ended 5th April 1841,	431,157	126,105½	557,262½	154,189	150,517½	90,951½	8,668	250,137
Year ended 5th April 1842,	489,620½	177,624½	667,245½	190,922½	187,953	91,069½	5,713½	284,736
Year ended 5th April 1843,	442,290	181,129½	623,419½	162,713	165,327½	120,136½	6,336½	291,800½
Year ended 5th April 1844,	473,556½	191,803	665,359½	182,988	127,770	181,953	3,793½	313,516½
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th Jan. 1845, }	393,312	132,720½	526,032½	140,632	120,293	143,754	2,326½	266,373½
Year ended 5th January 1846,	411,271	121,375	532,646	142,473½	127,027½	113,678	2,488½	243,194

ABSTRACT showing the Total Quantity of WHITE HERRINGS Cured, Branded, and Exported, year by year, etc.—continued.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Herrings Cured.			Total Quantity of Herrings Branded.	Total Quantity of Herrings Exported.			Grand Total Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted including Bulk.	Total Cured.		To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bls. or Crans.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bls. or Crans.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Year ended 5th January 1847,	414,915½	192,535½	607,451	156,278½	102,585	148,363½	4,765½	255,714
Year ended 5th January 1848,	372,989½	189,754	562,743½	146,500½	102,690	142,532	4,959	250,181
Year ended 5th January 1849,	392,827	251,541½	644,368½	153,944	78,262½	168,049	3,682½	249,994
Year ended 5th January 1850,	507,024½	263,673½	770,698½	213,286½	78,889½	257,108	4,258½	340,256½
*Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only,	378,187	165,822½	544,009½	172,924½	66,138	198,403	2,367	266,908
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	417,233½	176,797½	594,031	201,636½	81,340½	182,659	205	264,204½
Year ended 31st December 1852, for do. do.	375,693	123,094½	498,787½	169,159½	60,414	221,979	1,133	283,526
Year ended 31st December 1853, for do. do.	560,367	217,672½	778,039½	248,136½	95,339	242,853½	4,438½	342,630½
Year ended 31st December 1854, for do. do.	458,579½	177,982½	636,562½	211,844	121,883½	237,893½	1,919½	361,696½
Year ended 31st December 1855, for do. do.	582,715½	183,988½	766,703½	280,581½	97,377	344,029	858	442,264
Year ended 31st December 1856, for do. do.	466,429½	143,559	609,988½	223,281	89,670½	256,741	1,199½	347,611½
Year ended 31st December 1857, for do. do.	465,292½	115,521½	580,813½	218,992	58,534	307,275½	1,351	367,160½
Year ended 31st December 1858, for do. do.	470,393½	165,730½	636,124	233,374	79,054	269,819	1,331½	350,204½
+Year ended 31st December 1859, for do. do.	381,059½	110,428	491,487½	158,676	68,882	203,349½	748	272,979½
Year ended 31st December 1860, for do. do.	496,414½	184,778½	681,193½	231,913½	86,413	291,401½	156	377,970½
Year ended 31st December 1861, for do. do.	519,173	149,655½	668,828½	265,347	81,595½	308,334½	384	390,313½
Year ended 31st December 1862, for do. do.	656,048	174,856	830,904	346,712	70,879½	423,182½	847½	494,910
Year ended 31st December 1863, for do. do.	507,223	147,593½	654,816½	276,880½	72,074½	333,074½	2,612½	407,761½
Year ended 31st December 1864, for do. do.	478,781½	164,868½	643,650½	217,392	55,420½	307,282	1,805	364,507½
Year ended 31st December 1865, for do. do.	470,559½	151,203½	621,763	216,785	42,063	309,626	1,012	352,701
Year ended 31st December 1866, for do. do.	497,814½	160,332½	658,146½	249,510	47,319	328,272½	4,474½	380,066
Year ended 31st December 1867, for do. do.	631,759½	193,829½	825,589	317,421	42,364½	432,994½	3,345½	478,704½
Year ended 31st December 1868, for do. do.	445,468½	205,965½	651,433½	209,462½	43,414½	323,479½	1,850½	368,744½
*Year ended 31st Dec. 1869, for Scotland only,	488,831	186,312	675,143	244,522½	32,342½	346,793½	2,197½	381,333½
Year ended 31st December 1870, for do.	657,059½	176,101	833,160½	299,381½	41,524	486,064	2,970	530,558
Year ended 31st December 1871, for do.	668,489½	156,986½	825,475½	346,633½	46,347	502,534½	2,724	551,605½
Year ended 31st December 1872, for do.	671,703½	102,156	773,859½	422,731½	24,147	523,540½	1,943½	549,631
Year ended 31st December 1873, for do.	796,902	142,331½	939,233½	435,274½	32,465½	633,681	1,861½	668,008
Year ended 31st December 1874, for do.	887,002½	113,558½	1,000,561	517,558½	28,137½	706,967½	2,209½	737,314½
Year ended 31st December 1875, for do.	834,822½	108,157½	942,980	523,789½	33,434	624,137½	3,399	660,970½

N.B.—In the Six Years ending 5th April 1815, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted, was 2s. per Barrel, while there was a Bounty at the same time of 2s. 8d. per Barrel, payable by the Excise on the Exportation of Herrings, whether Cured Gutted or Ungutted, but which ceased on the 1st June 1815; in the Eleven Years ending 5th April 1826, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted was 4s. per Barrel; in the Four succeeding Years, the Bounty was reduced 1s. per Barrel each Year till the 5th of April 1830, when it ceased altogether, and has not since been renewed.

* The Collection of Returns for England ceased from the 5th of January 1850; and for the Isle of Man from the 1st of January 1869.

+ By Act 21st and 22d Vict. cap. 69 (1858), there was imposed upon the Branding of Barrels and Half-Barrels of Herrings, a Fee of *Fourpence* per Barrel and *Twopence* per Half-Barrel.

Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. I.

ACCOUNT, by Districts, of the Number of Vessels fitted out in SCOTLAND for the Cod and Ling Fishery, in the Year ended 31st December 1875; of the Tonnage of the Vessels, and the Number of Men; also of the quantity of Cod, Ling, and HAKE Cured therefrom, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured in Vessels.		
				Number of Fish.	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Fraserburgh,	22	330	139	124,520	4,478	...
Orkney Isles,	38	2,281	409	541,180	16,817	...
Shetland Isles,	77	3,404	905	1,357,859	42,448	...
Total,	137	6,015	1,453	2,023,509	63,733	...

Fishery Board: Scotland: }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT, by Districts, of the Cod, Ling, and HAKE taken at the Cod and Ling Fishery in SCOTLAND by Open Boats and Cured on Shore, in the Year ended 31st December 1875; distinguishing the Fish Cured Dried and the Fish Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured on Shore.		
	Number of Fish.	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Anstruther,	97,296	3,001	87
Montrose,	76,400	2,482	34
Aberdeen,	4,070	115	4
Peterhead,	30,493	427	532½
Fraserburgh,	102,854	3,484	15
Banff,	88,774	2,947	401
Buckie,	142,815	2,773	3,450
Findhorn,	81,493	1,754	1,414
Cromarty,	6,600	20	208
Helmsdale,	11,015	...	401
Lybster,	10,793	95	319
Wick,	64,813	981	1,518
Orkney Isles,	289,650	9,155	52
Shetland Isles,	2,100,940	69,369	...
Stornoway,	471,611	20,116	...
Loch Broom,	41,133	1,569	...
Loch Carron and Skye,	22,876	868	10
Fort William,	83,216	2,974½	...
Campbeltown,	38,086	1,885	...
Inverary,	1,290	40	...
Ballantrae,	1,860	...	60
Total,	3,767,878	124,055½	8,503½

Fishery Board: Scotland: }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT, by Districts, of the Total Quantity of COD, LING, and HAKE taken, both by Vessels and by open Boats, at the Cod and Ling Fishery in SCOTLAND, and Cured, in the Year ended 31st December 1875 ; distinguishing the Fish Cured Dried and the Fish Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured.		
	Number of Fish.	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Anstruther,	97,296	3,001	87
Montrose,	76,400	2,482	34
Aberdeen,	4,070	115	4
Peterhead,	30,493	427	532½
Fraserburgh,	227,374	7,957	15
Banff,	88,774	2,947	401
Buckie,	142,815	2,773	3,450
Findhorn,	81,493	1,754	1,414
Cromarty,	6,600	20	206
Helmsdale,	11,015	...	401
Lybster,	10,793	95	319
Wick,	64,813	981	1,518
Orkney Isles,	830,780	25,972	52
Shetland Isles,	3,458,799	111,812	...
Stornoway,	471,611	20,116	...
Loch Broom,	41,133	1,569	...
Loch Carron and Skye,	22,676	868	10
Fort William,	83,216	2,974½	...
Campbeltown,	38,086	1,885	...
Inverary,	1,290	40	...
Ballantrae,	1,860	...	60
Total,	5,791,387	187,788½	8,503½

Fishery Board : Scotland : }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of COD, LING, and HAKE, Exported from SCOTLAND, in the Year ended 31st December 1875, with the Districts from which Exported ; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe ; also whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	COD, LING, AND HAKE EXPORTED			
	To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	TOTAL EXPORTED.
	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Leith,	8,507	3,506	6,606	18,619
Aberdeen, . . . . .	...	...	2,805	2,805
Orkney Isles,	2,165	...	...	2,165
Shetland Isles,	23,696	22,046	...	45,742
Stornoway,	185	...	...	185
Campbeltown,	1,566	...	...	1,566
Greenock,	7,371½	120	3,307	10,798½
Total,	43,490½	25,672	12,718	81,880½

Fishery Board : Scotland : }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT, showing the Total Quantity of COD, LING, and HAKE, Cured, Punched or Branded, and Exported, year by year, in so far as brought under cognizance of Fishery Officers, from the 10th of October 1820, when the System for Encouragement and Improvement of the Cod and Ling Fishery commenced, to the 31st of December 1875.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured.			Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Punched or Branded.		Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Exported.			
	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.	Cured Dried.		Cured in Pickle.	
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Barrels.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Barrels.
Period extending from 10th October 1820 to 5th April 1822, }	...	...	...	50,235½	4,919½	19,578	3	„	...
Year ended 5th April 1823,	...	...	...	54,573	3,691	19,398	3	„	...
Year ended 5th April 1824,	...	...	...	63,590	5,437	23,098	„	3	...
Year ended 5th April 1825,	...	...	...	52,135	3,531	14,087	2	19	...
Year ended 5th April 1826,	69,136½	3,634½	5,621	66,315½	5,337	7,281	1	14	...
Year ended 5th April 1827,	95,161½	9,273	9,025	82,185½	8,008½	14,051	2	27	...
Year ended 5th April 1828,	82,515½	6,726	6,142½	74,103½	5,609½	13,208	2	„	...
Year ended 5th April 1829,	81,321½	5,786	6,819	73,500½	6,204	20,587	3	4	...
Year ended 5th April 1830,	101,914	5,652½	8,836½	92,314½	8,464	16,369	3	15	...
Year ended 5th April 1831,	37,674	...	2,950½	34,337½	2,459½	11,920	1	1	...
Year ended 5th April 1832,	50,293	...	3,779½	13,879½	3,230	20,168	3	16	47
Year ended 5th April 1833,	58,461½	...	6,467½	13,581½	4,393½	14,754	1	26	67
Year ended 5th April 1834,	52,710½	...	5,522½	14,255½	3,829	16,298	3	„	24
Year ended 5th April 1835,	44,152½	...	3,767½	9,492½	2,235	10,632	2	24	...
Year ended 5th April 1836,	38,040	...	6,276	6,766	3,018	10,992	2	20	...
Year ended 5th April 1837,	66,892½	...	7,273	9,589½	3,206	10,195	2	11	1½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	84,996½	...	10,303	9,259½	4,373	22,166	2	12	36
Year ended 5th April 1839,	85,279½	...	10,051½	23,936½	5,093	26,701	3	„	150
Year ended 5th April 1840,	93,560½	...	6,053	21,695½	3,205	29,656	1	„	24
Year ended 5th April 1841,	91,494½	...	9,480	21,029½	3,891	30,550	1	„	44
Year ended 5th April 1842,	76,849	...	7,038½	13,283½	2,164	25,293	1	„	...
Year ended 5th April 1843,	77,207½	...	6,431	10,030½	1,342	23,737	3	„	70
Year ended 5th April 1844,	92,813½	...	5,123	20,810½	2,226½	35,476	„	„	4
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th January 1845, }	83,919	...	1,726	17,940½	229	28,815	„	„	20
Year ended 5th January 1846,	92,323	...	5,037	14,372½	935	29,352	„	„	...
Year ended 5th January 1847,	90,783½	...	6,341½	12,387½	1,492	34,435	1	„	15
Year ended 5th January 1848,	86,624½	...	6,247½	8,145½	955	25,662	3	„	...
Year ended 5th January 1849,	85,463	...	6,810½	9,520	1,681	22,608	3	„	...
Year ended 5th January 1850,	98,903	...	6,588	15,556	997	24,154	1	„	20
* Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only, }	90,658½	...	5,032	† ...	...	22,304	1	„	...

* The Collection of Returns for England ceased from the 5th of January 1850.

† The Punching and Branding of Cod and Ling ceased from the 5th of January 1850.

ABSTRACT, showing the Total Quantity of COD, LING, and HAKE, Cured, Punched or Branded, and Exported year by year, etc.—*continued.*

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured.			Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Punched or Branded.		Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Exported.			
	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.	Cured Dried.		Cured in Pickle.	
Year ended 5th January 1852, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only,	<i>Cwts.</i> 92,083½	<i>Cwts.</i> ...	<i>Barrels.</i> 7,019½	<i>Cwts.</i> ...	<i>Barrels.</i> ...	<i>Cwts.</i> 17,141	<i>qrs.</i> 2	<i>lbs.</i> "	<i>Barrels.</i> ...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1852, for do. do.	102,976½	...	6,886	...	...	18,994	2	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1853, for do. do.	105,596	...	5,122½	...	...	22,650	3	"	14
Year ended 31st Decr. 1854, for do. do.	109,684½	...	6,166½	...	...	19,557	2	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1855, for do. do.	113,561½	...	6,316½	...	...	29,154	2	"	25
Year ended 31st Decr. 1856, for do. do.	110,504½	...	6,642	...	...	29,629	3	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1857, for do. do.	104,668½	...	4,393½	...	...	34,310	"	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1858, for do. do.	95,596	...	4,584	...	...	32,152	"	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1859, for do. do.	118,383	...	5,362½	...	...	35,923	"	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1860, for do. do.	115,688	...	4,339½	...	...	32,221	"	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1861, for do. do.	82,344½	...	4,145½	...	...	26,961	"	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1862, for do. do.	100,657½	...	7,735½	...	...	32,969	3	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1863, for do. do.	129,725½	...	7,337	...	...	53,736	"	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1864, for do. do.	107,758½	...	7,963½	...	...	46,461	"	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1865, for do. do.	112,807	...	7,678	...	...	44,928	3	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1866, for do. do.	115,819	...	9,957½	...	...	47,753	"	"	15
Year ended 31st Decr. 1867, for do. do.	119,638½	...	10,819	...	...	46,225	"	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1868, for do. do.	113,831	...	9,659	...	...	52,403	"	"	...
* Year ended 31st Decr. 1869, for Scotland only,	135,585½	...	10,319	...	...	51,864	2	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1870, for do. do.	145,288½	...	9,945	...	...	56,400	2	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1871, for do. do.	119,030	...	9,283	...	...	54,171	1	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1872, for do. do.	145,976½	...	11,940½	...	...	53,631	"	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1873, for do. do.	160,716½	...	12,381½	...	...	70,101	2	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1874, for do. do.	143,466½	...	6,754	...	...	60,913	"	"	...
Year ended 31st Decr. 1875, for do. do.	187,788½	...	8,503½	...	...	81,880	2	"	...

N.B.—The Books of this department do not exhibit the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured till the Year commencing 5th April 1825. The Bounty, from the commencement of this Abstract to the 5th of April 1830, was 4s. per cwt. for Fish cured Dried, and 2s. 6d. per Barrel for Fish cured in Pickle, taken by the Crews of Vessels or Boats not on the Tonnage Bounty; while the Bounty for Vessels licensed for the Cod and Ling Fishery, on the Tonnage Bounty, was 50s. per Ton, for Tonnage and Cargo to the 5th of July 1826; 45s. from thence to the 5th of July 1827; 40s. to the 5th of July 1828; and 35s. to the 5th of April 1830, when the Bounties ceased altogether, and have not since been renewed.

* The collection of Returns for the Isle of Man ceased from the 1st of January 1869.

Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. I.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—Account of the Number of Boats, whether Decked or Undecked, *irrespective* of the places to which they belong, employed in the Herring Fishery: SCOTLAND: in the Season of 1875, in a selected Week for each District; with the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; of Coopers, Gutters, Packers, and Labourers employed at the said Fishery in the Week so selected, and the Total Number of all such Fishermen and other Persons so employed.

Districts where the Boats were employed at the Herring Fishery.	Boats.	Fishermen and Boys.	Coopers.	Gutters and Packers.	Labourers.	Total Persons employed.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Eyemouth, . . .	293	1,605	153	923	191	2,872
Leith,	70	280	60	140	35	515
Anstruther, . . .	240	1,410	78	315	119	1,922
Montrose, . . .	194	1,035	106	572	79	1,792
Aberdeen, . . .	304	1,783	132	1,192	101	3,208
Peterhead, . . .	730	4,380	339	2,240	267	7,226
Fraserburgh, . .	905	5,429	437	2,832	303	9,001
Banff,	212	1,060	87	773	120	2,040
Buckie,	57	308	20	172	23	523
Findhorn, . . .	57	314	24	234	21	593
Cromarty, . . .	40	205	18	124	16	363
Helmsdale, . . .	95	526	37	308	13	884
Lybster,	169	937	60	452	57	1,506
Wick,	730	4,380	297	1,931	164	6,772
Orkney Isles, . .	317	1,836	82	671	16	2,605
Shetland Isles, .	94	367	19	146	1	533
Stornoway, . . .	1,253	6,285	267	3,135	140	9,827
Loch Broom, . . .	230	790	2	120	13	925
Loch Carron and Skye,	200	600	15	212	5	832
Fort William, . .	320	720	13	225	10	968
Campbeltown, . .	178	445	1	10	...	456
Inverary,	244	976	3	224	28	1,231
Rothsay,	133	399	8	30	20	457
Greenock,	33	99	...	...	6	105
Ballantrae, . . .	67	234	6	15	44	299

Fishery Board: Scotland: }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS—Continued.

No. II.
FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Boats, Decked or Undecked, employed in the Shore Curing Herring, and Cod and Ling Fisheries: SCOTLAND: in the Year ended 31st December 1875, with the Districts to which they belong; the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; the Number of Fish-curers, Coopers, and other Persons employed; with the estimated value of Boats, Nets, and Lines.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS.										Fishermen and Boys.	Fish Curers.	Coopers.	Other Persons (Estimated).	Total Persons Employed.	VALUE (Estimated) OF—			
	FIRST CLASS. 80 feet Keel and upwards.		SECOND CLASS. From 18 to 30 feet Keel.		THIRD CLASS. Under 18 feet Keel.		TOTAL.		Boats.	Nets.						Lines.	TOTAL.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.											
Eyemouth,	340	5,897	180	1,001	109	279	7,177	1,689	48	153	2,710	4,600	£31,886	£34,578	£5,410	£71,874			
Leith,	166	3,156	379	1,804	11	20	4,980	1,401	20	102	1,047	2,570	22,744	29,359	3,605	55,708			
Anstruther,	476	6,679	160	597	124	248	7,524	3,013	43	78	2,167	5,301	27,806	56,395	14,922	99,123			
Montrose,	181	2,775	240	915	264	509	685	1,159	32	106	1,662	2,959	17,379	12,416	5,927	35,722			
Aberdeen,	137	2,022	140	724	68	136	2,882	831	41	132	3,066	4,070	12,322	10,730	3,507	26,559			
Peterhead,	272	4,352	180	1,080	133	399	5,831	1,350	62	342	3,054	4,808	25,125	33,198	4,900	63,223			
Fraserburgh,	320	4,800	94	564	245	735	6,039	1,922	76	437	3,936	6,371	33,016	48,320	4,751	86,087			
Banff,	272	3,264	113	678	61	183	4,125	1,267	53	87	1,270	2,677	12,724	21,760	4,860	39,344			
Buckie,	648	9,720	85	425	169	507	10,652	3,383	28	73	2,736	6,220	59,672	64,800	20,899	145,371			
Findhorn,	313	3,969	98	455	43	107	4,531	1,744	13	63	2,629	4,449	13,640	28,480	4,025	46,145			
Cromarty,	135	1,792	128	618	30	62	2,472	925	7	26	593	1,551	6,847	12,022	2,027	20,896			
Helmsdale,	106	1,370	57	262	40	84	1,716	729	14	39	438	1,220	3,893	10,600	1,455	15,948			
Lybster,	217	3,003	20	112	20	20	3,135	1,143	21	60	509	1,733	11,185	12,997	692	24,874			
Wick,	503	7,842	66	426	314	628	8,896	3,138	78	305	3,861	7,382	37,245	46,067	3,662	86,974			
Orkney Isles,	306	3,951	37	287	401	908	5,146	2,756	32	82	1,055	3,925	15,315	14,060	1,345	30,720			
Shetland Isles,	8	80	336	672	227	227	979	2,751	39	20	821	3,631	5,416	1,530	4,527	11,473			
Stornoway,	227	3,405	408	2,867	419	1,257	7,529	4,010	37	67	4,272	8,386	18,658	23,008	11,467	53,133			
Loch Broom,	85	1,175	88	704	458	1,374	3,253	2,785	15	3	445	3,248	8,445	17,430	2,436	28,311			
Loch Carron and Skye,	21	315	170	900	510	1,020	2,235	2,098	34	14	1,076	3,222	6,996	17,302	2,265	26,563			
Fort William,	29	305	153	635	440	930	1,870	1,386	57	13	607	2,063	4,774	5,074	1,168	11,016			
Campbeltown,	63	991	231	945	205	345	2,281	1,226	37	5	408	1,676	13,325	10,892	932	25,149			
Inverary,	25	405	507	2,495	291	582	3,482	1,889	45	3	469	2,406	15,995	24,439	1,600	42,034			
Rothsay,	21	315	309	1,440	205	410	2,165	1,000	25	8	551	1,584	11,531	12,315	449	24,295			
Greenock,	14	225	187	885	138	197	1,307	656	38	35	980	1,709	5,656	6,463	567	12,686			
Ballantrae,	12	161	166	527½	302	351½	1,040	831	8	9	612	1,460	4,484	3,596	967	9,047			
Total,	4,897	71,969	4,532	22,018½	5,227	11,518½	105,506	45,082	903	2,262	40,974	89,221	£426,079	£557,831	£108,365	£1,092,275			

Fishery Board: Scotland: }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

FISHERY STATISTICS—Continued.

No. III.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT of the Tonnage of Shipping and of the number of Seamen engaged in the Trade of the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries: SCOTLAND: in the Year ended 31st December 1875; distinguishing those employed in Importing Stave Wood, Hoops, and Salt, in carrying Herrings or Cod Fish Coastwise, or Exporting them abroad, and distinguishing British from Foreign Tonnage and Men.

DISTRICTS.	TONNAGE AND MEN.												TOTAL.				
	Importing Stave Wood and Hoops for the Fisheries.				Importing Salt for the Fisheries.				Carrying Herrings or Cod-Fish Coastwise.				Exporting Herrings or Cod-Fish.				
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		
	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	
Eyemouth,	275	16	...	...	1,768	100	...	...	928	69	...	...	749	51	3,720	236	...
Leith,	350	20	300	25	730	54	50	4	780	52	...	...	2,075	207	3,935	333	350
Anstruther,	228	13	410	27	158	9	...	...	500	32	...	...	...	...	886	54	410
Montrose,	179	11	178	11	1,393	71	...	...	277	24	...	...	1,082	58	2,931	164	451
Aberdeen,	1,860	105	135	10	2,408	145	...	...	580	35	...	...	1,562	91	6,410	376	3,582
Peterhead,	1,321	71	1,807	124	6,904	486	340	16	740	40	...	...	11,143	598	20,108	1,195	6,968
Fraserburgh,	2,308	126	2,528	184	7,888	458	...	...	752	61	...	...	14,917	1,269	25,865	1,914	10,309
Banff, . . . . .	...	...	590	46	3,031	141	...	...	50	14	...	...	2,833	173	5,914	328	926
Buckie, . . . . .	...	...	39	4	458	31	...	...	18	2	...	...	788	50	1,264	83	39
Findhorn, . . . . .	...	...	50	4	454	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	16	702	44	127
Cromarty,	70	12	...	...	227	18	...	...	40	4	...	...	194	14	581	48	...
Helmsdale,	184	18	...	...	358	23	...	...	145	12	...	...	265	16	952	69	110
Lybster, . . . . .	...	...	140	9	426	27	...	...	50	12	...	...	1,239	75	1,715	114	392
Wick,	2,146	134	2,678	191	4,527	317	107	6	918	96	...	...	5,440	361	13,031	908	4,054
Orkney Isles, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,002	126	...	...	1,135	96	...	...	1,793	137	4,980	359	...
Shetland Isles, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,017	135	140	7	2,691	167	...	...	1,600	115	6,308	417	741
Stornoway,	285	18	332	21	3,740	316	...	...	7,975	736	...	...	3,505	264	15,505	1,334	478
Loch Broom, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	288	14	...	...	296	16	...	...	...	...	584	30	...
Loch Carron and Skye, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	537	32	...	...	1,142	96	...	...	...	...	1,679	128	...
Fort-William, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	581	49	...	...	2,310	107	...	...	...	...	2,891	156	...
Campbeltown, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	280	14	...	...	520	15	...	...	78	4	828	33	...
Inverary, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	155	9	...	...	1,670	84	...	...	...	...	1,825	93	...
Rothesay, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	120	9	...	...	510	38	...	...	...	...	630	47	...
Greenock,	65	5	...	...	630	38	...	...	780	49	...	...	1,113	55	2,588	147	...
Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	180	16	...	...	50	6	...	...	...	...	230	22	...
Total,	9,271	549	9,187	656	41,210	2,666	637	33	24,857	1,863	...	...	50,624	3,554	125,962	8,632	28,937
																	1,729

Fishery Board: Scotland: Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }
B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

FISHERY STATISTICS—Continued.

No. IV.
FISHERY STATISTICS.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS showing the Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Men, the Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen and Boys, and the Number of other Persons employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries: SCOTLAND: in the Year ended 31st December 1875.

ABSTRACT.	Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Men.				Tonnage of Boats, and Number of Fishermen and Boys.			Number of other Persons.	Total Tonnage and Persons Employed.			
	British.		Foreign.		Tons.	Fishermen and Boys.			British.		Foreign.	
	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.		Tons.	Persons.		Tons.	Persons.		
Total of Herring Fishery Account, No. 1, .	2,526½	414	...	...	...	...	...	2,526½	414	...	...
Do. of Cod and Ling Fishery Account, No. 1,	6,015	1,453	...	...	...	...	...	6,015	1,453	...	...
Do. of Fishery Statistics Account, No. 2, .	...	...	...	...	105,506	45,082	44,139	105,506	89,221	...	...
Do. of do. No. 3, .	125,962	8,632	28,937	1,729	...	...	...	125,962	8,632	28,937	1,729
Total,	134,503½	10,499	28,937	1,729	105,506	45,082	44,139	240,009½	99,720	28,937	1,729	

Fishery Board: Scotland: }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

REPORT by the ENGINEERS upon the HARBOUR WORKS in progress under
the FISHERY BOARD: SCOTLAND: Year 1875.

We beg to report that the only work in progress during the year 1875, has been the removal of the debris from the mouth of Anstruther Harbour; and as operations of this kind are very uncertain and entirely dependent on the weather, the work has not yet been completed.

D. & T. STEVENSON,
Engineers.

EDINBURGH, 26th January 1876.

HARBOUR ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, PIERS OR QUAYS.

An Account of the SUMS RECEIVED and PAID by the COMMISSIONERS of the FISHERY BOARD: SCOTLAND: for BUILDING or REPAIRING PIERS or QUAYS: under the Act 5th George IV. Cap. 64, in the year ended 31st December 1875.

	Ir.	1875.	Or.
1875. To Balance at 31st December 1874, . . .	£1,663 7 4	Dec. 31. By Payments for the Works at Anstruther Union	
Feb. 25. „ Cash, being proceeds of Sale of an old House at Anstruther, required to be removed for the Works of Anstruther Union Harbour, . . .	11 10 0	Harbour in year to this date, . . .	£2,461 15 9
April 23. „ Cash, for a Survey of Buckie Harbour by Messrs. Stevenson, the Board's Engineers, and for their Report and Plan for its improvement, paid by the applicants for the Survey, . . .	55 0 0	„ „ Wages to the Inspector of Works, . . .	66 18 8
June 7. „ Cash, being Bank Interest upon this Account, for year ended 31st March 1875, . . .	12 18 3		
Aug. 16. „ Cash, being the Annual Parliamentary Grant for year ending 31st March 1876, applied by the Treasury to bring the Works of Anstruther Union Harbour to completion, . . .	3,000 0 0		
		„ „ Balance, . . .	2,214 1 2
			£2,528 14 5
			£4,742 15 7

Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876.

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

ABSTRACT showing the EXPENDITURE upon the HARBOUR WORKS carrying on by the COMMISSIONERS of the FISHERY BOARD : SCOTLAND :
Year ended 31st December 1875.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
ANSTRUTHER UNION HARBOUR,—COUNTY OF FIFE.		ANSTRUTHER UNION HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.	
1875.		1875.	
To Balance at 31st December 1874, brought forward	£1,482 3 6	Dec. 31. By Payments during the year ended this date, viz. :—	
from the Abstract of that year,	£1,482 3 6	For the Works,	£2,461 15 9
Feb. 25. To Cash, being proceeds of Sale of an old House at Anstruther, required to be removed for the Works at Anstruther Union Harbour,	11 10 0	Inspector's Wages,	66 18 8
April 23. „ Cash, for a Survey of Buckie Harbour by Messrs. Stevenson, the Board's Engineers, and for their Report and Plan for its Improvement paid by the Applicants for the Survey,	55 0 0	„ Balance carried forward in continuation of the Works,	£2,528 14 5
Aug. 16. „ Cash, being the Annual Parliamentary Grant for year ending 31st March 1876, applied by the Treasury to bring the Works at Anstruther Union Harbour to completion,	3,000 0 0		
	<u>£4,493 13 6</u>		<u>£4,493 13 6</u>

**Fishery Board: Scotland: }
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }**

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

ABSTRACT showing the EXPENDITURE upon the HARBOUR WORKS carrying on by the COMMISSIONERS of the FISHERY BOARD : SCOTLAND :
Year ended 31st December 1875.

Dr.		Cr.	
ANSTRUTHER UNION HARBOUR,—COUNTY OF FIFE.		ANSTRUTHER UNION HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.	
1875.		1875.	
To Balance at 31st December 1874, brought forward		Dec. 31. By Payments during the year ended this date, viz. :—	
from the Abstract of that year,	£1,482 3 6	For the Works,	£2,461 15 9
Feb. 25. To Cash, being proceeds of Sale of an old House at Anstruther, required to be removed for the Works at Anstruther Union Harbour, . .	11 10 0	Inspector's Wages,	66 18 8
April 23. " Cash, for a Survey of Buckie Harbour by Messrs. Stevenson, the Board's Engineers, and for their Report and Plan for its Improvement paid by the Applicants for the Survey,	55 0 0	" Balance carried forward in continuation of the Works,	£2,528 14 5
Aug. 16. " Cash, being the Annual Parliamentary Grant for year ending 31st March 1876, applied by the Treasury to bring the Works at Anstruther Union Harbour to completion,	3,000 0 0		1,964 19 1
	£4,493 13 6		

Fishery Board : Scotland :
Edinburgh, 1st June 1876. }

B. F. PRIMBOSE, Secretary.

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE FISHERY BOARD :

SCOTLAND :

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1875,

BEING FISHING 1875.

Edinburgh : Printed at THE QUEEN'S PRINTING OFFICE.

By THOMAS AND ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE,

For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1876.



